

THE LAUNCESTON NATURALIST

Volume LVI No.5 June - July 2023

The aim of the Launceston Field Naturalists Club is to encourage the study of all aspects of natural history and to support the conservation of our natural heritage

Patron : Prof. Nigel Forteach
President : Jeff Campbell, 0432 470 311
Hon. Secretary : Andrew Smith, 0402 893 378
Hon. Treasurer : Karen Manning

Meetings 1st Tuesday of month, February-December at Scotch-Oakburn College, Senior Campus, Penquite Rd Newstead. Daytime meetings will be held during the month of July and August at a venue to be advised

Program:

September

Tuesday 5

General Meeting: Club night – members' presentations (Don Wing Lecture Theatre)

Thursday 7

Monthly Walk – Carr Villa Flora Reserve meet at Opossum Road carpark at 10am

Friday 15

Free Event – Launch of QV Museum's latest exhibition *Wetlands*,
Guest Speaker Dr Vishnu Prahalad, 6 – 8pm,
RSVP essential by 13 September, Phone 6323 3777

Saturday 23

Skemps Day – Track maintenance

October

Tuesday 3

General Meeting - TBC

Thursday 5

Monthly Walk – Queechy Lake Reserve for water birds meet at carpark at 10am

Fri 6 to Sun 8

Weekend trip staying at Dysart, visiting Chauncy Vale with members of the TFNC and other activities

Saturday 21

Skemps Day – Macroinvertebrate Monitoring on Skemps Creek and Walks (Community of Tasmanian Ageing Open Day)

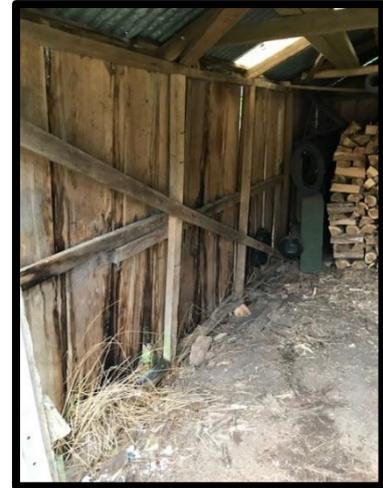
For further program details visit <https://www.lfnc.org.au/meetings.htm>

Skemps Report: June to July 2023

Jeff, Karen and I spent a weekend at Skemps sorting and culling library items during the wet morning then hurriedly filled a trailer with rubbish during a break in the weather. The trailer shed



was first cleaned up (before and after images below) followed by the old fire pit drums behind the outside toilet. Using a free tip pass we took what was mainly scrap metal to the Launceston Waste Transfer Station the next day. We also removed the heat transfer pipe from the Centre wall making more space for posters and photographs and it looks much tidier.



During the library clean up Caitlin, Karen and Jeff found a treasure trove of photographs and slides, one featured John Skemp

with a platypus in his arms. After considerable work the duplicates were removed and the items of a similar nature put together.

With other issues I have not visited the tracks to the east and recently took to the East Track with the slasher only to be stopped when I completely lost my way. After clearing a fall across Skemps Road, Jeff, Karen and Rob followed me with rake, loppers and tape and eventually found where the track continued on. They put tape along the way and I was back the following week to finish the slashing with Karen behind me clearing the slashed bracken and adding more tape and we will eventually put up proper markers. This track had been visited less than two months ago showing how quickly ferns, particularly the Austral bracken, can take over.

I received a call during our museum visit from the Tas Networks contractors struggling to find the meter box to update the meter. A further call confirmed that access was needed to the old fire shed so I still had to go to Skemps to let the worker in. We now have a modern meter allowing the reading for Aurora Energy to be done remotely.



Images K Manning

Another big job, done mostly by Karen and Caitlin, was removing the bricks and pavers which formed a base under the old fire pits as well as the large amount of ash, coals and rubbish accumulated there from the fires. With the considerable amount of fire wood consumed by visitors, there being three fire places available, it was decided to remove the outside wood fired barbecue. Jeff and Rob worked long and hard at this task leaving the lower bricks as Karen suggested it could be turned into seats and perhaps a table. Much work went into cleaning and stacking the bricks for future projects. Karen also put the old bird bath back on a stand and we will look at a method to keep it filled with water that does not drain the water tanks over the dryer months.

New member Geoff and I went to the Top Falls to clear two falls blocking the way and I also took the time to show him around the parts of the property we passed along the way.

We have noticed, and visitors have reported to us, a leak over the kitchen from the sky light. I climbed onto the roof though I could not find holes or breaks in the roof. It is possible that unusual winds from the east blow the rain under the roof and we will look at sealing this in some way, probably with silicone.

David, from ETCS Electrical & Fire, spent most of one Tuesday doing our testing and tagging of the numerous electrical equipment, 60 items in total. There is still much to do so if you can help out contact me and I will add your name to my text message group and inform you when we are working.

Noel Manning

General Meeting Tuesday 6 June – Guest Speaker Judy Rainbird – *What Mammal Skulls Can Tell Us*

Helen introduced our guest speaker Judy Rainbird and her talk titled, '*What mammal skulls can tell us*'.

Judy started by giving us an overview of her talk starting with the influences that led to her interest in skulls, the artists roll in books, the key points to look for if you find a skull in the bush and more on the collection of skulls at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (QVMAG).

She grew up in Forth and moved to Launceston to study early childhood education in 1975 majoring in biology and art. Prior to that, wanting to be an architectural draftsman, or similar, she went to Hobart to do an orientation course in Environmental Design only to find accommodation difficult after the bridge came down. She returned to Launceston for the safe alternative of teaching and to be closer to home.

Losing interest in teaching she did not complete the practical course though she finished her education as an independent student. The years in teacher training had not been wasted as she has applied those skills to raising her four children, developing education programs at the museum, the schools program for Science Week and much more. Within a few short weeks of finishing her education she was employed at the museum as a technical assistant in zoology and a photo of 16 museum staff from April 1978 showed Judy, curator and acting director Bob Green and influential field naturalists member Mary Cameron and the photo was taken by another influential field naturalist, John Simmons.

After about six months with the museum Bob asked Judy for help to draw a skull for a book on skull identification. Her first effort was with a bettong skull using a dot method called stippling shown to her by Bob. While the museum gave them access to all native skulls Bob sourced those of domestic animals from abattoirs with Judy amusing us with the comment that she was sure he would have gone out to shoot them if need be and he kept his rifle and ammo in his office.

It took five years to get the book to the publishers with Judy telling us that she needed to do many of the drawings more than once to get them just right and noting that with more drawing practice you tend to pick up greater detail. The book proved to be very popular and in 2015 was updated with more information and added species meaning more illustrations. The revised edition was a fitting tribute to Bob, who had died in 2013, and it included the introduced agile wallaby from a small escaped wild population on the east coast, alpaca, ferret, fox, a new species of bat and a new species of antechinus bringing the total number of animals represented to 59.

People often bring dog skulls to the museum hoping it is a thylacine and superficially they are similar. The same features help identify most native marsupials from the eutherian animals which are mostly introduced and domesticated animals as well as bats and rats. Judy told us the nasal bones of native marsupials are narrower at the snout end becoming broader towards the eyes, while in introduced animals they are the opposite, that is, wider at the snout end narrower towards the eyes. There are usually quite large holes in the palate between the molars of the

natives and this is not so in the eutherians and the jaw of the marsupials is inflected. We were told the carnivore skull is more rounded to support the extra muscles and these have interlocking canines while the herbivore jaw is more elongated for the long row of grinding teeth and have much reduced or missing canines. The carnivores have forward facing eyes for better binocular vision to allow depth perception for hunting while the herbivores have eyes more to the side giving monocular vision though with a greater peripheral vision to watch out for predators and she told us the following mnemonic to remember this by, 'eyes to the front the animals hunt (carnivores) and eyes to the side the animals hide (herbivores)'.

What about age of the animal? Judy showed us a picture of two jaw bones of the same size from the QVMAG collection, one of a young Eastern grey kangaroo and the other of a Red-necked wallaby. We were told that the lower jaw bone of the Kangaroo, wallaby and pademelon are similar with Judy noting the features indicating age. Not all teeth have erupted on the younger animals, there is obvious wear on the teeth of the older ones, especially herbivores, and the suture lines in the skull of younger ones are more obvious as the plates have not melded.

Having showed us so many identification features Judy went to a slide with five skull pictures, two from the collection described as typical of what is brought in and three pictures sent in for identification. While three were listed as wombat, rabbit and fallow deer she went into further detail with the other two. The taker of the largest and broken skull cheekily suggested it was a dinosaur! Staff first compared it to the horse in the skull book but after further comparison with skulls from the museum collection it was identified as a donkey and Judy noted that something to help with scale is a good idea for photos with a boot in this picture. The last one was a brush-tailed possum, an omnivore, and Judy told us that these have features similar to both herbivores and carnivores, though none are as pronounced.

The museum collection of mammals started with the first curator Hebert Scott who in 1909 started a register of mammals and added to the collection with his son Eric who succeeded him as curator. The bulk of the research collection was really the work of Bob Green, curator from 1960 to 1989, who would spend a week or two in the field. Setting up camp he would set snap traps, wire cage traps, mist nets and at night he would spot light hunt. Being opportunistic he took advantage of a permit to cull wombats at a Greens Beach property and in 1980 he shot and collected skulls, reproductive organs and pouched young for the collection. This was repeated on a smaller scale on Flinders Island and during the 1979 possum season he engaged three shooters to collect skulls and pouched young with these efforts adding 350 wombat and 500 possum skulls to the collection.

Of the 6,000 mammal specimens in the collection almost a third are skulls and of the 33 Tasmanian land species the only one not in the collection is the newly described Tasmanian Peninsular antechinus with three slides giving us a small sample of this vast collection.

In 2018 the collection was formally assessed by two managers from the Australian Museum who looked at the vertebrate skin and skeleton collection of mammals, birds and reptiles concluding that the QVMAG dry collection of Tasmanian land animals is the most comprehensive in Australia. Also assessed were the items all museums consider to be highly significant and these are the holotypes, the single specimen designated by a researcher to represent a new species, and also specimens belongs to extinct species. The QVMAG collection holotypes are the Australian Fur Seal described by HH Scott in 1925 and a bottlenose dolphin collected by him near Hoblers Bridge in 1915, and identified as a new species in 2011, with the thylacine, King Island (KI) wombat and the KI quoll being among the extinct species.

QVMAG holds the largest collection of the eight endemic species found in Tasmania. There are also 14 endemic sub-species that have evolved different traits to the species on the mainland but not enough for them to be classed as a new species.

The talk moved onto how an animal from the field gets to be a skeleton in the museum collection with Judy describing the messy and slow method of leaving the animal in a bucket on the roof used by Bob Green while she cleaned wombat skulls by boiling them, again a messy job. These days they use the larvae of the dermestid beetle, placed in stainless steel tanks, which will eat the flesh of dried animals, not the mushy flesh of a fresh kill. This process can take from one to three weeks and after the remaining larvae, eggs and beetles have been killed off there remains a beautiful specimen which is given a number and added to the Museum's data base and these records are then provided to the Atlas of Living Australia.

The talk finished with researchers using the collection starting with a study by Dr Patrick Guay, of the Victoria University, into the brain size of Tasmanian devils to see if captive breeding is shrinking their brains as research has shown that this has happened with domesticized animals that do not have to hunt for themselves. The brain size of 30 devils from the collection was measured by pouring in lead shot and weighing it to get the base line volume. To date, Patrick's research has found that devils' brain size doesn't decrease if bred in an enriched captive environment.

Maddie Randall, of Flinders University, is studying the three species of Australian bettongs to see if there is any difference in skull shape. The study uses scanning technology and the results should be available at the end of her study.



Images K Manning

In the last of these recent studies Dr Meagan Powley, of the University of Wollongong, is studying whether the sugar gliders of Tasmania are actually Krefft's gliders and if they are developing a more carnivorous diet. The gliders in Tasmania are known to compete with Swift parrots for nests and they also eat the eggs, the young and even adult birds. In Tasmania, studies showed that the usual nectar baits used on the mainland were less successful in attracting the sugar gliders than meat baits. The study is looking at possible changes to the jaw shape of local gliders which may reflect a more carnivorous diet.

The last image in the presentation was of a display of eight different skulls with some of the features we had learnt about - the smallest skull was probably able to fit into the eye socket of

the largest. After an informative question and answer session Tom Treloggen gave the thanks and led the acclamation.

Noel Manning

Puggle - Jeff Campbell handed around a specimen of jewel beetle that is often seen on the window ledges at Skemps.

Melobasis purpurascens (Fabricius) is common, widespread down the east coast and west to Hartz Peak. It is not listed for the north or west coasts nor in the Myrtle Bank area as of 2007. Host plants are the young leaves of *Eucalyptus viminalis*, *Acacia dealbata* and *Banksia marginata* all of which are on Skemps although the latter has been introduced. It is also found in South Australia, Victoria New South Wales and Queensland. David Cowie's Jewel Beetles book does not give common names. The brackets around the author indicate a change of genus.



Monthly Walk Thursday 8 June – Tasmanian Native Plant Garden, Heritage Forest

Members assembled at the Heritage Forest carpark to walk up to the Tasmanian Native Plant Garden tucked in behind the houses in Caswell Street Mowbray. The garden was established by members of the Australian Plant Society in 2004/05 and the Council assisted by erecting fences, removing trees and laying gravel paths. APST members planted the area with Tasmanian species purchased from Habitat Nursery and the Northern Group's own nursery.



Correa reflexa ->

Members meet there for regular working bees including further plantings of more species, regular weeding and mulching of the plants and general improvements to the ascetics.

Apart from a pleasant walk in the garden taking in the impressive growth of plants we were there to see the recently installed plant labels. It was a pleasant sunny day and we shared morning tea looking across the river before heading home.



Images and text K Manning

June Saturday 24- Skemps Day - Rock Identification with Peter Warren



Today members brought along special rocks that they had collected for member Peter to identify. Peter is a mineralogist and member of the local lapidary society and has spent much of his life fossicking for interesting rocks, saying he was 14 when he first became interested.

Tom and Tina said that they often picked up interesting stones wherever they were out and about (esp. on field naturalists' walks) and would take them home! They now have 100s, none of them identified by name or where they found them. Tom and Tina had selected some of their hundreds of stones hoping that Peter could identify some of them, saying they were "very non-expert Field Geo-Naturalists".

With Peter very much in demand, he selected four of Tom and Tina's collection and identified them as:-

- A yellow-cream 10gm stone Jasper probably found on the coast near Penguin advising that Jasper can also be reddish or purple.
- A red, grey & black 12gm stone, Peter identified as Granite (quartz + feldspar + mica) maybe (he said) from Coles Bay or the Scottsdale area.
- A buff-coloured 30gm stone with 20 tiny alternating grey and brown stripes (sediments?) he said was a Sandstone.
- Their 240 gm block of Quartz was metamorphosed from 7 very different sediments.



Images above K Manning



Items from Noel and Karen included Green Malachite, Quartzite with quartz seams, Mudstone with shells (3 images left clockwise KM), and pieces of slate and iron oxide, multiple pieces of fossilized wood, and a variety of quartz pieces.

Tom T provided the image below and said that Peter identified his selection of rocks as Sandstone, Basalt, Quartz, Petrified Wood, Mudstone and spoke about where to find them.



Peter checked the grain in a stone block that looked like a piece of fossilised wood and suggested that it was a piece of basalt in an interesting wood shape. The genuine fossilised wood was presented by a member as a polished stone block that came from inland Queensland. The wood grain was easily visible. There were ochre red zones where iron oxide had intruded. Parts of the wood was opalised to a smokey white and a blue.

The 3 large pieces of petrified wood that had been donated by the Chinchilla FNC when they visited Launceston in September 2013, were removed from the display cabinet in the Centre for members to have a closer look at. Petrified wood is much sought after by lapidary enthusiasts in the Chinchilla area as it is regarded as being the best in Australia due to the colour and quality.



Image above Tom McGlynn

July Tuesday 4 – Daytime Meeting – Tour of Queen Victoria Museum

Members attended a guided tour of the Museums dry collections held in Royal Park and were lucky to have Judy Rainbird and Simon Fearn as our guides. Judy had opened up some of the display cabinets that she thought would be of interest and we were welcome to open others cabinets depending on our individual interests.

Both Judy and Simon are Collection Officers who oversee the collections both dry and wet. They discussed the extent of the collection, who uses it and how it became what it is today.

We were told that the Museum, which was originally named the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, was officially opened in 1891 at Royal Park.

In the 1960's Bob Green joined the museum staff and added many specimens to the museum's natural history collection, by conducting forays around the state, while Brian Smith curated the shell collection.

Simon told us that new insects are coming in from the mainland every day and it could take up to 100 years before all species are known. At present there are 50 butterflies and 1500 moths in Tasmania.

To date there is up to 10,000 bugs in each of the storage cabinets, individual bugs are recorded with date, collector and grid reference, and are stored depending on size.

The museum contributes information on all their specimens to an International database



enabling these to be shared with overseas researchers. While actual specimens can be sent to other researchers for study much of this work can be done using the excellent 3D images of the insects produced at the museum.

We were able to view a selection of trays in the Lampkin/Knight butterfly collection which was transferred to QVMAG from the Brisbane Museum in 2020, when they didn't have room to store it. This is a significant collection and the QVMAG is very happy to be the holder of such an extensive collection. While viewing in this area we noticed that our late member Alison Green had sponsored three of the collection storage boxes.

After this wonderful look around the bowels of the Royal Park campus of the museum we met at the Don River Railway Restoration Shed for our lunch and then viewed the Wildlife Photographer of the Year display at the Inveresk Museum.

Article and images previous page and below - K Manning



July Thursday 6 – Monthly Walk – North Esk ‘Ribbon of Blue’

Eight members met at Hoblers Bridge for a walk along the North Esk to Henry Street, including Faye who has returned from some time away on the east coast. There were many stops to note the birds, admire the Blackwood’s, and chat with other walkers and to pat the numerous dogs also enjoying the fine, cool and misty morning.



Carrying a bag we made an effort to pick up rubbish as we went starting with the far end of the car park where a camper had been parked for some weeks. We filled three shopping bags with an assortment of rubbish, mainly plastic and paper, stopping twice to empty these into garbage bins along the way.

The day started rather quiet with few birds to note though eventually we recorded 14 bird species as we walked along also noting the poor look of the river with a very low tide still rushing out at this stage. I suggested it was close to strong enough to surf. By our early afternoon return the river had risen enough to hide most of the muddy banks and was slowing coming in. We also noted the vegetation clinging to the fence along the off lead dog area indicating how high the water was during the last flood event.

While nothing was in flower we did note the large number of Blackwood’s along the walk including some old ones. Many still had an abundance of seed pods while others had new buds ready for the next season. Jeff reckoned the insects must have been plentiful in the previous season to have fertilized so many flowers. A creeper vine was noted though we are unsure what it is, almost certainly not a native, and except for some eucalypts and many Blackwood’s the area seemed to be dominated by a very weedy understorey. The morning walk ended at Glebe Gardens where we had drinks and treats followed by a quick look around the garden. While some went home early most ambled back to the cars picking up more rubbish, enjoying the good company, saying hello to more walkers and patting a few more dogs as we went.



Images above Tom McGlynn

Another wonderful Thursday morning walk, to a place not visited by most of us for some time and those present are looking forward to the August walk in the Kate Reed Reserve.

Noel Manning

Bird List – Lorikeet, Black Swan, Forest Raven, Little Wattlebird, Fantail, White Geese, Green Rosella, New Holland Honeyeater, Lapwing, White cockatoo, Dove, Pacific duck, Grey teal, Chestnut teal, Domestic fowl – abandoned in carpark

July Saturday 15 – Field Trip – Swan Point to Little Swan Point

Four of us took the opportunity for a winter walk on the river edge bush track from Swan Point to Little Swan Point. When we arrived the bay at Swan Point was full and calm with the pair of resident pied oyster catchers resting at the high water mark. A little out from shore a pair of musk ducks were foraging, a grebe was busy diving and a pair of swans swam quietly into view. The 'new normal' invasive rice grass of the Tamar estuary was in its winter rusted fawn colour. At the beginning of the track we were in an area known in the past to be an orchid and wild flower hot spot, similar to that at Port Sorell and we found three orchid species in leaf and other small native species. An eastern barred bandicoot was seen scurrying out of view on the mowed foreshore. The rest of the walk was largely through tea tree forest where we saw a brown bandicoot and a pademelon. We noticed a few incursions of periwinkle weed, gorse and other common weeds along the way and were also disappointed to see the newly invasive bridal fern was creeping in amongst the tea tree. We lunched at Little Swan Point and were eventually given a lift back to our cars by a friend who lived locally.

Helen Tait

Plants - *Acacia dealbata*, silver wattle; *Acacia longifolia*, coast wattle; *Acacia mearnsii*, black wattle; *Acacia melanoxylon*, blackwood; *Acacia mucronata*, caterpillar wattle; *Allocasuarina littoralis*, black sheoak; *Allocasuarina verticillata*, drooping sheoak; *Billardiera mutabilis*, green appleberry; *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, blueberry ash; *Bursaria spinosa*, prickly box; *Carpobrotus rossii*, native pigface ; *Cassytha glabella*, slender dodderlaurel; *Coprosma quadrifida*, native currant; *Craspedia* sp., billybuttons; *Dianella brevicaulis*, shortstem flaxlily; *Distichlis*



distichophylla, Australian saltgrass; *Epacris impressa*, common heath (in flower); *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, black peppermint; *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, common native-cheery (in fruit); *Juncus kraussii*, sea rush; *Leptomeria drupacea* (in flower); *Leptospermum* sp., teatree; *Lomandra longifolia*, sagg; *Melicytus dentatus*, tree violet; *Pomaderris elliptica* sp., yellow dogwood; *Pultanea daphnoides* var. *obcordata*, heartleaf bushpea; *Solanum laciniatum*, kangaroo apple

Orchids - *Acianthus caudatus*, mayfly orchid; *Chiloglottis* sp., leaves bird orchid; *Pterostylis nutans*, nodding greenhood

Birds - *Accipiter novaehollandiae*, Grey goshawk; *Anas castanea*, Chestnut teal; *Anthochaera chrysoptera*, Little wattlebird; *Anthochaera paradoxa*, Yellow Wattle bird; *Biziura lobata*, Musk duck; *Chenonetta jubata*, Australian wood duck; *Colluricincla harmonica*, Grey shrike thrush; *Corvus tasmanicus*, Forest raven; *Cygnus atratus*, Black swan; *Dacelo novaeguineae*, Laughing Kookaburra; *Egretta novaehollandiae*, White-faced heron; *Eolophus roseicapilla*, Galah; *Gymnorhina tibicen*, Australian Magpie; *Haematopus longirostris*, Pied oystercatcher; *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (juvenile), White bellied Sea-Eagle; *Larus pacificus*, Pacific gull; *Malurus cyaneus*, Female wren; *Platycercus caledonicus*, Green rosella; *Poliocephalus poliocephalus*, Hoary-headed grebe; *Rhipidura albiscapa*, Grey fantail; *Vanellus miles*, Masked Lapwing; *Zanda funereal*, Yellow-tailed Black cockatoo



Images K Manning

Mammals - *Isodon obesulus*, Brown bandicoot;

Perameles gunnii, Eastern Barred Bandicoot; *Thylogale billardierii*, Pademelon

Frog - *Litoria ewingii*, Ewing's Tasmanian tree frog

July Saturday 29 – Skemps Day – National Tree Day

Four parents with five energetic junior field naturalists' boys joined seven members and a guest for a planting for National Tree Day which was spoiled by an uninvited guest. The unwelcome rain turned up and refused to permanently leave. Karen kitted up in her wet weather best and organised things for a planting only to find the brief rain free times were far too brief.

We had a warming fire going and chatted with our guests before having an early lunch on a particularly miserable day. With her feet wet and starting to feel worse than the day Karen finally gave up, declared it all too difficult and put things away.

Jeff was not feeling the best and left early, reporting that he had not seen an escaped bull seen earlier on the road by our guests. Claire gave up even sooner than the rest of us and went home finding the young stray bull on the bank on the top side of Targa Hill Road. Her dashcam movie showed the animal move along the bank before descending and jumping the fence back into the paddock. I contacted the owner Greg and he told me that the electric fence was not working.

It was lovely to catch up with these families and Andrew talked to the boys about nature and they were very attentive. When the novelty of this wore off, and the few trips outside made them too wet, the socks came off to dry in front of the fire and they found other noisy games to play in a bunk room while the rest of us chatted and enjoyed hot drinks.

Except for a few from Skemps, the majority of our more than 30 plants came from Rosemary of the Australian Plant Society Tasmania Northern Group. We are very grateful for her efforts and will make sure these are planted.

Very few birds braved the conditions and no animals were seen so with little else to do the members left around 3pm and left the Junior Group to their overnight camp.

Noel Manning

Additional Information

Club Outings:

- Are held during a weekend following the General Meeting. Until further notice, members should make their own travel arrangement to participate, please contact the Program Coordinator (Helen Tait) if you require further details or wish to share a lift.
- Provide your own food and drinks for the outing and wear/take clothing/footwear suitable for all weather types.
- The program is subject to alternation at short notice. Notification of changes to field trips will be advised at the General Meeting prior to the event. Please contact the Program Coordinator to confirm details if you are unable to attend the meeting. Email notification will also be sent.

Name Tags: Please wear your name tags to meetings and on outings.

Tea/Coffee: A levy of 50c is currently charged for supper provided at meetings.

Field Centre: All members have access to the John Skemp Field Centre. Please contact our Booking Officer, Andrew Smith bookings@lfnc.org.au or by phone on 0402 893 378 regarding availability and keys.

Field Centre Phone Number: (03) 6399 3361

Postal Address: 23 Skemps Road, Myrtle Bank

Internet site: <https://www.lfnc.org.au>

Facebook site: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/527797787360157/>

Emails: president@lfnc.org.au secretary@lfnc.org.au
program@lfnc.org.au newsletter@lfnc.org.au
treasurer@lfnc.org.au

