

Lake Macdonald
Catchment Care Group



Lake Macdonald Catchment Care Group

Newsletter Autumn 2009



Celebrate World Environment Day at the Noosa Festival of Water - Sunday 7th June 2009

The 2009 Noosa Festival of Water kicks off at 10 am at the Lake Macdonald Amphitheatre and Noosa Botanic Gardens, offering a range of attractions and activities suitable for all ages. It's hard to imagine a better way to spend a Sunday than sitting at the Greek style amphitheatre enjoying top quality entertainment with Lake Macdonald as the backdrop.

This is the Festival's fifth year showcasing the Lake and Gardens, and highlighting our need to protect and conserve our natural assets. This year the Festival also aims to help Noosa Biosphere residents better understand the relationship between humans and the Biosphere.



There's musical entertainment in the Amphitheatre including local favourites the Famous Jimmies, the Noosa Concert Band, Pomona A Capella Choir and the Lake Mac Pipers. The Amphitheatre will also feature a presentation from Martin Finland of Geckoes Wildlife, with a selection of his native species, usually including a very large carpet snake! Geckoes Wildlife will also have a display of live native creatures at the Festival, many of which are native to our Biosphere.



Free boat tours to the Noosa Hatchery and Water Treatment plant are again on offer, as is free canoeing instruction from Queensland Canoeing, and the Take a Kid Fishing clinic with Bush 'n' Beach journalist, Dave Whelan.

Environmental displays include Noosa Landcare who'll provide two free trees to Biosphere residents with a current rate notice, the Mary River Catchment Committee, who are offering a free basic water testing service to residents who bring a sample of their creek, dam or bore water, and Noosa Parks who'll be asking "What Bird is that?"

Kids can enjoy free face painting and create their own artworks in the Arting About marquee with Lyn McCrea and her team, where a large mural of the Lake will be replenished with wildlife.

A range of refreshments and wine tasting will be available or bring a picnic lunch and enjoy one of many tranquil sites in the Botanic Gardens. Both the Gardens and the Amphitheatre are wheelchair accessible.

Pick up a free copy of the Festival Program on the day for full details of all the activities and displays on offer this year.

The 2009 Noosa Festival of Water is supported by Sunshine Coast Regional Council, the Burnett Mary Regional Group, Seqwater, Noosa & District Landcare and the Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee. We look forward to seeing you there!

For more information, email lakemacgroup@ozwide.net.au

or phone 07 5482 4766



Name a Noosa Trail and win a weekend away!

Council is asking for your help! Two new tracks are planned for the Noosa Trail Network and they need a name.

The Noosa Trail Network is a series of bushland tracks and trails linking Pomona, Kin Kin, Cooran and Lake Macdonald with a circuit around Cudgerie estate. The Noosa Trail Network enables mountain bike riders, horse riders and bush walkers to enjoy the spectacular Noosa hinterland on trails that are well signposted, with picnic shelters, water tanks, interpretive signs and scenic lookouts.

Sunshine Coast Regional Council is extending the six track network, adding two new tracks which will be opened later this year—but first, council needs to name:

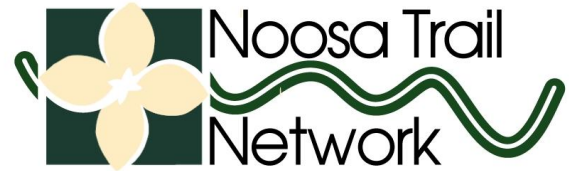
- The Pomona to Cooroy track which runs from the Noosa Showgrounds at Pomona through Yurol State Forest to Cooroy;
- The Pomona to Lake MacDonald track which runs from the Noosa Showgrounds at Pomona across Yurol Forest Drive to Lake Macdonald.

Council is looking for names that represent the essence of each track. You can draw inspiration from anywhere—the trees, wildlife, icons or history of the area.

Simply send your suggested trail name and the track you are naming with your name, address and phone number to noosatrail@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au. A winner will be selected for each track.

You could win one of two great prizes—two night's accommodation at either the Kin Kin Haven B&B, Kin Kin, or the Inn the Foothills B&B, Pomona.

Competition closes Wednesday, 27 May 2009. The winners will be announced at the Noosa Festival of Water, Sunday 7 June 2009. For more information, visit www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au.



TravelSmart to the Festival of Water!

TravelSmart Sunshine Coast, (facilitated by Sunshine Coast Regional Council) encourages the use of sustainable and environmentally friendly transport including the promotion of walking, cycling, carpooling and public transport as alternatives to driving your car. This means improved health and fitness, safer communities and streets, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and of course less traffic congestion!



TravelSmart to the Noosa Festival of Water and win TravelSmart prizes!

Your TravelSmart options:

1. Catch the 631 Sunbus Noosa to Cooroy (departs Hastings St at 10.35am, visit www.translink.com.au to confirm what time this bus collects along this route) and jump on the free shuttle bus at Cooroy to Lake McDonald to join in the day's festivities. A free shuttle will run back to Noosa Heads at 2.00 pm from the festival
2. For those keen cyclists, ride your mountain bike to the hatchery and catch the boat to the day's festivities

Keep your bus ticket (bus travellers) or collect and bring your voucher from the hatchery volunteer (mountain bikers) to the TravelSmart display at the Festival to collect your TravelSmart Prize! For more information on how you can be TravelSmart (even one day a week – it all counts!) visit www.travelsmartnoosa.com.au or email us at travelsmart@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au

Cooroy Lower Mill site

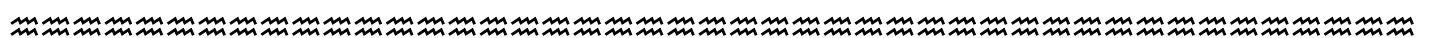
The Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee (MRCCC) is managing “Better Catchments” with funding from the Burnett Mary Regional Group (BMRG) through the Federal Government’s Caring for our Country Program. Six Mile Creek subcatchment is one of a number of high priority areas targeted for rehabilitation works, aimed at improving water quality and biodiversity.

The rehabilitation of the Lower Mill site in Cooroy is one of the outstanding Better Catchment projects. The Lower Mill site is part of a new precinct at the end of the main street of Cooroy, which incorporates a new art gallery, new town library and a recreational park area which Cooroy Creek flows through. Sunshine Coast Regional Council is endeavouring to rehabilitate the riparian vegetation and habitat along this section of the Creek. The former Noosa Shire Council and Noosa and District Landcare have been undertaking creek bank rehabilitation projects upstream of this site for many years with excellent results, especially with removal of Camphor laurel. The recent works at the Lower Mill site consolidate and extend on the previous ecological restoration work undertaken upstream.

This Better Catchments rehabilitation project involves planting local native species to create a buffer between areas of public access and the sensitive creek side environment. The revegetation project will increase plant diversity and streamside fauna habitat along Cooroy Creek, improve water quality and provide a physical barrier for street litter. Better Catchments funding and support from Council and landcare will result in a public community precinct with a healthy environmental component. A community tree plant was undertaken on the site on the 21st February. Around 60 volunteers attended, assisting to plant 400 trees.

The council plans to continue the rehabilitation of Cooroy Creek downstream of the Lower Mill site, further contributing to this project. The project will serve as an important promotional tool for natural resource management in Cooroy.

Landholders interested in creek bank rehabilitation projects in the Lake Macdonald sub-catchment can register their interest with Dale Watson at the MRCCC on 07 5482 4766 or email mrccc@ozwide.net.au. Rural landholders may also be eligible for assistance with on-ground projects through the Sunshine Coast Council’s Environment Grants program. For full details, visit Council’s website at <http://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/sitePage.cfm?code=grants-program>



What lurks in Lake Macdonald?

Year 12 Biology students studying ecology have been looking at the impact of weeds on our local area. A recent day of workshops hosted by Noosa & District Landcare, Waterwatch and the Sunshine Coast Regional Council provided a glimpse into the knowledge and practical expertise needed to combat these invaders.

Phil Moran, a local icon of Landcare, entertained and informed the group with a comprehensive review of weed species, the problems they cause and the solutions being trialled. At Lake Macdonald, students were introduced to the pest that lurks in Lake Macdonald- one of Australia’s worst weed species, Cabomba, which came to this country from South America as an aquarium plant. Phil shared highlights of his particular battle with this weed.

Through water quality testing with Don and Nadia, a tour of the Gerry Cook Fish Hatchery with Vince and a demonstration of the Cabomba harvester by Ross [SEQ Water], students learned how widely the invasion of Cabomba is impacting on Lake Macdonald’s ecosystem and the potential for its spread to other waterways.

The Sunshine Coast Regional Council generously provided a BBQ lunch lakeside. This allowed students the chance to chat informally with the presenters from the workshops.

For more information on aquatic weeds contact Phil at Noosa Landcare on 07 5485 2468, or visit the Noosa Landcare display at the Noosa Festival of Water.



Noosa High School students view the operation of the mechanical harvester on Lake Macdonald



Camphor laurels in the Catchment

Sunshine Coast Council's Geoff Black explains

There is always animated discussion at meetings of the Lake Macdonald Catchment Care group about weeds in the lake and catchment. At the meeting in April, concern was expressed about the invasive nature of camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and the effort and cost to landholders of removing and preventing the spread of this pest.

Camphor laurel is now a widespread tree in the wet coastal areas of SEQ and northern NSW. A huge effort has been applied and continues to be applied to manage this pest in a cost effective way. In this brief article I am going to focus on methods that landholders can use to manage camphor laurel on their properties.

Geoff Black is based at Council's Pomona Depot

Why worry?

The problem with camphor laurel is that it is so suited to our climate that it grows very fast, and being an exotic tree, (native of China, Korea, Japan, parts of Vietnam), it does not become a balanced species in our diverse forests. It has few natural controls and grows to dominate and displace native plants to the point where the forest can become almost completely camphor laurel. This has a huge impact on the diversity of plants and animals that inhabit the area.

The process has a self-perpetuating mechanism by which animals that are adapted to feeding on camphor laurel fruit such as fruit eating pigeons, crows and fig birds spread the trees more widely because they are forced in the absence of other food to eat the camphor berries.

The spread of camphor along fence lines and into pastures also has a cost to landholders as it reduces grazing land and ruins fences and other structures.

What to do

Camphor laurels are not difficult to kill if the correct application of herbicide is used.

Where there is a lot of camphor and the trees are old and large it can be a labour intensive task initially, though once the large mature trees are killed and the nearby seed source is removed, continual removal of seedlings and saplings becomes easier in subsequent years.

Autumn is the best time to kill camphor laurel trees using herbicide introduced into the trunk of the tree.

The simplest and most cost effective way to kill large trees is to frill them (ie make horizontal cuts angled downwards around the trunk into the cambium layer leaving an uncut section 50mm wide between the cuts) with an axe or chainsaw. Apply herbicide and leave the tree standing to die. Use this method only with herbicides registered for the use, according to directions on the label and in a place where injury cannot happen to people when branches of the tree eventually start to fall.

Small saplings or seedlings can be pulled out when the ground is soft or grubbed out with a mattock. Larger saplings can be cut as close to the ground as possible and the cut surface immediately painted or sprayed with glyphosate 360 mixed 1:1 with water. This method can also be used to treat any suckers that sprout from the roots or the base of the trunks of large trees in the season after the initial treatment.

It is not recommended that camphor laurel trees along creek banks be pulled or dozed out of the ground with machinery as this can leave the stream banks subject to erosion. If trees are killed in place and the roots left undisturbed, desirable plants, creek fauna and the stream ecology have time to adapt as the light levels at the ground increase as the leaves fall and the toxicity from the camphor oil reduces.

An essential accompanying step when camphor laurels along stream banks are removed by any method is to ensure that suitable native seedlings are replanted or if they are already present, are encouraged to grow by fencing stock out and controlling the growth of grass and weeds until they form a shade canopy. This can be a demanding task in the first two to three years but will create a healthy and beautiful creek in the long term.

More information

There is a large amount of information available on how to manage camphor laurel. Try these web sites: www.northcoastweeds.org.au or www.dpi.qld.gov.au, talk to your local Council weeds officer on 07 5485 1833 or Noosa & District Landcare on 07 5485 2468.

Seqwater - Water for Life

Seqwater is responsible for the **catchment**, **storage** and **treatment** of bulk water as part of the South East Queensland Water Grid.

We are committed to building upon our expertise and knowledge in the areas of water treatment, biodiversity, water quality monitoring, improved land management practices, responsible water use, co-operative relationships with land managers and other stakeholders.

We own and operate 25 dam storages including Lake MacDonald and Baroon Pocket Dam on the Sunshine Coast; Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine Dams, and Hinze Dam on the Gold Coast, as well as 46 water treatment plants and a range of related facilities and equipment.

Looking forward our aim is very simple – the long-term security and sustainability of our region’s catchment-based water supply. ‘Water for Life’ is our promise to the community to deliver secure and reliable water sources both now and into the future.

We look forward to participating in this year’s Noosa Festival of Water and hope it will be a safe and successful event. For more information visit: www.seqwater.com.au or call into the Seqwater display at the Festival.



Paddle Trail Blazing at the Noosa Festival of Water

Queensland Canoeing Inc. is the state body responsible for the management, coordination, development and promotion of Canoeing in Queensland. Two qualified instructors will be at this year’s Noosa Festival of Water to give you a taste of the beauty of Lake Macdonald and the Paddle Trail.

Try kayaking on one of eight supervised trips. Each trip is approx. 30 minutes with an instructor.

All equipment will be supplied. Children must be accompanied by adults. Please bring sun screen, hat, sunnies, shoes or thongs, shirt or rash shirt, wet weather gear if appropriate.

A land based briefing and skills drill will be given prior to each session.

At the Festival, Qld Canoeing will operate from the lakeside area below the big marquees. Trips will operate on an as needs basis.

Or bring your own kayak or canoe for an explorational paddle on the lake at anytime during the Festival following the canoe trail. Enter the Lake from the jetty at Mary River Cod Park (adjacent to fish hatchery), Collwood Drive, Lake Macdonald.

The Geckoes Wildlife experience

Martin and Fiona Finland's long term commitment to conservation led them to establish Geckoes Wildlife over a decade ago. They now care for around 350 animals, many of which contribute to captive breeding programs. A percentage of their funds are channeled directly into rare and threatened species conservation, including their highly successful quoll breeding program.

Martin was always an inquisitive kid who loved nature. At age 12 he had a pet baby wombat, a little wallaby and all sorts of reptiles. From the Healesville Sanctuary, Martin went on to manage the Gondwana Rainforest Sanctuary at South Bank, where he met his wife Fiona who shares his lifelong interest and passion.

The Geckoes team operates at a grass roots level, bringing some of our unique species into contact with people from all walks of life to promote wildlife conservation through education and awareness. Geckoes also presents at schools, parties and functions, reaching a wide audience from kids to adults of all ages.

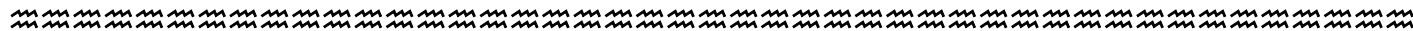
Martin's favourite critter is a 3.3 m Olive Python he calls Gorgeous. The Olive Python is also known as the Rainbow Serpent of indigenous origins, so called because of the magnificent sheen this snake displays in sunlight. Despite her massive length and bulk, Gorgeous has helped untold numbers of people to appreciate snakes.

Martin also cares for Quolls, one of Australia's most threatened species. There are four species of Quoll in Australia, all of which have declined dramatically since European settlement as a result of habitat loss and introduced predators such as foxes and cats.

You can experience the Geckoes Wildlife Display at the Noosa Festival of Water and also at Martin's presentation in the Amphitheatre on the day.



Martin introduces one of his furry friends at the recent Mary River Festival in Gympie



Hatchery update

Things are looking up for the endangered Mary River Cod at the Noosa & District Community Hatchery. Demolished in a storm in December 2007, the rebuilt and refurbished Hatchery now features new fibreglass tanks to house the brood stock, recirculated water tanks and new fingerling troughs.

The Hatchery is currently accommodating 16 brood stock which were collected from a number of waterways throughout the Mary including the Obi Obi and Six Mile Creeks and the Mary River. The Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries assists with the collection of brood stock, and maintains an interest in the captive breeding program.

Large Cod were once abundant in SEQ

Around this time of year, the broodstock are transferred to an external pond, where they will wait for the water temperature to rise to about 16-18^o C before mating and laying eggs in specially provided artificial breeding habitats. Last year, close to 45,000 fingerlings were produced, some for release back into waterways in the Mary Catchment, particularly in areas where landholders have undertaken riparian habitat restoration. Cod prefer large shady pools with submerged logs on which they feed and breed. It is illegal to remove Mary River Cod from the waterways of the Mary Catchment.

The rest of the fingerlings bred at the Hatchery are released into impoundments throughout south east Queensland, where anglers may still take or possess one Mary River Cod greater than 50cm in length.

For more information on the breeding program for this top order aquatic predator, take the free boat trip to the Hatchery for a self guided tour during the Noosa Festival of Water.

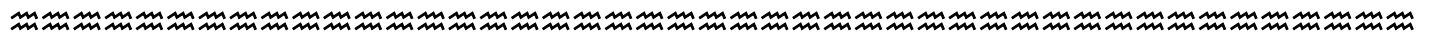
Habitat Fragmentation – by Valda McLean

Sunshine Coast Bird Observers have noted a general decline in bird species, and numbers over the last few years. South East Queensland is Australia's fastest growing region. By the year 2031 its human population is expected to grow from 2.8 million to 4. Our vegetation types consist of forest, private land and native vegetation. Clearing for timber, farming and settlement occurred and still continues. For the birds this means habitat fragmentation. This fragmentation divides the populations of species causing genetic 'bottle-necking' and a general degradation of the habitat from weather and weeds.

At a recent meeting of Noosa Parks Association Bird Observers, PhD student Danielle Shanahan spoke of her studies of the subject and what needs to be done to 'fix' landscapes. Danielle cited three research topics covered, and the 'rules' which emerged from them.

1. **What do we know?** From records and Danielle's field studies came rule number 1: **Protect high quality remnants and largest patches first.**
2. **How much is too much?** From this came rule number 2: **All vegetation is important and roads are enough to separate populations.**
3. **How do we fix what we have already changed?** This led to a very interesting discussion. Our speaker's studies of revegetated areas planted and maintained by volunteers revealed more species in sites with dense understory than those with only canopy, and more species in revegetated sites along corridors than in isolated plantings. Here on the Sunshine Coast we are very fortunate to have knowledgeable leaders who understand the importance of correct structure of any revegetation. That makes rule number 3: **Revegetation works but structure is important, and focus on linking remnants first.**

Danielle has an extensive background in field work, tracking and researching animal and bird behaviour all around the world in many countries, off-shore islands, and remote locations. She is aware of the need to consider the whole ecosystem when dealing with habitat loss and invites contributions to her project. She welcomes research ideas and any records of increasing or decreasing bird populations in revegetated areas. Her address is d.shanahan@uq.edu.au Danielle says it is critical that conservation managers are equipped with a better understanding of the effects of past landscape changes to successfully manage wildlife populations into the future.



SuperGrazing the Mary

SuperGraze is a southern Queensland-based project which helps graziers to build productive, resilient and sustainable grazing enterprises.

In the Mary Catchment, the SuperGraze project team has been working with small groups of local graziers in the Gympie – Kin Kin area to investigate ways to improve grazing land condition, sustainability and productivity of their grazing enterprises. Improved land condition not only leads to greater pasture productivity and profits, but also reduces sediment and nutrient losses from grazing land to the Mary and Noosa River systems.

The SuperGraze project team is a partnership between the Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee (MRCCC), the Gympie District Beef Liaison Group and the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries.

A series of field days, workshops, farm tours and property activities has been jointly organised with the Gympie District Beef Liaison Group, covering a range of topics including grazing land management and property management planning training events. Funding to assist property owners to implement their property management plans and on-ground project work has also been available.

The project team is investigating the possible expansion of the SuperGraze project area to include the Six Mile Creek sub-catchment. To register your interest in being involved in an Upper Six Mile Creek grazing network please contact the MRCCC on 5482 4766.



Noosa Biosphere Reserve

Biosphere Reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems, or a combination thereof, which are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's Program on Man and the Biosphere (MAB). They are established to promote and demonstrate a balanced relationship between humans and the Biosphere.

Biosphere Reserves are designated by the International Coordinating Council of the MAB Program at the request of the country concerned. Individual Biosphere Reserves remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the countries where they are situated. Collectively, all Biosphere Reserves form a World Network in which participation by countries is voluntary. (UNESCO 2002 Web Page 2009).

The World Network is governed by the Statutory Framework adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in Seville in 1995 that presents the definition, objectives, criteria and the designation procedure for Biosphere Reserves.

Noosa has been declared a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO for its community's record of living sustainably with its natural environment. The recognition demands that the community continue to coexist sustainably and conserve its ecological biodiversity, while enabling local people and other biosphere reserves to learn from its example.

The area of the biosphere is based on the local government boundary of the former Noosa Shire, and the adjacent coastal waters to 3 kilometres offshore. The total permanent population within the proposed Biosphere Reserve is approximately 50,000 people, with a seasonal population of up to 65,000. The area covered by Noosa Biosphere is approximately 150,000 hectares of freshwater/tidal and terrestrial areas. (Noosa Council 2007)

Biosphere Reserves are established to achieve three complementary functions:

Conservation – to contribute to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation;

Sustainable Development – to foster economic and human development that is socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable, and therefore compatible with the first function;

Logistic support – to support demonstration projects, environmental education and training, research and monitoring related to local, regional, national and global issues, in support of the first two functions. This function can be summarised as **“learning”**.

The Vision Statement for the Noosa Biosphere is:

“Your Noosa Biosphere will be a learning community that cultivates harmony between people and nature, for both conservation and sustainable development.”

Worldwide, there are few examples of governments really tackling the challenge of moving away from population growth as a driver of economic growth. The Noosa Planning Scheme is one of those examples and was one of the main reasons for the Biosphere award.

The Sunshine Coast Regional Council's vision is: “The Sunshine Coast as Australia's most sustainable region – vibrant, green diverse”. The Noosa Biosphere should play a major role in bringing that vision to practice by developing a portfolio of projects consistent with the Biosphere Reserve concept.

A draft Noosa Biosphere Management Plan has been developed to guide the management of the Noosa Biosphere Reserve – your Biosphere. It was developed through a participatory process involving the six Noosa Biosphere Reserve Community Sector Boards and the Noosa Biosphere Governance Board. The Draft Plan was endorsed for the purposes of public consultation by the Noosa Biosphere Governance Board on 28th April, 2009.

The Plan is intended to provide clear direction for the development and implementation of projects that will advance the objectives of your Biosphere. The Plan will be an evolving document subject to ongoing refinement and review.

The Draft Plan is on public display until **26th June 2009** or you can download the Plan and submission form, visit www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/sitePage.cfm?code=noosa-biosphere. We invite your comments, whether you are a resident of Noosa, a visitor, from the Sunshine Coast or indeed anyone who is interested in how best to promote real sustainability. Comments may be emailed to noosabiosphere@sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au.

Two community meetings are also planned, for the 21st May at The J at 6 pm, and 11th June at Noosa District High School Hall at 6 pm. Contact the Community Governance Project Officer on (07) 5449 5122 to register your interest in attending.

Kids Corner and Colouring In

Aquatic life needs a healthy waterway to survive. Can you keep your creek healthy by filling in the blanks below?

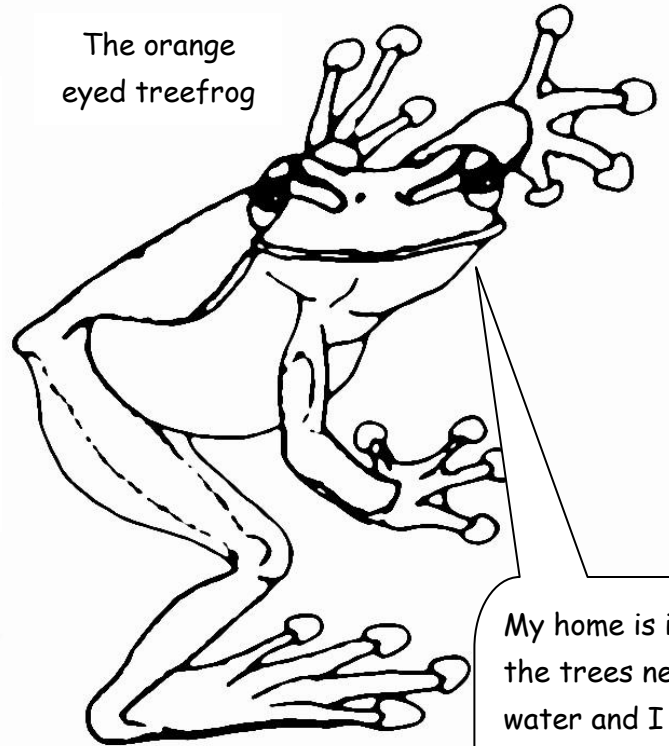
Put your r - - b - - - h in the bin. Don't let it get washed into s - - r - w - t - r drains where it can end up in the creek.

T r - - s along creeks provide sh - - e and h - bi - a - for wildlife.

T - - n off the t - p and help save w - t - r.

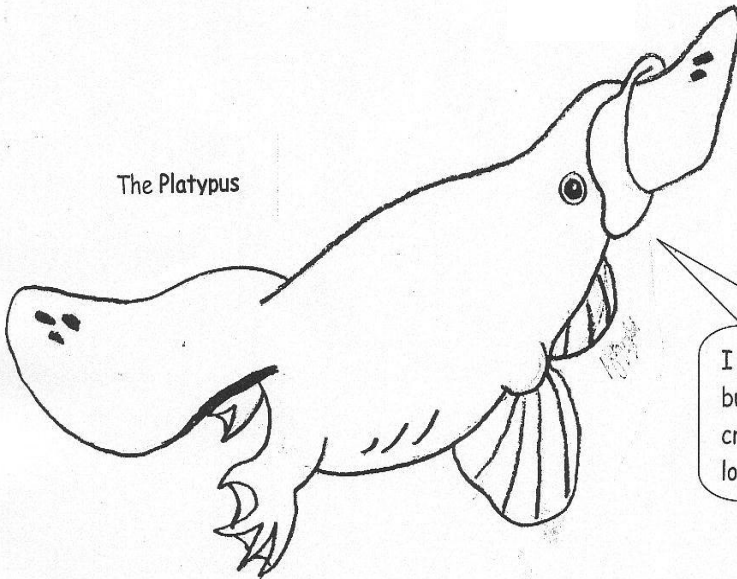
Don't put g - rd - n weeds in the creek.

The orange eyed treefrog



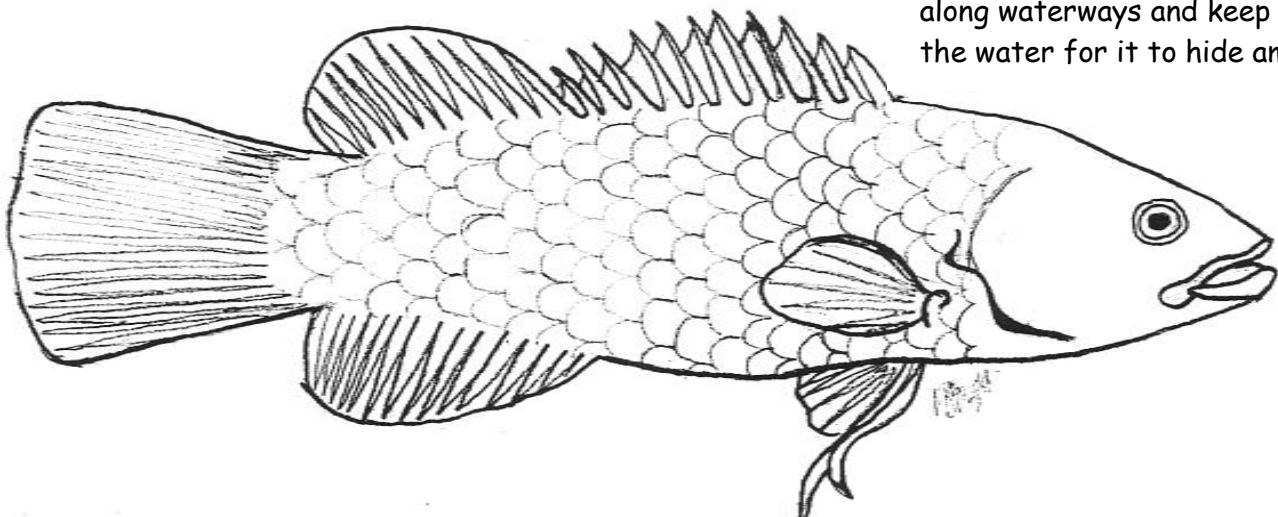
My home is in the trees near water and I love it when it is warm and wet. Healthy creeks give me a good home.

The Platypus



I love to make my burrows in stable creek banks where lots of trees grow

The endangered Mary River Cod



The **Mary River Cod** lives in the Mary River and its creeks. It is endangered and needs help to build up its numbers. Keep trees along waterways and keep logs in the water for it to hide amongst.

NOOSA & DISTRICT LANDCARE SERVICES

We deliver all aspects of environmental restoration. Let us help you achieve your environmental goals - call us to book a property visit on 07 5485 2468

- *Environmental Consulting*
- *Property Planning & Management*
- *Environmental Offsets*
- *Native plant propagation & sales*
- *Reafforestation*
- *Coastal Rehabilitation*
- *Weed Control & Management*
- *Aquatic Weed Identification & Control*
- *Bushland Revegetation & Regeneration*
- *Community & School Education*
- *Water Quality Monitoring*
- *Workplace Training & Assessing*

“Over 100,000 native tube stock planted every year”



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Fax: 07 5485 0413
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Futures Centre: 07 5485 2155
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Noosa Festival of Water

10 am - 3 pm Sun 7th June

Lake Mac Amphitheatre & Noosa Botanic Gardens

Entertainment, displays,
free boat tours to
the Hatchery &
Water Treatment Plant
Take a Kid Fishing
Qld Canoeing
Geckoes Wildlife
Arting About & more
Free entry
For more info call 5482 4766

Lake Macdonald Catchment Care Group

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