

Cape York

Healthy Country Newsletter

Land and Sea

Issue 14 - July 2013

The dry season is a busy time for land and sea managers on Cape York. Right now all over the Cape it's a time for getting out on country, checking and maintaining fences, feral animal control, biodiversity assessments, scientific research, early season fire management, weed containment, cleaning the beaches, mustering and looking after dry season tourists. This edition celebrates the hard work Land and Sea Managers put in during this time.

Is your membership current?

Cape York NRM's annual general meeting (AGM) is in November. To vote at the AGM you must be a current member, and memberships must be received by 5 August.

Cape York NRM are currently contacting all current members to ask you to update your membership, and make sure that the details we have are correct.

More information on pages 7-8.

Mapoon Smashes the Cape Thong Record

An incredible 7154 thongs (flip flops) have been removed off Mapoon beaches, smashing the record of 4696 thongs removed from Chili Beach last year.

Over five days in late June, 18 members of the Mapoon Land and Sea Rangers, a Conservation Volunteers Australia team, GhostNets Australia and Tangaroa Blue undertook the mammoth task of cleaning up the northern end of Cullen Point and Back Beach at Mapoon on the west of Cape York.

While the beach is regularly patrolled by the Land & Sea Rangers who remove ghost nets (derelict fishing nets) and larger items, the amount of marine debris has been described by local residents as overwhelming.

Covering over half the beach (11.6 km) during the course of the week, the team removed a total of 3687kg filling

over 403 clean up bags, as well as many larger items that couldn't fit into bags. In addition to the thongs, 877 cigarette lighters and 2563 gill net floats were also collected. The nets have been identified as those used in the illegal and unregulated fisheries operating in the Arafura Sea region.



The clean up was funded by Caring for our Country, and follows the successful Cooktown clean up in late May. The Mapoon thong record will again be challenged at the next Chili Beach clean-up from 31 July to 5 August.

Contact Heidi Taylor, Tangaroa Blue for more information on info@tangaroablue.org or <http://www.tangaroablue.org/>

Article and image with thanks to Ghostnets Australia

In this edition . . .

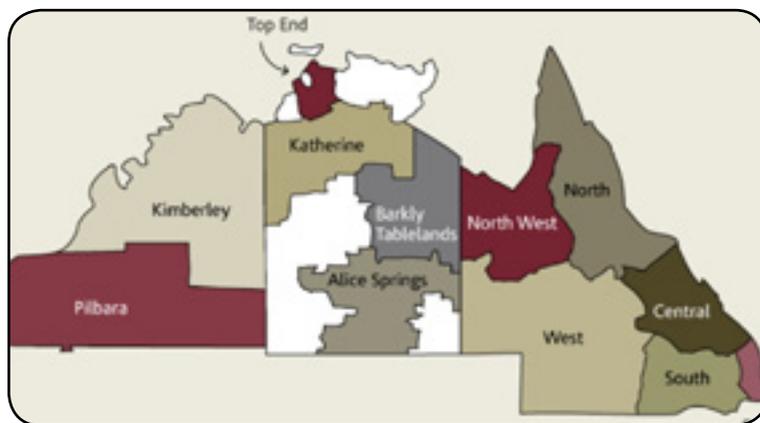
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Graziers input called for northern grazing lands fire plans

Understanding the role of fire management on northern pastoral properties is the focus of a new Research Development and Extension (RD&E) Plan being funded by Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA). Gay Crowley of Firescape Science leads the team that has been engaged by MLA to design this plan.

The RD&E Plan will examine all documented uses of fire, including improving pasture condition, managing woody weeds and improving carbon storage. It will examine whether fire management options that have been well demonstrated in one area are applicable in other areas.



MLA's Fire in Northern Grazing Lands RD&E Plan will address fire management issues across all northern pasture zones
SOURCE: FutureBeef <http://futurebeef.com.au/regions>

Gay says that some graziers are reluctant to burn because they are unsure how much rain will fall next wet season and how long it will take for the pastures to recover after fire.

"Graziers worry about short-term pasture losses and it's difficult to predict conditions six to 12 months

down the track" she said.

Another issue is to understand why fire recommendations based on well-designed research studies are not taken up. Therefore the RD&E Plan will emphasise input from pastoralists and graziers to identify fire management issues themselves and to be part of developing the solutions along with the researchers.

The plan will also map out people, organisations, infrastructure and resources that could be brought together in an integrated program to address regional issues. The aim is then for regional alliances to use the Plan as the basis for applications to various funding bodies to address regional fire management needs.

Pastoralists and graziers can help in the development of this plan by identifying fire management issues in their region through a short on-line survey <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/FireInNorthernGrazingLands-LandManagers>. There is also a survey for staff involved in grazing extension, Landcare coordination and fire management training <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/FireInNorthernGrazingLands-Extension>. A draft of the RD&E Plan should be available for comment in early August. Opportunities to comment on this Plan will be organised through your local extension and Landcare offices. So keep an eye out for an announcement for dates of consultation workshops and be sure to have your say.

Article and image submitted by Firescape Science.

On-line tools and mobile apps to help land and sea managers

Farmers and communities can now use mobile phones to map pest animals and note the damage they cause in their local area into the popular website **FeralScan** using the latest technology produced by the Invasive Animals CRC. See www.feralscan.org.au

Land Management Online developed by AgForce, Department of Environment & Heritage Protection and QUT for nature refuge landholders and partner organisations is now live: www.landmanagementonline.org.au

The Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) supported **WeedSmart** initiative promotes the long term sustainability of herbicide use in Australian agriculture. An newly developed weed app together with on-line tools are available at <http://www.weedsmart.org.au/>

Normanby research uncovers sediment sources

New research from Cape York has shown that gully and bank erosion are the major sources of sediment the Normanby River catchment.

Lead researcher, Dr Andrew Brooks said that the discovery, resulting from a four year research program, fundamentally challenged some earlier modelled assumptions.



Above: A large alluvial gully cuts into a river terrace in the Normanby catchment

“It was previously assumed that most (90%) of the sediment in the catchment came from hill slope erosion in steep areas of the upper catchment. Instead, we found that less than one per cent came from these slopes.

“We found that the major sediment sources were from bank erosion in small channels across the catchment and gully erosion or ‘breakaways’ along river frontages in the upper Normanby and Laura River systems. Gully erosion rates were measured to have increased by up to 10 times following the introduction of cattle grazing.

“Much of this sediment settles out in the rivers and wetlands, affecting their health, while the remainder gets flushed out to Princess Charlotte Bay” Dr Brooks said.

Land managers in the Normanby River Basin can now use this research to assist them with on-ground management.

Fellow researcher, Dr Jeff Shellberg, has been implementing rehabilitation and sediment reduction trials in the catchment.

“Once gully erosion starts, it is difficult to stop, and unfortunately there are no quick fixes. Some areas are more sensitive than others to gully erosion. By working with land managers, erosion hot spots

can be addressed with local and large scale rehabilitation efforts” Dr Shellberg said.

Mystery sediment unearthed

An additional source of bottom sediments in Princess Charlotte Bay was also discovered during the research, which was not considered in any previous models of sediment affecting the Great Barrier Reef (GBR).

“Erosion is widespread along the coastal plain and lower floodplain around the Bay, and was estimated to be four times larger than the source from the upper catchment. But more research is needed to validate exact amounts and how the erosion rates have varied through time” Dr Brooks said.

The researchers are unsure what is driving the erosion of the coastal plain but changes in sea level over the last six thousand years and periodic cyclones are considered major factors. Further research will be needed to understand if this is a threat to the GBR, particularly with climate change.

Water Quality Management Plan

In another component of the research, Cooktown based scientist Christina Howley has reviewed the existing water quality monitoring data for the Normanby Basin and is writing a Water Quality Management Plan. The plan identifies land use impacts on water quality in the Laura-Normanby Rivers and on-ground actions necessary to protect or improve the health of the rivers. The draft plan will be available for public comment at www.capeyorkwaterquality.info by the end of July. Further information on the Normanby catchment research is also available at this site.

The research was funded under the Australian Government’s Reef Rescue program and was undertaken by researchers from Griffith University, in collaboration with Cape York Marine Advisory Group, Cape York Sustainable Futures, South Cape York Catchments and the Reef & Rainforest Research Centre.



Right: Research partners at the launch of the Normanby study in Cooktown in June

Weed Spotters' Network Queensland



Siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata*) is class 1 declared pest plant which has caused serious environmental, social and economic impacts in the Wet Tropics. It has not been recorded on Cape York to date. If you think you have seen Siam Weed in your region, please contact Biosecurity Queensland on 132523 or the Queensland Herbarium on 3896 9323.

Did you know you can send specimens of potential, new and emerging weeds to the Queensland Herbarium for free identification?

The Herbarium hosts the Weed Spotters' Network, a state-wide community-based weed alert program. Network participants help to find, identify and document new occurrences of potential and existing weeds at an early stage, so that appropriate action can be taken. Specimens, along with location information, help us better understand how far and how quickly weeds are spreading. Such information is crucial for developing early response strategies and for the ongoing control and containment of established weeds.

There are currently 1280 species of 'weed' in Queensland, with an average of 12 new weeds becoming established each year, largely as a result of garden ornamentals jumping the fence into bushland. Almost ten per cent of these are declared 'pest plants', which means that landowners have a responsibility to manage them on their properties.

On Country at Pormpuraaw

Three of Pormpuraaw's rangers have recently trained, qualified and attained Aerial Feral Animal Control Licensing, and can now undertake aerial culls of feral animals.

A full list of declared plants can be found on the Biosecurity Queensland web site: <http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/declared-plants>

As a Weed Spotter, you'll receive a monthly bulletin highlighting species to keep an eye out for each season. You'll also have the opportunity to be trained in weed recognition and plant collecting techniques.

Gerry Turpin from the Australian Tropical Herbarium in Cairns is the Weed Spotters' Network regional coordinator for Cape York. If you have a question about weeds on Cape York, give Gerry a call on (07) 4042 1809 or e-mail him at Gerry.Turpin@science.dsitia.qld.gov.au. If you would like to become a member of the Weed Spotters' Network, please e-mail network coordinator Melinda Laidlaw at the Queensland Herbarium at Melinda.Laidlaw@science.dsitia.qld.gov.au for an application form.

Submitted by Weed Spotters Network



Animal Care and Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012

The Animal Care and Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012 (the Act) came into effect on 21 September 2012. The new Act, together with amendments to the Aboriginal Land Act 1991, removed the previous exemption from animal welfare obligations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exercising traditional and customary hunting rights. Animals must now be killed in a way that causes as little pain as is reasonable.

Indigenous hunting rights under Native Title are affected only to the extent that the treatment of animals must cause as little pain as is reasonable. This means you cannot:

- Injure an animal to keep it or to stop it from escaping;
- Injure an animal to catch another animal;
- Take flesh for consumption before the animal is dead i.e. not butchering the animal while it is still alive; or
- Let the animal die from dehydration or starvation.

Although the laws started in September 2012, there is a 12-month grace period which ends in September 2013 to enable communication about the laws and development of an understanding about what they require. Only serious alleged offences will be prosecuted during this time.

While the new laws apply to all animals taken under traditional or customary practice, the main reason for the laws has been

some practices used in the hunting of turtles and dugongs. The Government recognises the importance of turtles and dugongs to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the efforts of many people to develop local management plans to either cease hunting these animals or to modify existing practices to address sustainability issues.

People are asked to consider and document the hunting methods used for turtles and dugongs in their sea country areas and to seek agreement on appropriate and practical approaches to address animal welfare issues.

The Government understands that guidance may be needed about what it means to cause as little pain as is reasonable. This advice is available on request from Queensland Government officials, scientists and animal welfare groups such as the RSPCA.

Officers of the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs (DATSIMA), Queensland Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF) and

If you require further information or would like to discuss implementation issues, please contact:

The Director, Regional Operations
Department of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander & Multicultural Affairs

Level 2, William McCormack Place, 5B
Sheridan Street

PO Box 5365, Cairns, Queensland 4870

07 4047 5794



Above: *Dugong dugon*, photo credit CJ Limpus
Source: <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals-az/dugong.html>

the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, will provide information for Indigenous leaders and representative bodies about these matters.

A proposal to amend the Aboriginal Land Act 1991 to ban the carriage of meat from traditional hunting from Deed of Grant in Trust and/or Aboriginal Shire lease communities was rejected, however the Queensland Government will progressively develop agreements with people living in communities covering the transport and consumption of hunting products taken by traditional means.

Fact sheets prepared by the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) can be accessed at the DAFF website www.daff.qld.gov.au (follow links to Biosecurity/Welfare and Ethics/Animal Welfare/ Queensland's Animal Welfare Law/ Amendments to the Animal Care and Protection Act 2012).

Submitted by Queensland Government

Protecting Cattle from Heavy Metal Contamination in Water Supplies

As though graziers haven't got enough problems already, a recent spate of lead poisoning in young cattle in Victoria has not only caused some stock losses but also resulted in carcasses being rejected for human consumption due to high lead residue levels.

A single animal in a herd presenting as contaminated with lead may result in the whole herd either having to be tested for the presence of lead in their blood or moved to an area of clean land and water for a minimum 2 year period before they can be slaughtered under the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) on-farm food safety program. This is a problem worth avoiding if at all possible.

Whilst the cattle in Victoria had apparently been chewing on dumped lead-acid batteries, other sources of heavy metals exist in the Mitchell River catchment.

A preliminary study carried out in 1994-5 on the Walsh River, in areas with acid mine drainage from sulphidic ore bodies, found levels of copper, cadmium and lead in excess of livestock drinking water standards at a distance of two kilometres downstream of some mine discharges.

Cattle dependent on this water could readily become contaminated with heavy metals that accumulate in their bodies and result in ill health, even death, for the animal. An apparently healthy animal, when slaughtered, could be found to have elevated metal residue levels in its flesh and, if they exceed the standards, the animal could be condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Luckily for cattle and their grazer owners, in the Mitchell catchment the waters of the catchment tend to be alkaline rather than acidic. As a result most of these dissolved metals will drop out as sediment before travelling too far downstream. The highest risk of poor water quality would be during wet season flushes near old mines and in the dry season when the rivers are reduced to waterholes and metals may mobilise from any mineral-rich

sediments present.

If you are watering your cattle on watercourses, especially dry season waterholes, in an area with dormant, historic or abandoned mines, either in areas with sulphide rich ore bodies or areas with exposed mineralised rocks, you should really find out whether or not your cattle are drinking safe



water.

The Mitchell River Watershed Management Group has already been assessing this problem on the Palmer and Walsh Rivers and can help graziers with a preliminary assessment of heavy metal contamination in waterholes used for stock watering. Graziers in the Mitchell catchment can find a reporting form for dormant/abandoned mines on their [website](#) or email Brynn Mathews at brynn@mitchell-river.com.au to get the form and maybe even get your livestock water supplies checked for heavy metals.

Further information: contact Brynn Mathews at the Mitchell River Watershed Management Group on (07) 4053 3471 (W) & 0413 112 719 (Mob) or by email at brynn@mitchell-river.com.au

Submitted by Mitchell River Watershed Management Group

Become part of Cape York's regional NRM body

Cape York Natural Resource Management (Cape York NRM) invites organisations and residents of Cape York to apply for membership of the Company in the lead up to the election of Directors and the organisation's November Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Only members of Cape York NRM are eligible to vote for a Sector Director. Members can also nominate to become a Director, and this year's AGM sees all Board positions open to nominations.

Cape York NRM is the designated regional body for natural resource management on Cape York and is one of 54 regional natural resource management bodies across Australia.

The organisation was established in 2010 by the people of Cape York to provide independent representation and support for the region's natural

and cultural resources.

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander members can nominate for the Indigenous Sector zone in which they live (see membership application map, page 8).

All persons who are involved in local government, a community based NRM organisation, a small business or an agriculture enterprise on Cape York may nominate for one of those sectors.

[Membership forms](#) are available from Cape York NRM's website www.capeyorknrm.com.au or by contacting 1300 132 262. Forms can be faxed to 07 4091 5724.

Current members will receive a membership renewal notice in the near future, and will need to return the form by 5 August to maintain their membership and remain eligible to vote in both the election process and at the AGM.

Out and about at Laura Aboriginal Dance Festival

Cape York NRM took part in this years Laura festival in late June, sharing information on natural resource management with locals and visitors to Cape York.



Above: Gully researchers Dr Andrew Brooks and John Spencer discuss the Normanby erosion research at Laura festival.



Above right: The Cape York NRM stall

Right: The Mapoon community made their debut performance at the 2013 Laura Aboriginal Dance Festival





Cut along here

Membership Application Form

Please tick a box to indicate the type of application Individual Organisation

Business Name (if applicable) _____

Given Name _____ Surname _____

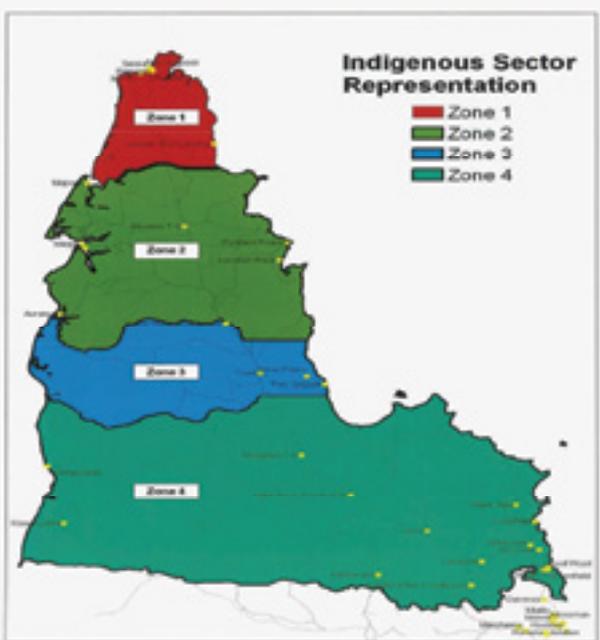
Postal Address _____ Postcode _____

Contact telephone _____ Mobile _____

Email _____

Signed _____ Date _____

Please Tick a box to indicate which Sector you represent

Sector		Indigenous Zone
Indigenous <input type="checkbox"/>		If Indigenous, please tick which Zone you represent
Local Government <input type="checkbox"/>		Zone 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Primary Industry <input type="checkbox"/>		Zone 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Community <input type="checkbox"/>		Zone 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>		Zone 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism <input type="checkbox"/>		
Small Business <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other Industries <input type="checkbox"/>		

Cape York NRM would like to offer free membership to new members in 2013

I would like to receive regular newsletters & other information from CYNRM Via email via post

PO Box 907 Atherton Q 4883 Phone: 1300 132 262

Email: admin@capeyorknrm.com.au

www.capeyorknrm.com.au

Eastern Kuku Yalanji Indigenous Protected Area



Five new rangers including a Ranger Co-ordinator, a Cultural Heritage Ranger and three generalist rangers and an Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) manager have been employed in the newly dedicated Indigenous Protected Area managing part of Australia's iconic Wet Tropics and Great Barrier Reef world Heritage listed areas.

These highly biologically diverse landscapes encompasses the traditional homelands and sea country of the Eastern Kuku Yalanji a tribal group made up of a number clans each taking part in management of their bubu (Country). Their traditional lands and sea country extends south of Port Douglas, north to the Annan River near Cooktown and west to the Great Dividing Range. A number of clans including the Kuku Nyungkal and the Jalunji-Warra have had areas dedicated as IPA's on their clan estates with the third Clan estate Yalanji –Warra land Sea Country soon to be dedicated.

The Rangers have already commenced a number of projects which guarantees the success of managing country but the importance and maintenance of culture. New IPA Manager Simeon Miglioranza says IPA's are an exciting new cultural revolution. "It gives people the opportunity back to manage their country, and to maintain their deep connection to their culture and country" he said.

The Eastern Kuku Yalanji Rangers IPA program ensures this by having Yalanji clans provide advice on the future management of World Heritage areas in the Great Barrier Reef and Daintree Rainforest. This is a win win situation for all involved with partnerships developed that ensures future sustainable management of those areas with assistance from Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and The Wet

Tropics Management Authority.

Some of the great projects that Yalanji Ranger staff are currently involved in include the eradication of weeds, maintenance of old burial sites, mapping of cultural heritage sites and recording these in a newly created cultural and ecological information management system database that ranger staff will be trained to use. Eventually Jabalbina, the prescribed body corporate delivering the IPA, would like to see more ranger staff employed on various and land sea projects helping maintain Kuku Yalanji country throughout eastern Yalanji country.

Below: Eastern Kuku Yalanji IPA Rangers (from left) Stephen Port - Ranger, Patrick Minniecon – Ranger Co-ordinator, Marie Shipton – Cultural Heritage Ranger, Shane Walker - Ranger and Colin Doughboy – Ranger.



Article and image supplied

Joint management of national parks on Cape York Peninsula

Since 2008, eight national parks have been created on Aboriginal land on Cape York Peninsula. These parks are jointly managed under an Indigenous Management Agreement (IMA) between Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and the Aboriginal people of each area. They are known as national parks (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal Land).



Above: Errk Oygangand and QPWS Rangers maintain a day use area

The joint management partners exchange contemporary scientific and traditional knowledge and work together to conserve the natural and cultural resources of these parks.

There are many benefits in sharing knowledge, decision making and implementation of park management programs. Indigenous people have access to more training and employment opportunities, increased access to traditional country, recognition of their culture and traditional knowledge and complete involvement in managing their land. Visitor experiences are enriched and park management is improved by combining the knowledge and abilities of both partners.

The partners meet on a quarterly basis to discuss and plan park management activities. Funding for park management and learning programs is provided under the IMA. This funding enables equipment and materials to be purchased and



pages paid to those working on the park.

Above: Rinyirru Rangers remove cattle from Rinyirru (Lakefield) National Park (CYPAL)

Park management activities undertaken include: surveying and recording flora and fauna; spraying weeds; removing feral animals; mustering and removal of cattle; construction of fences; recording and protecting cultural sites; developing and implementing fire and pest plans; and undertaking accredited training in fire management, chemical handling, first aid and crocodile handling.

For more information contact Carol Kinnaird of the QPWS Joint Management Team on 4091 8118 or email carol.kinnaird@npsr.qld.gov.au

Images and article supplied by Queensland Government

ABC Far North features Land and Sea stories

Cape York NRM recently assisted ABC Far North gather some stories across Cape York, with a special focus on natural resource management, ranger activities and land management of traditional lands. The stories went to air for NAIDOC week and are available on-line at [ABC Open](#) and www.mojowire.net.au

From top left: ABC Open's Suzie Cray shows Laura rangers some film techniques; ABC far north's Richard Dinnen interviews Laura Rangers; Chullagun's David Claudie discusses returning to homelands; Sam Zaro and Dorothy Short talk about plans for Wunta Aboriginal Corporation and their Nesbit River homelands. Centre: ABC on the road in Lama Lama country.



Join the search for Australia's finest feral photos

The Invasive Animals CRC (IA CRC) are once again searching for your photographs of pest or 'feral' animals. They are looking for photos showing pest animals living in the wild, the damage caused by pest animals, and also photos that demonstrate the various methods that are available for pest monitoring and humane control.

Vertebrate pest animals occur in all parts of Australia, causing major damage to crops and agriculture, native wildlife, bushland, rivers and waterways, and even sporting fields and beaches. There are increasing reports of pest problems in urban zones especially due to foxes, rabbits and feral cats. This is the third year that Feral Photos has run, in an effort to raise community awareness about pest animals. Images from past competitions have been highly sought after for major publications and promotional material, as they help illustrate the damage pest animals cause across the country.

National NRM Facilitator for the IA CRC, Jessica Marsh, hopes the photo competition will remind landholders, environmental staff, volunteers and members of the public about the widespread presence of pests and the importance of keeping a record of pest animal sightings and damage. "I hope the competition encourages people to get out there and see what is happening in their environment and to get creative about how they can capture photographic

evidence of pest animals in their area".

Entries into this year's competition can be submitted online via the Invasive Animals CRC website. There is a limit of five photo entries per person and a range of great prizes will be on offer. Visit the website for more information: www.invasiveanimals.com/feral-photos. The competition closes on 30 September 2013.

For more information, contact Jessica Marsh at: jessica.marsh@dpi.nsw.gov.au or on 0400 586 060.

Subscribe to the newsletters:

'NRM Notes' (quarterly newsletter aimed at regional NRMs and pest managers) and 'FeralFlyer' (fortnightly e-newsletter of the Invasive Animals CRC) at: <http://www.invasiveanimals.com/media-centre/subscribe/>



Article submitted by Invasive Animals CRC

Coming up on the Cape

www.capeyorknrm.com.au/calendar.html

August

31 (July) - 5 August [Chili Beach Clean-up](#) (via Lockhart River)

2-3 [Cooktown Show](#)

22 Cooktown Careers Day

31 Bloomfield Show

September

27-29 [Wallaby Creek Festival](#)

27-29 [Landcare Conference](#)



Right: Cape York NRM teamed up with Terrain NRM and Northern Gulf RMG (top right) and Cape York Weeds and Feral Animal Program and Landcare (below right) at the recent Rotary Agricultural Field Day in Mareeba in May.

Left: Cape York NRM attended the Eastern Kuku Yalanji Indigenous Protected Area Dedication at Siptons Flat in May. Here, Bana Yarralji rangers prepare for the smoking ceremony.



Junior Landcarers invited to Warwick

Condamine Headwaters Landcare Group is inviting Junior Landcarers from across the state to join together in Warwick this September as part of the 2013 Queensland Landcare Conference.

Andrew O'Dea, Chairman Condamine Headwaters Landcare says the program will feature hands on activities to boost awareness of land management issues.

"Kids from seven to 15 years are welcome to come along and we have more activities to announce in

the program soon," Andrew said.

Children accompanying full conference delegates can attend for free and the fee for other children is only \$25 for three days.

The Junior Landcare Conference is sponsored by Landcare Australia Limited and runs parallel to the 2013 Queensland Landcare Conference. The Conference takes place 27 – 29 September. More information is available at tinyurl.com/glc13 or by phoning the Landcare Group on 07 4661 9909.

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People and Place
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Deadline 12 August 2013



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Government