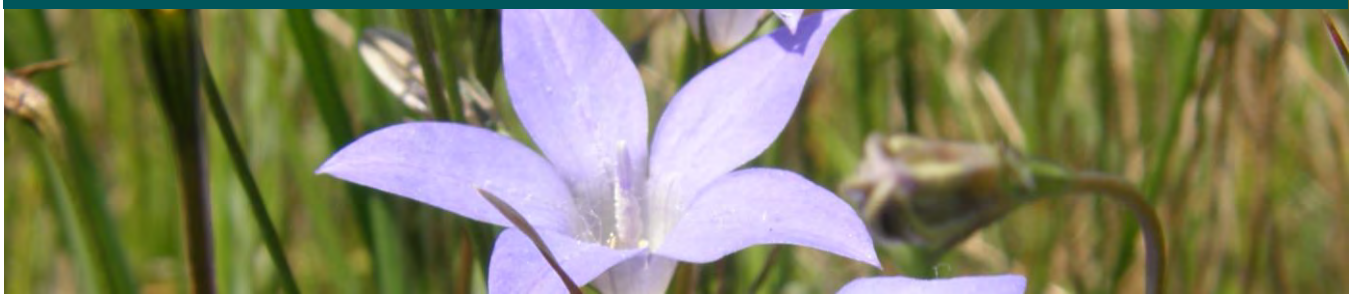
January 2014

Grassy Groundcover Gazette

News, updates and on ground action



Paul's Piece

Dr Paul Gibson-Roy

Senior Restoration Ecologist, Greening Australia (NSW)

Greetings again dear Gazette readers. I hope you had a restful Christmas and New Year and managed to spend time with family, friends and loved ones – perhaps the most important of tasks that we have. In this edition we hope to bring you up to speed on the various projects we've been working on to restore, conserve or manage grasslands and grassy woodlands.

For me 2013 has whorled past in a blur. I've had some wonderful opportunities at forums and the like to meet with people undertaking exciting new grassy-type projects. For example, in August I spent two days at the Murrumbidgee Landcare Conference and had a wonderful time listening to great presentations and talking with locals who were committed to improving the quality and extent of grassy woodlands in that region. This is a really important goal when you think just how much we have modified the sheep/wheat belt country of south eastern Australia. Again and again issues such as seed supply and restoration techniques came up in the forum, to which I stressed the importance of seed production and direct seeding as methods we've found to increase the chance of restoration success. Both are areas I believe our sector needs to continue to explore and develop, which I'm gaining confidence is happening.

In terms of Greening Australia (GA), there has been a gradual and encouraging increase in the number of projects across the states. To mention but a few, in Tasmania GA has grassy restoration embedded as part of a larger program to enhance and protect native vegetation in the woodlands of Tasmania's Midlands, and Rod White 'Mr Fix-it' from the Grassy Groundcover Restoration Project (GGRP) in Victoria has been assisting his Tasmanian colleagues to develop this aspect of the project. In terms of community engagement, Lyn Willcock and Candice Parker ran yet another wonderfully successful session of Moolapio Grassland Discovery Days, in Geelong. As with past years the event was fully subscribed with participants coming from the region, across the state and from inter-state. I was lucky enough to have been a part of the proceedings and the ongoing interest in the outcomes at Moolapio where an area of approximately 16 ha has been reconstructed to high quality grassland is very uplifting. However, I truly hope that the interest at this 'grass-roots' level translates the long-term protection and preservation of the site as an important grassland asset in its own right, but as one of the first examples of field-scale restoration in south eastern Australia.

There are other initiatives taking place in other states and regions as Greening Australia continues to try and develop programs that aim for restoration or protection of complex communities. Some of these are described in this issue of the Gazette. But for now I'll wish you all well for the year ahead and trust you enjoy this edition.

Dr Paul-Gibson Roy in action at the Moolapio Grassland Discovery Days

Rod Writes……

Rod White
Grassland Restoration Officer
Greening Australia (Victoria)

Western Water Treatment Plant Grey Box Woodland Restoration Project

Background

Greening Australia was brought on board by the land owners, Western Water in 2010 to develop a land management plan for the 30 hectare block that lies between two beautiful remnants of Grey Box Woodland, at Mount Cottrell, Pinkerton Forest and Bushes Paddock. Since then GA has worked with Western Water and the fantastically enthusiastic local Friends Group headed by Frances Overmars and Daryl Akers, to transform this former 'sludge paddock' into what you see today (see image above), with a further 3 hectares seeded in August of 2013.

Today

The site is looking great, with the 2011-12 seeded areas establishing to the point where a biomass reduction burn is looking likely in March 2014. The 2013 seeded area is showing good early signs of native grass establishment with little germinants popping up everywhere.

Western Treatment Plant - 2011 and 2012 seeding areas displaying Tall Spear-grass (*Austrostipa bigeniculata*) in all its glory

Hoary Sunray Rehabilitation Project

Background

This project funded by VicRoads to rehabilitate approximately 2.5 hectares of Plains Grassland at Duverney on the Hamilton Highway (5kms west of Cressy), and aims to expand the range of the *Endangered Hoary Sunray (*Leucochrysum albicans subsp. albicans var. tricolor*) (*The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1998). Based on soil tests looking at weed profile and nutrient data, preparation of the site involved scraping two areas to a depth of approximately 100mm. A number of non-indigenous trees were also removed, as well as significant weed control targeting the Cross Leaf Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca decussata*).

Today

Thanks to a wet spring, both sites are showing great germination rates, with loads of grasses and herbs coming up, including our target species – Hoary Sunray. At this rate spring 2014 is sure to impress.

Hoary Sunray (Leucochrysum albicans subsp. albicans var. tricolor)

Vic Roads Site at Duverney showing great germination of native grasses and wildflowers just a few months post seeding

Southern Farming Systems Grassland Demonstration Sites

Background

Back in 2010 we were approached to establish three demonstration plots on Southern Farming Systems (SFS) trial sites around western Victoria including Inverleigh, Lake Bolac and Dunkeld. The idea behind this initiative is to educate and inform land managers about the importance of grasslands on and around their properties, and the associated benefits this can bring to a farming system, especially in the area of pest management. These sites were seeded in August of 2012.

Today

Fast forward to December 2013, and the sites are looking really spectacular, except the Dunkeld site which has been returned to production. Inverleigh and Lake Bolac are now an excellent display of local native grasses and wildflowers, for land managers and farmers of the area, to explore and learn from.

Check SFS's website for further information of upcoming events: www.sfs.org.au

Inverleigh – Bare ground for future recruitment

Inverleigh – Extensive cover of grasses

Lake Bolac – Spectacular display of Wallaby (foreground) and Spear Grasses

Lake Bolac – Native Bindweed (*Convolvulus erubescens)* and Common Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*)

Part of our seed production facility being developed at the University of Western Sydney to grow seed for Cumberland Plain grassy woodland restoration

Restoring grassy woodlands of Sydney's Cumberland Plain

Dr Paul Gibson-Roy
Senior Restoration Ecologist
Greening Australia (NSW)

In the most recent edition of the Gazette I touched on programs we have been developing to assist in restoring grassy woodlands of the Cumberland Plain to Sydney's west. This has entailed a number of linked programs supported by the NSW Department of Office and Environment, the state government development group 'Landcom' and the University of Western Sydney (UWS). Since then we have also been lucky enough to have been successful in the most recent round of Federal environmental funding and now have a four year Caring for Our Country program (National Landcare Program) with the goal of restoring 40 hectares of Cumberland Plain Grassy Woodland. This is certainly going to be a great challenge for those of us working on the project (GA and all our partners), but if we can achieve these goals, it will play an important role in demonstrating these techniques in the peri-urban landscape. Like most grassy woodlands in south Eastern Australia, much of the herbaceous understory has been destroyed and the project will spend much time trying to build up a seed resource that will allow us to sow diverse seed mixes back into the landscape. I will write much more about this project in coming years. At this point we are focussed on developing key partnerships, assessing sites and establishing production capacity. In other words, much too early to relax in any way.

What is going on below the surface in our restored grasslands?

Dr Paul Gibson-Roy

The following piece is a summary of a paper that is soon to appear in the journal Ecological Management and Restoration. The work was commenced prior to the GGRP as part of my PhD, but continued as we established GGRP sites. The AMF work was supervised by the late Dr Cassandra McLean, who was an inspirational lecturer during my undergraduate years, a generous supervisor, and supportive colleague in later years.

Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) are root-borne symbionts which are thought to be associated with up to 80% of all vascular plant species. The primary benefit to a plant of an AMF relationship relates to assisted uptake of water and nutrients, improved drought and disease tolerance. Therefore, functioning AMF are important because they increase the capacity of the plant to compete for resources in often harsh environments.

In terms of native restoration, experience from the sector has shown that high soil nutrients (from fertilisation) and soil seed banks dominated by weeds often leads to poor, or in the worst cases, nil establishment of planted or seeded native species and an associated invasion and dominance by weed species. For this reason the GGRP tested scalping and long fallowing (using herbicides) to determine if they increased the success of native species sowings. However, during this period some raised concerns that both techniques are drastic (for various reasons), and may even disrupt beneficial AMF. Bearing in mind the plant derived benefits of AM relationships; we thought it important to investigate if this was the case.

Therefore, over several years we tested plant roots in GGRP sites (following a minimum of 18 months growth) and remnant sites to see if they hosted AMF. We sampled 18 native (*Arthropodium strictum* , *Austrostipa bigeniculata, Austrostipa mollis, Austrostipa scabra, Calocephalus citreus, Calocephalus lacteus, Chloris truncata, Chrysocephalum apiculatum, Chrysocephalum semipapposum, Kennedia prostrate, Leptorhynchos squamatus, Poa labillardieri, Rytidosperma caespitosa, Rytidosperma racemosa, Rytidosperma setacea, Themeda triandra, Triptilodiscus pygmaeus* and *Xerochrysum bracteantha*) and three exotics (*Hypochoeris radicata, Lolium perenne* and *Phalaris aquatica*) species across a broad geographical range of central and south-western Victoria during periods of active plant growth (spring and autumn). Root core were taken from a minimum of 20 plants of each species (at each site and site history – fallowed or scalped).

Roots where cleared and stained at Burnley and examined under a compound light microscope for the presence/absence of structures that indicate functional AMF (aseptate external and internal hyphae, arbuscules and vesicles (see below)) and for percentage root colonization. We then compared differences in percentage root colonization for each species that where they were sampled from more than one location and/or site preparation history. We found AMF structures all the 18 native and the three exotic species regardless of whether they came from remnant or GGRP sites or whether the GGRP sites had been fallowed or scalped prior to seeding. Only Themeda showed a significant statistical difference in % root colonization between different locations (with two of three remnant grasslands exhibiting significantly higher colonization than one other remnant and both GGRP sites). All the other species displayed varying root colonization patterns between and within species and sites with three exhibiting very high percentage colonization (>80%) from one or more sites (*Chloris truncata Poa labillardieri* and *Themeda triandra*) while the others exhibited colonization percentages across the medium (11 - 49%) to high (50 - 79%) ranges.

Our findings seem to indicate that firstly, AMF are ubiquitous in the herbaceous flora of this region (in both native and exotic herbaceous vegetation) and secondly, they were present in our GGRP sites even though these had undergone what are considered as intensive disrupting site preparation methods. It also suggests that while these site preparation methods had a marked impact on the vegetation structure (as our plant monitoring has shown) they have had little impact on eventual AMF colonization. So how did the fungi get to these sites? It seems likely that hyphal and/or spore loads or infected root fragments present in the soils, or which had moved onto the sites following seeding (possibly through wind, water, soil, or animal movement) had provided the inoculum for colonizing the seeded communities. Based on these observations it is also likely that AM will colonize following soil disturbance from other environmental events such as fires, floods, or when vegetation is re-established following disturbances such as road works.

Our examination also revealed the three common weed species (*Hypochoeris radicata*, *Lolium perenne* and *Phalaris aquatic*) each hosted AMF. Each is common in pastures, roadsides and sadly within native remnant where they tend to dominate the natives (especially Phalaris). That they host AMF suggests each derives a competitive advantage from the association, and along with any co-occurring mycorrhizal species (native or

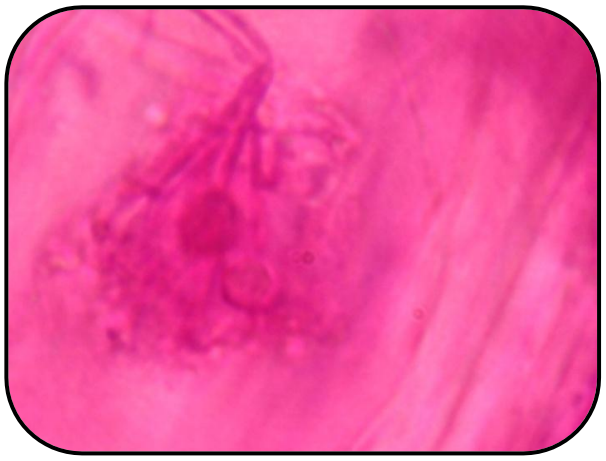
exotic) must form part of a larger inter-specific flow of resources in the community.

Summary

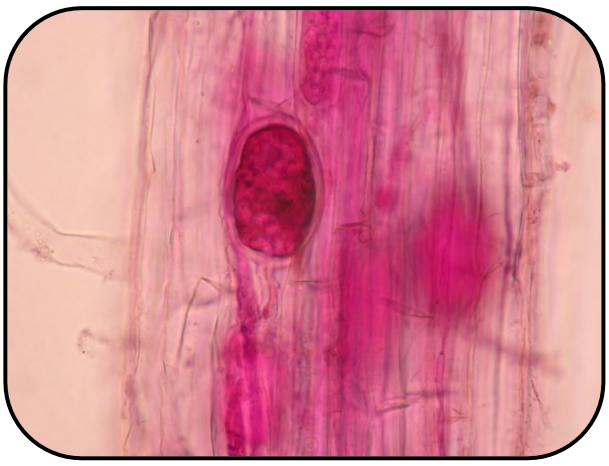
What is happening below the ground at our GGRP sites? Undoubtedly a lot; but in regard to AM relations our examination of AMF in both GGRP and remnant sites indicates:

- AMF are common in the herbaceous flora of the region (native and exotic);
- There was little difference in the AMF colonization characteristics between remnant and restored sites;
- That AMF colonized GGRP communities to a similar extend regardless of the original site preparation technique (fallowing or scalping).

While it is thought that the two site preparation techniques employed by the GGRP are drastic and possibly detrimental to AMF relationships, this seems not to be the case (at least by the time we surveyed). However, despite the finding that site preparation method did not adversely influence AMF characteristics, it was still only on scalp sites that our native grassland species dominated and persisted as diverse communities.



An arbuscule *in Themeda triandra*



A vesicle in *Themeda triandra*

Caring for Country Regional Seed Production Project:

Australian National Botanic Gardens in partnersip with Greening Australia – Capital Region, the Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research and CSIRO

Stephen Bruce
Seedbank Manager
Greening Australia (Capital Region)

Harvest time has started in the Seed Production Area (SPA) in Aranda. Bulbine Lily *(Bulbine bulbosa)* was harvested by volunteers in early December. The quantities of Bulbine seed harvested are likely to be the largest amount the seed bank has ever seen! The Nodding Chocolate Lily (*Dichopogon fimbriatus*) has had an amazingly long flowering period, and we expect to collect a large amount of seed in January 2014.

Our French intern, Cecile Brun is monitoring insect activity in the SPA under the guidance of our GA 'insect guru' Catherine Ross. Hopefully, we find some interesting insects visiting the SPA over the summer months

Volunteers harvesting a bumper crop of Bulbine lilies early December 2013

John Fitzgerald, a vital weekly volunteer planting Small Vanilla Lily (*Arthropodium minus*) in the seed production area

Catherine Ross (left) and Cecile Brun collecting insects in the Greening Australia SPA

Moolapio Grassland Discovery Day

Lyn Willcock
Moolapio Project Coordinator
Greening Australia (Victoria)

Over the past six years the Moolapio project has established a grass and wildflower rich endangered 16 hectare grassland on Alcoa of Australia land at Moolap, east of Geelong. The grassland is valued in the community for its environmental, scientific and educational significance and is protected by Federal law. Over the past four years the Moolapio project has conducted nine Grassland Discovery Field Days and other large educational events e.g. tours for specialist groups and has hosted over 450 people from over eighty organisations including friends of groups, Landcare, industry and government and community representatives.

The interest in the grassland extends both nationally and internationally. Why is the grassland so special? Because less than 0.1% of 1.0% of this type of grassland exists in Victoria, and certainly none of its type exists across the Bellarine Peninsula in Geelong.

Within the grassland exists flowers and grasses that are threatened or endangered in the wild and most likely never seen by most people. Each year's Discovery Day has a different theme, and this year focused upon biomass reduction and grassland management techniques. Experts from within Greening Australia, Trust for Nature and the community discussed and demonstrated varying techniques required for managing grasslands in a manner that ensures the ongoing survival of the plants. Many of the techniques used replicated the actions of the Indigenous people and include burning, cutting and baling and slashing, grazing with sheep and seed collection. This year we had extremely heavy rain on the first day of the of the two day event, interestingly enough this was the day attracted the highest numbers, indicating the inescapable interest, community and industry passion there is for Victoria's endangered grasslands.

Right: Guest presenter Nathan Wong from Trust for Nature explaining the benefits of grazing in managing native grasslands

Dr Paul Gibson-Roy enlightening participants about the cut, bale and seed hay management options

Moolpaio Discovery Day participants braved the weather to tour the grasslands

Moolapio Grassland Continued……

Candice Parker
Moolapio Project Officer
Greening Australia (Victoria)

Burn Plot Survey

After the removal of biomass from the grassland burn, it was decided to set up a trial and determine if we could successfully re-introduce from seed Button Wrinklewort (*Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides*) a threatened species.

The 1 hectare grassland establishment area (GEA) 2008 site was marked out into 16 squares, and within each square random coordinates were obtained and a 1 x 1m plot marked out (therefore creating 16 random study plots in total).

An initial survey was conducted on each survey plot to determine the species present prior to sowing a mix of sand and 500 *Rutidosis* seeds. The plot was then raked over and the seed was hand broadcast and firmed down.

A survey of the plots will be conducted one year on, planned for May 2014, to determine germination rates. Initial general observations have not seen any *Rutidosis* germinate. A control was set up in the Moolapio Project Seed Production Area (SPA) nursery where 500 seeds were also mixed with sand and sowed into trays. To date only 10 *Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides* have geminated.

Seed mix hand broadcasted within the survey plot

Cut and Bale

As part of the Moolapio Grassland Discovery Day to showcase different biomass reduction management techniques, part of the GEA was cut and baled, a technique which potentially could be applied if burning was not appropriate (e.g. a wet season or too green). The benefit of slashing and removing biomass is to open up the inter-tussock spaces and allow room for herbs to expand and germinate.

Depending on when the cut and bale is undertaken, it can also be used as seed hay and rolled out along the ground. The bales at Moolapio were rolled in early November, which may have been slightly too early to contain large volumes of seed, nevertheless the bales will be rolled out and assessed to see what germinates.

Cut seed ready to be baled

Finished product ready to be rolled out

Moolapio Grassland Wildflowers

After a great spring season (2013) of rain, wind and eventually sun the grassland was on full show. An exciting find was the Featherheads (Ptilotus macrocephalus), the first plant to germinate in the Moolapio grasslands.

Pink Bindweed (*Convolvulus erubescens)*

Blue Devil *(Eryngium ovinum)*

Grassland Crane's Bill (*Geranium retrorsum*) and Yellow Bulbine-lily (*Bulbine bulbosa*)

Pussy-tails *(Ptilotus spathulatus)*

Featherheads (Ptilotus macrocephalus)

Bluebell (Wahlenbergia spp.)

Jan Juc Coast Action Grassland Restoration Project

Luke Hynes
Jan Juc Coast Action Chair

Jan Juc Coast Action Group formed in 1994, and has been striving to restore native vegetation and ecological processes of the Jan Juc clifftops in southern Victoria, approximately 20 kilometres south of Geelong. While much of the clifftops supports Coastal Scrub dominated by Moonah (*Melaleuca lanceolata)* (EVC 161, Coastal Headland Scrub) there are some areas dominated by remnant Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra)* and Wallaby Grasses (*Rytidosperma* spp.). Site assessments and management recommendations by notable botanist Geoff Carr of Ecology Australia, suggested that these areas of grassland were unique and important and should be maintained and expanded if possible.

Over the years the Jan Juc Coast Action Group has weeded these grassland areas and revegetated some new areas using tubestock and direct seeding. The group had been successful in a grant to control a large patch of introduced grasses and herbs and replanting with locally indigenous grass species. It was during this time that a member of the group attended a field day by Dr. Paul Gibson-Roy to see how some of the trial soil scalping sites had fared in the Beeac area. The idea that we could achieve more resilient grassland communities with less back breaking planting and weeding was very appealing. Our committee visited the Moolapio grasslands and organised a site visit to the Jan Juc cliff tops by Dr. Paul Gibson-Roy and Moolapio project land manager Rod White.

With advice from these two generous Greening Australia staff we amended our grant to a scalping project instead of a planting one. Luckily we had some Kangaroo and Wallaby Grass seed locally collected from the previous year that could be used to seed the site. After some hoop jumping with the Department of Environment and Primary Industries to receive consent for minor works under the *Coastal Management Act 1995* and permission from the land managers, The Great Ocean Road Coast Committee we were ready to scalp.

We scalped and removed between 10 and 15 centimetres of soil using a 'Traxcavator' and laid it the soil adjacent to the scalped area. Greening Australia were contracted to cast the seed using their specialised machinery (a modified turf seeder). As we had very limited diversity in our seed stores (basically only a few species) we planted out some herbs including Common Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum),* Slender Speedwell (*Veronica gracilis)* and White Fan-flower (*Scaevola albida)* using Rip Curl staff volunteers. We were very pleased to see Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens)* come back of its own accord.

Two years on and we are looking to expand out test plot as the scalping method has made it feasible to maintain weed control in an area that may have been unrealistic using more conventional means of piling on herbicide and planting out densely. We still have issues with Flatweeds, mostly *Hypericum radicata* but it is generally at a manageable level. We have also installed a mesh fence to prevent weed seed blowing in to the site as much as possible.

The Jan Juc Coast Action Group would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Paul Gibson-Roy and Rod White for their time and advice with this project, as well as the Great Ocean Road Coast Committee who provided staff and machinery during the scalping process.

Jan Juc Coast Action founder Ian Edwards discussing the scalping area with the earthworks contractor and Phil Brown from GORCC

Luke Hynes Jan Juc Coast Action Chair and Candice Parker Greening Australia touring the site two years on since sowing

SA Biodiversity Patches ensures the survival of groundcover plants in the Hills

Luke Kingston
Vegetation Services Manager
Greening Australia SA

In the last edition of South Australia's magazine 'The Green Australian', we highlighted the GGRP in Victoria for setting a benchmark in the revegetation of degraded landscapes.

Using the Grassy Groundcover Restoration Project award winning and ground breaking techniques, SA Water has commenced their own project with the support of the GA's South Australia Nursery.

The SA Biodiversity Patches project focuses on establishing 55 colonies of understorey species within the SA Water Clarendon revegetation site.
The site will ultimately contain a richness of species diversity not seen in previous revegetation sites, ensuring the continued survival of understory and groundcover plants communities of the Adelaide Hills.

Right: Pasadena nursery
Our nursery manager Kylie Mathison and Vegetation Services Manager Luke Kingston at the Clarendon project site

Revegetation projects in cleared agricultural lands have traditionally focused on the establishment of only trees and shrubs, largely avoiding the difficult task of establishing grass and herbaceous plants.

"… the colonies will provide an adequate seed source for the recruitment of understorey species. Species have been selected to ensure there will be full representation of 'plant trait groups' so as to enable the new vegetation system to emulate the ecological function of remnant vegetation communities." SA Water's Shaun Kennedy said.

Seedling production is currently underway at the Greening Australia Nursery in Pasadena. The techniques used will secure supplies of high quality seed from a broad range of herbaceous species. Planting is scheduled to commence this month.

Volunteers preparing the groundcover species at the GA Pasadena nursery

Luke with the project partner SA Water's Shaun Kennedy who presented GA with the award. Awarded the 'Green Thumb' for the GA teams efforts at the Clarendon Groundcover Site! Luke was also given a tub of rooting jell by SA Water's Shaun Kennedy for his efforts

Foam Box Seed Production November 2012

French students help with (*Lepidium aschersonii)* Spiny Peppercress

Stuart McCallum
Education Officer
Greening Australia VIC

In September 2012 GA Colac's borrell-a-kandelop team, in partnership with Parks Victoria, St Laurence Community Services and Kui Nursery, Colac, established a fenced, 30 X 30 m Spiny Peppercress (*Lepidium aschersonii*) population on the west shore of Lake Beeac. The plant occurs naturally around the shores of the lake but this project was a trial in establishing a new population with nursery raised plants using local seeds.
Lepidium is on the Victorian Rare or Threatened list (VROT) and has managed to maintain isolated populations on saline wetland and cattle grazing sites on the VVP. It persists in damp depressions as long as it is not pugged up by cattle. It has a large tap-root, similar to a small parsnip, which enables it to withstand drought. It has a competitive advantage over pasture grasses, in areas periodically inundated by hypersaline water. The sympatric (of animals or plant species or populations - occurring within the same or overlapping geographical areas) species Salt-lake Tussock-grass (*Poa sallacustris)* also has this capacity. The SWIFFT website has a page dedicated to each of these species which provides occasional updates on management actions.

See:
http://bird.net.au/bird/index.php?title=Spiny_Peppercress and http://bird.net.au/bird/index.php?title=Salt-lake_Tussock-grass

During our rather wet spring, Stuart McCallum from GA inspected the Lake Beeac West site and expressed concern that the rapidly growing pasture grasses within the Lepidium planted area were threatening the growing plants. There was general agreement that some hand-weeding would be beneficial and a series of working bees were organised resulting in removing several trailer loads of weeds/pasture grass (Mostly *Avena*, *Dactylis, Lolium and Phalaris*) and replanting over 200 Spiny Peppercress plants. At the last check in on Thursday November 28, the new plants and the survivors of the original planting were all growing strongly and flowering well.

At a site management meeting at GA's Colac office on Thursday 28th November, between interested parties from; PV, DEPI, Colac Otway Shire and the CCMA, it was agreed that a grassland burn should be considered for the whole riparian strip. The area has been slashed prior to Christmas and also an amendment to the Otways Fire Operations Plan has been approved by DEPI to be potentially burnt in autumn 2014. This will require further discussion during planning with DEPI regarding the break for the burn as we have been advised that a mineral earth break is now required for Grassland burns, which in this case wouldn't be helpful for the objectives!

We are now looking at a safe way to burn the site without the ploughing of a permanently damaging firebreak. The fenced, planted population may or may not be part of a future burn.

Further Information:

Betson Peter, 2013. Procedures Statement for Translocation of Threatened Native Flora in Victoria. Email: environmental.research@DEPI.vic.gov.au

Russell Amy M, 2001. An investigation into *Lipidium aschersonii:* a rare and threatened species. BSc. Hons. (NRM) thesis, Deakin University. PDF available from Stuart or rani

Rani Hunt, DEPI, Anglesea: Rani.Hunt@depi.vic.gov.au

Stuart McCallum, GAV: smccallum@gavic.org.au or stuartmccallum@westnet.com.au

Spiny Peppercress (*Lipidium aschersonii*)

Team *Lepidium* at Lake Beeac. Tony Mahoney and Rani Hunt replanting with French students

Tuesday 29th October after weeding and replanting

Direct seed using very prickly seed-heads

Tuesday 29th October after brush-cutting outside enclosure fence

Site on 24th September 2013

Volunteer Nicole Bremer getting stuck into the Wild Oat

Want to know more about the GGRP?

Please Contact:

Rod White
South-West Victoria

Mobile: 0447 585 574
Email: rwhite@gavic.org.au

Jess Gardner
Western Victoria

Mobile: 0437 958 259
Email: jgardner@gavic.org.au

Dr Paul Gibson-Roy
New South Wales

Mobile: 0437 591 097
Email:
PGibson-Roy@greeningaustralia.org.au

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Lyn Willcock
lwillcock@gavic.org.au

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