

Landcare UpHunter

Winter 2018

In this issue:

Winter Wanderings	p1
Junior Landcare Eastern Water Dragon	p2
Caves, Climate & Stargazing	p2
Going Plastic Free	p3
Resources & Funding	p3
Events for your Diary	p4
Trailing Around Murrurundi	p4
Contacts	p4

Winter Wanderings

In the colder months of the year some plants in our environment take the opportunity to 'have a rest' from growing, flowering, seeding, multiplying and producing edible foods.

Despite the Winter climate, there are always tasks that need to be done in the garden, in public spaces or on the land—soil preparation, growing food, maintenance etc.

National Tree Day (NTD) is officially held in the last week of July. Schools, businesses and community groups undertake a wide range of activities like volunteer based site specific planting of native trees, shrubs, food sources, weed and other invasive plant control and educational events highlighting local environmental projects and outcomes.

Given differing geographic climatic conditions across Australia in Winter activities under NTD can be tasked at other times of the year. Just go to <https://treeday.planetark.org>

Students at Ellerston Public School celebrated Schools Tree Day by planting *Grevillea jenkinsii* and *Kunzea ambigua*, adding to native bird habitat/food sources at the school.

Kunzea, for example, provides shelter and nesting space for small birds, insect and/or nectar food sources for species such as Willie Wagtail, Silvereye, Dusky Woodswallow, Speckled Warbler, Eastern Spinebill and various Honeyeaters, Robins and Wrens.

The same week, Murrurundi Public School students undertaking Winter activities in their Kitchen Garden added some Tahitian lime (*Citrus latifolia*), Eureka lemon (*Citrus limon* Eureka) and Dwarf golden delicious apple (*Malus domestica*) plants to their citrus patch.

Scone Landcare's Native Tree & Photo Shoot Project provides farmers/other landholders with native tree tube stock for habitat and landscape improvement, shade for stock etc.

Ongoing drought means many landholders are unable to plant trees and shrubs. A few, who have ready access to water, have recently planted Sydney blue gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), Scribbly gum (*Eucalyptus Rosii*), Bull-oak (*Allocasuarina leuhmanii*), Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilaris*), White-feather honeymyrtle (*Melaleuca decora*) and Callistemon.

Landcare UpHunter held their stall at both the annual Bloom Market in Scone and at the bi-monthly Scone Market in July. Residents and visitors were able to access environmental resource information on native birds, animals, insects, bees, trees; weeds and weed control and energy efficiency. Dioramas of Rainbow Lorikeets, Echidna and native frogs were popular with children and adults.

"What is a Dragonfly nymph? How can I see one? I have green frogs at home but they are asleep now. We have a vegetable garden at school. I've seen a Tasmanian Devil in Tasmania, do they live here too? We have Kookaburras, Magpies and Eastern Rosellas at home". As usual there were lots of varied questions and comments from children visiting the stall.....and from parents too!

A native tree giveaway at Bloom Market saw some residents taking home *Leptospermum*, *Callistemon*, *Melaleuca* and *Kunzea* species for planting in their gardens. Even residents with a limited water supply welcomed one or two trees to plant in the garden.

Ruth Hardy



Eastern Water Dragon

The Eastern Water Dragon (*Itellagama lesueurii*) is a native Australian reptile that can be found from Cooktown in far north Queensland way down to southern NSW (roughly to Kangaroo Valley). You might have seen them basking on a rock in the warmth of the sun, hunting about for food or scurrying from one patch of bush or garden to another in the course of their daily lives. Or maybe you have seen one swimming in a local stream or river. Its limbs are tucked in close to its body as it swims. Why is that so?

They can be hard to spot and watch as they often 'hear' us before we hear or see them, they can move quickly across the land and into water or be quite still while their natural colouring helps them to blend into the background.

How do you distinguish an Eastern Water Dragon from similar looking reptiles? You might have thought it rather dull in colour but it has a grey-brown colour with a thick black band running from the lower corner of its eye, over its 'ear' and onto the neck. It has grey stripes on its legs and tail. Eastern Water Dragons have a prominent spiny crest along their back and distinctive yellow patterns on their face and sides. Mature males also have bright, brick red colouring on their belly and chest.

Reptiles do not have earlobes like we do. They have an external ear structure which usually looks like a small, raised disc on each side of their head which helps them "hear" by picking up airborne vibrations around them. If they hear us coming and dive into water they can stay submerged for over an hour! They can also drop from overhead branches they may have been lounging on.

As humans we have two sets of teeth during our lifetime, a small set when we are very young then another bigger set of teeth that start to grow through from around six years of age. The Eastern Water Dragon however has only one set of teeth that have to last for its whole life. Its teeth are fused hard to its jaw, making it very hard to lose any of them. It has a single row of sharp teeth that are designed to easily (and quickly) catch, hold and eat its food. It also has a wide, thick, pink tongue and a pink mouth inside.

They have scales over their body and at certain times of the year they shed them. This is called moulting, where old worn skin is replaced with new skin which is really important. As they grow from just out of their shell to juveniles and then to adults they need bigger scales to cover their skin. Moulting is essential for growth. Moulting helps them to get rid of parasites and mites as well.

Did you know that humans shed lots of tiny pieces of old skin every day, so tiny we may not notice it. Do you know why we do?

Eastern Water Dragons like a variety of food—insects, ants, spiders, crickets, caterpillars, earthworms, grasshoppers, locusts, cockroaches, slugs, feeder fish and small mice. Young dragons eat smaller insects until big enough to catch larger prey food.

Adult males can weigh around 1 kilogram and grow up to 1metre in length. That may seem really big but two thirds of it is its tail.

Females usually breed and lay their eggs during the warmer months of Spring. They can lay two lots of eggs around 1 month apart with up to 18 eggs each time. They lay them on top of their nest and cover them with soil to incubate and protect them. The young hatch around three months later and are able to live independently from the start.

Eastern Water Dragons are more active during our warmer seasons. For the cooler Winter months they create burrows usually between logs and boulders on the side of riverbanks or close by, packing dirt into the entrance to seal it. Then they can slow their bodies down, having anywhere from a few weeks to four months of inactivity until the weather warms up or Spring is here again.

We use verbal language to communicate and talk to each other but Eastern Water Dragons can't do that. They communicate to each other by using various body movements like head-bobbing, saluting, doing 'push-ups', running with their back legs off the ground, or just standing and lifting their front legs.

They also have throat pouches which they can inflate. It helps them to appear as big as possible. Have you ever seen one puffing out its throat? In what situations do you think they might need to do that?

A useful website for lots of information about Eastern Water Dragons and other reptiles is called www.backyardbuddies.org.au

Ruth Hardy



Caves, Climate & Stargazing

A great Maths resource on the web for students and teachers is the Maths Inside project of the University of Technology Sydney.

You can find, amongst other information and learning tools:

- Maths in 3-D: Zebedee a handheld 3-D mapping system giving detailed, accurate 3-D images including caves and forests
- Stargazing with the SKA: The Square Kilometre Array (SKA) multi-radio-telescope project. When it is completed this will be the largest radio telescope available for scientists to study and collect information about our universe.
- Modelling Climate Change: The foods our farmers grow, when and where they grow them are all subject to changes in our environment and how we view our environment. Mathematical models help scientists predict climate and weather patterns.
- Bees with Backpacks: Healthy Bee populations are essential for plant pollination, including for growing food. Australian scientists are fitting bees with electronic chips to help them build up a picture of the behaviour of a healthy Bee hive.
- Knowing Nutrition: The CSIRO shows how nutrition and health influences the way that young people develop. This section also looks at how scientists are using innovative ways to develop healthy eating and individual health approaches.

To find out more just go to <https://www.uts.edu.au/research-and-teaching/our-research/maths-inside/maths-inside-resources>

Events for your Diary

Landcare UpHunter stall—farming, environment, Landcare, education resources, plants/herbs. Visit us at: No stalls during August/September
Other Events:

National Science Week—11th-19th August. Register your school/group event at www.scienceweek.net.au/

On-line Agricultural Careers Expo—Ruralbiz Training on 14th August 11.00am to 1.00pm. To register go to www.ruralbiztraining.com.au

No Dig Garden Workshops—UHSC on 18th August at Scone Library, 130 Liverpool St, Scone 10-12pm or 1-3pm www.trybooking.com/WYEP

National Landcare Week—1st-9th September. For events/registration go to www.landcareaustralia.org.au

For drought affected farmers & community members—a social get together. First Friday monthly from 6.00pm at Linga Longa Inn, 2 Riley St, Gundy. If eating at the Inn call 6545 8121 for dinner bookings.

Threatened Species Day—7th Sept. go to www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Glenbawn Catchment Landcare Group. Contact Gavin MacCallum glenbawncatchment@outlook.com

Merriwa Landcare Group. Contact Jenny Lee on 0429 337 557

Murrurundi Landcare Group just Email Sandy@boyds creek.com.au

Pages River Warriors Working Bee Wilson Memorial Oval, Murrurundi 1st & 3rd Sunday monthly (morning) Email Sandy@boyds creek.com.au

Landcare UpHunter & Scone Landcare—refer details below

Trailing Around Murrurundi

Living in a small rural town away from some larger mainstream or specialist resources can sometimes be an advantage. Local community organisations and members are often familiar with each others plans and activities, cross-sector partnerships may be common, with members working regularly on large and small actions as part of everyday work.

Murrurundi Landcare, through its Pages River Warriors group, have been cleaning up weeds and general rubbish, levelling up uneven land surfaces and clearing a pathway between Bush's Bridge & the Swinging Bridge (behind the Bowling Club and Murrurundi Public School). Blackberry, Privet and Giant Reed along with much smaller weeds have outcompeted native flora in this riparian zone. Eradicating them is an ongoing process but already the area is more accessible by foot to the local community and visitors alike.

Now you can walk from Bush's Bridge to the Swinging Bridge without fighting the weeds.

Our fortnightly working bees continue all year round (for details see Events section on this page). It is amazing how much on-ground work is achieved by regular small tasks.

An outdoor classroom has recently been built on public land situated between the local primary school boundary fence and the proposed Pages River Walk. With the assistance of the local Murrurundi Men's Shed who built the equipment for us, the new structure is designed for specific education and general community use, providing a formal/informal learning area for young people to talk and learn about the environment and local habitat.

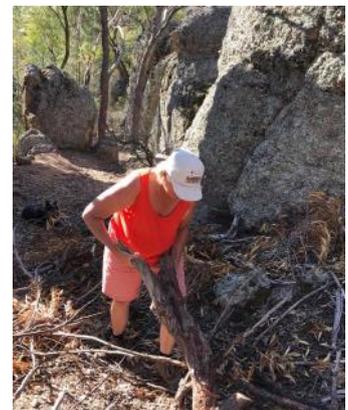
Situated on public land this learning area will also give access to the Pages River Walk.

On August 29th the classroom will be officially opened. When we originally planned the outdoor classroom we envisioned local school children would be able to plant natives at the opening but due to drought this may have to wait a while. Murrurundi township has been on Level 6 water restrictions for ages and there isn't any water in the Pages River!

We are maintaining original areas in Wilson Memorial Oval and over the road (the New England Highway) behind the Visitor Information Centre and across from Bush's Bridge.

One of the greatest achievements for us is Paradise Park, 'Eye of the Needle' where we have placed a new map of the walk and produced a brochure for the Visitor Information Centre. A couple of our members have been diligently working on the trail to keep it clear for the many people who do take the walk every week and for visitors to Murrurundi.

Robyn Orman



Landcare UpHunter is hosted by
Scone Landcare Inc.

*Opinions & views expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of Scone Landcare Inc
We reserve the right to edit article contributions.*

Landcare UpHunter

PO Box 276, Scone NSW 2337

Contact: Ruth Hardy

Tel: 0407 232 539

Email: landcareuphunter@gmail.com

Visit us at www.landcare.nsw.gov.au/groups/scone-landcare-group