

THE LAUNCESTON NATURALIST

Issued to members of the Launceston Field Naturalists Club as a contribution to club activities.



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

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June/July 2012

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Committee	:	E Montgomery, J Handler, P Wright, M Clarke, P Warren, P Ralph

Meetings 1st Tuesday of month, Feb-Dec at Scotch-Oakburn College, Penquite Rd Newstead

PROGRAM

AUGUST

- Tuesday 7 General Meeting - Members' night - Selecting images
for Calendar 2013
- Saturday 11 Field Trip - Mt Arthur (see details this newsletter)
- Sunday 26 Skemp Day

SEPTEMBER

- Tuesday 4 General Meeting - Guest speaker Ralph Bottrill -
Minerals
- Sunday 16 Field Trip - Waterhouse
- Saturday 22 Skemp Day

OCTOBER

- Tuesday 2 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - Sandors on the
Park - (see details this newsletter)
- Friday 12 - Federation Weekend hosted by North Eastern
Sunday 14 Field Naturalists Club (see details this newsletter)
- Saturday 13 - Australian Naturalists Network get-together in
Sunday 21 Canberra
- Sunday 28 Skemp Day - Water Monitoring

NOVEMBER

- Tuesday 6 General Meeting - Guest Speaker Simon Cameron -
"Kingston" Land Covenant
- Saturday 10 Field Trip - Visit Kingston property
- Saturday 24 Skemp Day - Spring Clean

DECEMBER

- Tuesday 4 General Meeting - Members' night - Photographic
competition and "*The Year That Was*"
- Sunday 9 Christmas at Skemps

Short notice changes can be viewed at
<http://www.lfnc.org.au/meetings.htm>

GENERAL / COMMITTEE MEETING

Puggle

June - On behalf of the Ralphs who were away, P Wright asked members how many butterfly species there were in Tasmania and A McKay was the nearest with 32.

Sightings

June - Tom Treloggen saw an Eastern Spinebill in Brisbane Street Launceston, Al Pegler saw a flock of about 40 Black Cockatoos at Kings Meadows, Peter Warren saw 3 Cattle Egrets at St Leonards, Alma McKay saw 10–12 Blue Wrens at Bridport, Alison Green reported the following in the Windmill Mill area: a Mole cricket, *Grylotalpa* sp. walking along the middle of a footpath in Stewart Street, Black cockatoos biting bark on small branches of elm trees in Adelaide Street (usually they feed on pine tree “nuts” nearby) and on two occasions heard Crescent Honeyeaters calling near Stewart Street.

July - Mick Clarke saw a juvenile White-bellied Sea-Eagle at Newstead. Tina McGlynn saw three Tawny Frogmouths in the same deciduous tree in Rosevears Drive. Alison Green saw an Eastern Spinebill in a tree beside Elizabeth Street which was calling loudly. Noel Manning saw three Wedge-tailed Eagles at Skemps, he also reported finding a large amount of lady beetles under the bark of a dead Hawthorn tree. Prue Wright saw a pair of Australian Noddys sitting on a fence near Cleveland, Crescent Honeyeaters in her garden at Gravelly Beach and male and female Golden Whistlers at Gravelly Beach.

General

Club Calendar 2013 - members were reminded that images and captions should be submitted on CD or USB, or emailed to Judith Handler by the July meeting. At the August meeting members will help decide on the images for the calendar.

Photographic Competition - Members were reminded that there will be a photographic competition at the December meeting and to review their images from January 2011 onwards. More information next newsletter.

NOTICE OF AGM DINNER MEETING - TUESDAY 2 OCTOBER

The Launceston Field Naturalists Club will hold its AGM dinner at ‘Sandors on the Park’ Brisbane Street Launceston on Tuesday 2 October, meet at 6.30pm for 7.00 pm. There is plenty of off-street parking behind the venue. We will be having a 3 course buffet meal which will cost \$30 per person. Members who are attending should indicate their intention in the book at the next general meeting or contact Noel on 63442277. RSVP prior to 22 September please.

All four Executive positions (President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer) and six Committee positions will become vacant at this meeting and nominations are requested from members. If you would like to volunteer yourself or nominate another member for a position, nomination forms are available with this newsletter, at the general meeting and also from the Secretary if you need extras. The nomination form with the candidates written consent should be lodged with the Secretary no later than 10 days prior to the AGM.

General Meeting - Tuesday 5 June - James Huggett

Al Pegler introduced James Huggett who teaches horticulture classes at the Alanvale campus of the Tasmanian Polytechnic. James explained that Alanvale had full-time classes in Certificate II and Certificate III in Horticulture and that the training has shifted to a workplace based training. The students are expected to get off campus and be involved with the community, industry and volunteer groups. The Certificate II class has an arrangement with Entally House and the students are there at least once a week to help with the management of the property.

He would like to establish a similar arrangement with the Certificate III class based around the Skemps property. Seed and other material would be collected from the property, propagating done on campus and the results taken to Skemps to plant. The class has around 30 students who are very keen for such a project, although the club would be responsible for the stakes and other consumables involved in protecting the plants.

James then discussed competency based training whereby students have units which are very descriptive of what they should know and be able to do when assessed at the end of their training.

James then talked about the Elm Leaf Beetle a comparatively new intruder in the state. In answer to the often asked question this is not the fungal Dutch elm disease which is transmitted by a beetle. The Elm Leaf Beetle has been in the state for about 10 years and there have been plenty of examples of whole tree being defoliated. His powerpoint presentation provided information on identifying the beetle and he had stories of how the beetle, which finds shelter for the colder months, may have migrated to Tasmania. The beetle emerges from shelter in about October in Launceston doing damage to the trees as it feeds and then lays eggs which emerge as caterpillars around December and skeletonise the foliage already damaged by the feeding beetle. The beetles attack English and Dutch Elm trees, while the Japanese Elm is not affected. He mentioned that the trees at Entally House have been damaged by the beetle. More damage was done in the previous summer as there were two generations due to the mild conditions.

This beetle will probably not be removed from Tasmania so it is a matter of managing it in the future and James went through many of the options for controlling the beetle mainly involving a variety of poisons.

There were questions and answers related to the beetle before James passed around five copies of two key unit descriptors for the horticulture class of the 17 units for the classes at the Alanvale campus at Newnham. These units are relevant to the classes connection to Skemps with one on plant propagating and the other on plants, trees and shrubs.

There were many questions at this stage, with answers, about the length of classes, the ages of the students, whether native plants feature in the course and information about the rocket propagation pots. There followed further discussion on what plant seeds would be collected at Skemps as well as when these might be collected and more detail of what the class might propagate and plant on the property.

A Pegler thanked James for his presentation.

Noel J Manning

Skemp Day - Wednesday 6 June - Transit of Venus

I woke early to check the weather, it was a clear morning, sky full of stars, no clouds and no wind. It would be a perfect day for sun viewing through the telescope. Arriving at

Skemps early, I had set up the scope by 8.30 am to enable members and their friends to view the early stages of the Transit and sun spots which were much harder to see.

Later in the morning a small group walked down into the gully along the Tyre Track finding the blue wood staining discs *Chlorociboria aeruginascens* and Dead Man's Fingers *Xylaria polymorpha* to name a few fungi. There was also another walk in the afternoon to the North Track.

During the afternoon, a well-dressed lady arrived at Skemps in a car with her little dog. She told members that she had been driving all over Myrtle Bank looking for the property and had almost given up. Coming along the Old Scottsdale Road above the property she had seen a group of people in a field standing around a telescope. She then took a quick look through the telescope viewer and bid everyone goodbye as she was off to see her mother in St Leonards. Not sure how she found out about the Club viewing, but Prue said she heard member Alma McKay talking on one of the radio stations chat lines about the day at the Club property. Maybe this explains this bizarre event.

The Transit ended at 2.44 pm taking a total of six hours. By good fortune I managed to get some reasonable photographs. Thirteen people enjoyed the days viewing and the wonderful weather.

Peter Warren

Field Trip - Saturday 16 June - Mt Arthur

Due to bad weather this field trip was cancelled, but has been rescheduled for Saturday 11 August, see details further in newsletter.

Skemp Day - Sunday 24 June - Fungi and Ferns

Fourteen members attended at Skemps today to look for fungi and ferns. Following a quick cuppa six members headed along the Power Track where few fungi were seen. We had a quick look along the driveway, again not seeing anything, before continuing into the forest on the Tyre Track where the only thing of significance we found were parasitized caterpillars on trees. It was very disappointing not to have found fungi considering many of us had looked in these areas this time last year at which time there were many species.

At the junction of the Fern Gully and Tyre Tracks only Roy, Tina and Karen continued through to the Bottom Falls on a muddy and sometimes difficult to find track. At the falls there was quite a flow coming over. We then took the track to the Top Falls. At the Cliff Face Interpretation Site, Roy asked that we look for an area of Spanish Heath that he and Louise had found recently and removed. Roy wanted someone else to know where it was located so that it could be checked on in the future to ensure it hadn't regrown and started to spread. Locating the heath, we continued up to Skemp Road and returned to the Centre for lunch.

Lunch was as usual very lively with members talking about other walks taken this morning, the fungi and ferns seen and there was discussion about the Transit of Venus and the disappointment of the weather preventing our last field trip among other things.

Following lunch we walked the Watergate Track and also visited the Top Pond. Again there were very little fungi. Back at the Centre a last coffee and chat before we all headed for home. The following fungi and ferns were seen today:-

Fungi: - Bracket fungi, Hairy Curtain Crust *Stereum hirsutum*, Icicles *Mucronella pendula*, Golden Jelly Bells *Heterotextus peziziformis*, blue discs *Chlorociboria aeruginascens*, yellow discs *Bisporrella citrina*, Earth Stars *Geostrom triplex*, white shelf-fungi *Byssomerulius corium*, small black capped fungi, Pixie's Parasol *Mycena Interrupta* and white *Mycena* sp. and small yet to be identified brown, beige and orange capped fungi.

Ferns:- Kangaroo fern *Phymatosorus pustulatus*, Mother shield fern *Polystichum proliferum*, Southern filmy-fern *Hymenophyllum australe*, Common finger-fern *Grammitis billardieri*, Soft Tree Fern *Dicksonia Antarctica*, Mother Spleenwort *Asplenium bulbiferum* and Hard water fern *Blechnum wattsi*.

General Meeting - Tuesday 3 July - Judith Handler - Polychaetes and their Interaction with Molluscs

Al Pegler introduced fellow member Judith Handler. She introduced her talk as a follow on from the talk held in May on the intertidal zone and started by giving a description of polychaetes with pictures from her slide show, including ones with beautiful antennae. The first animals shown included the tube Spirorbid polychaetes which have a quite superficial interaction with molluscs, just using the outer shell as a surface for their home. They use substances other than the mollusc for their home building and do no direct harm to the molluscs.

The main group of polychaetes in her talk were the ones which make their home in the mollusc shell boring into it with acids which they secrete. The major issue is the impact on the mollusc if it bores right through to the inside of the shell. As well as irritation, debris in their tunnels, including faeces, is harmful to the mollusc if it comes in contact with their tissue. Another thing to note is that polychaetes have red blood cells similar to ours making us dependant on an inheritance from mud boring worms for our survival, much to the amusement of the members. Judith told us of the first time she encountered in the lab the so called oyster mudworm. A slide showed the fluid filled blister on the inner surface of the oyster and it is formed when the oyster covers an irritant with a thin layer of new shell as shown in a slide. Although not quite looking the same, the blister was at first thought to be TDT caused as this was at the time that TDT was being removed from the environment. When examined more closely there was a tiny hole into the blister from the shell which was the exit hole for the polychaete worm. The fluid in the sack creates a quality issue for the oyster industry as it can release a smell of rotten egg gas, a major issue in a restaurant.

As the oyster is tough there are two methods to defeat the worm. Removing the oyster from the water and drying the shell will kill the worm and, even though oysters do not tolerate fresh water, the oyster can close up for long periods and a dunking in fresh water will also kill the worm. These methods do not work with the abalone farming as the worms get inside the single abalone shell so that both methods will also harm the abalone.

Judith digressed to discuss another abalone polychaete worm first discovered in California and subsequently found to have been imported from South Africa. This small (4mm) worm induces the abalone to build its worm tunnel out of abalone shell

around the edge of the animal. This used both resources of the abalone and was a quality issue because the shell is distorted. This worm is a simultaneous and functional hermaphrodite, meaning that you only need one worm to create a new population making it easy to spread. Here she also discussed the difficulty of identifying the source of outbreaks with human activity causing most. An outbreak a hundred years ago in New South Wales may have been from New Zealand oysters being dunked in the local waters for a drink and fouling on ships would account for other outbreaks.

The outside of an abalone shell may well be covered in fouling, especially algae, although this is part of the camouflage. The inside however needs to be clean and look like mother of pearl to be an healthy commercial product and polychaetes affect the look of the inside of the shell as well as the health of the abalone. At this stage there was an explanation of the breathing parts of the abalone noting that the row of holes around the shell is where the oxygen carrying water exits the animal and often where the polychaetes latch onto the abalone.

The problem in Tasmania was from a Spionid polychaete, mainly one called *Boccardia knoxi*, and funding was asked for to do research on the animal. Initially this was knocked back as the funding body could not see how studying the ecology of the worm would help. During a further meeting to seek funding the possible interventions were based on what other farmers do with parasites, including stock control and even the suggestion of a 'dingo fence' style solution such as maybe a string of lights around the abalone at certain times of the year to discourage the worms. Without the research it was not possible to know and the funding was granted for a PhD project for Mark Leonart.

The research started with placing worm free juvenile abalone, cultivated on land in large tanks, onto two farms and each month checking them and counting the number of worms. It was helpful that the worm being studied secreted a small chimney and these could be counted rather than the chemical methods which harmed the abalone.

The next part of the presentation gave details of the progression of the worm which had active infections in spring and early summer which were nearly all healed by winter and another wave of infections the following spring and early summer with less healing as time went on. Also, while *B. knoxi* remained a problem in the abalone, by March *Polydora hoplura* was taking over as the major worm problem.

There followed a presentation on the methods used to identify the various problem species. The various things used to identify the animals include the specialised 5th set of setiger spines, the head and tail regions and the number of eye spots.

The next thing to do was to follow their reproduction and this is where things got interesting. *B. knoxi* released swimming larvae into the water in spring time and the infection could spread several kilometres. This meant that the risk of infection depended on the number of infected animals in your area not just on your farm and farm siting became very important. As well if the farm was stocked after the spring you had 12 months free of infection so that timing of placement was very important. With large larvae it was also important to filter the hatchery water to prevent the infection there.

P. hoplura reproduces by releasing fewer but larger crawling larvae over the warmer months which can only infect the same abalone or those close by. Infection management with these was by stock control keeping the infected stock away from the clean stock.

Judith asked whether animal worm treatments might work and there was some discussion on this before she confirmed that the physiology of the worms and molluscs was too similar and that there was no safety margin to use such a control method. Another suggestion was to use onshore farming for the entire life cycle. Judith pointed out that this required very large quantities of sea water as the animal became bigger and that is quite costly, but is the currently most common culture method. A balance was to grow the abalone for at least a year longer than normal in the hatchery and let them mature in the sea with not enough time for the worm to bore its way to the interior of the animal and this is now occurring in some Australian farms.

Another control method is to dry the abalone with careful control of the temperature, humidity and shade so that the abalone survives and the worm dies. There is a reduction in growth rate of the abalone so this is still quite costly and if the worms are too big the drying is not effective.

Another factor affecting mudworm infection rates is the ridges on the surface of the shell. Black lip abalone have a rough surface making it easier for the mudworm to settle on the shell, while the smooth shell of the green lip is much less affected. Fouling of the shell surface by other types of worm can reduce the smoothness of the shell of the green lip making it easier for the mudworms to settle.

The Pacific and Sydney Rock oyster are heavily ridged on the outside making them susceptible to mudworms. The South Australian oyster industry had what was called the Dead Worm Society to look into the problem. Smaller molluscs such as the mussels are smooth and very hard and virtually never have mudworm infections.

The twice daily drying of the intertidal zone prevents most mudworm infections - one advantage of this harsh environment. It is the whole ecosystem that determines the suitability for a species, and the location of some mollusc species is restricted by micro environmental factors favouring shell boring polychaetes, raising the question of whether climate change could affect these interactions.

A final message was that lots of things can be moved with shells – so don't.

Judith acknowledged this research was undertaken by the Department of Primary Industry & Environment and the University of Tasmania, largely by Mark Leonart, with funding from Fisheries Research & Development Corporation and the Cooperative Research Centre for Aquaculture.

The brief question and answer time was followed by a thank you from J Elliott and the usual acclamation of the members.

Noel J Manning

Skemp Weekend with guest speaker Lyn Cave - 28/29 July

We arrived at Skemps on Saturday morning to a slightly frosty but sunny morning. The centre was already open with the wood heater taking the chill off the centre thanks to Peter who had arrived an hour earlier. After unpacking for the weekend and a quick coffee, Roy and D'Wayne arrived with their chainsaws, so off they went with a helper to clear fallen trees and branches from walking tracks and collection of smaller fallen limbs for firewood returning around lunchtime. In the centre there were a few other members who had arrived and were now heading out for a walk. Peter got the BBQ going and we all had a leisurely lunch. Members then went off in all directions check-

ing tracks for interesting areas of mosses and liverworts in preparation for Lyn Cave's visit.

Lyn and her husband Eric arrived about 3.30pm and after settling in, we took Lyn to have a look for some specimens of fungi for our talk the following day. Prue, Lyn and I walked along the Forest Track around 4 pm keeping in mind that the sun would be going down soon. But under the tree canopy visibility was not good in places, but we still found many specimens that Lyn later identified. It was interesting being with Lyn checking out an old stump looking at what we presumed to be varieties of mosses. Just looking at them they appear to be the same, but under the microscope there are differences not visible to the naked eye and some turned out to be liverworts and lichens.

Around 5 pm, the last of the members not staying overnight left leaving five members and our guests. Around this time three Wedge-tailed Eagles circled over the trees on the ridge directly out the front door and still seemed able to find thermal drafts even though it was quite cold and almost dark. One was back on the Sunday and was harassed by a Forest Raven.

Lyn set up her microscopes and Prue and I set up digital microscopes with our laptops to look closer at the samples. One laptop hooked to a projector showed bugs and invertebrates in the samples we had collected. The bugs were quite large on the screen and watching them entertained us for some time. Lyn said that there were also even smaller insects in the mosses which we would only see with a more powerful microscope.

Following tea, Peter Warren set up his telescope outside and we went out all ruggid up to look at the skies. It was not a full moon and this meant excellent shadows to look at the craters although it was bright enough that the light interfered with the visibility of the fainter objects. We were able to see the Southern Cross and had a clear view of the only planets visible that night which were Mars and Saturn. We could clearly see the rings of Saturn, a truly amazing site.

Back inside we found a small bat was circling the main room but with our intrusion it then disappeared into one of the bedrooms and wasn't seen again. After a quick warm around the fire we then looked at the assortment of books that Lyn had brought along with her and posters which were to be displayed during her talk, and then we headed for bed.

Next morning there was a very heavy frost. We were up bright and early to set up prior to members arriving for Lyn's talk which was to start at 10.30 am. Twenty six members arrived for what was a very interesting talk, followed by viewing of the various mosses and liverworts under the various microscopes. (A full report on Lyn's talk will be in the next newsletter). Lyn and a large group set off to the bottom falls around 12 noon expecting to be back at 1 pm for lunch, including the usual BBQ. But in true field naturalist style they didn't get very far because of the large amounts of this type of flora on the way and got nowhere near the falls.

Lunch was a very busy affair with so many in the centre a few sat outside to eat and enjoyed the sun. Following lunch Lyn showed a few members how to preserve and store the specimens. Shorts walks were taken prior to tidying up the centre and heading for home.

Lyn identified the specimens collected as

Marchantia (thallose liverwort), *Bazzania* (leafy liverwort), *Polytrichum juniperinum* (hairy cap moss), *Ptychomnion aciculare* (pipecleaner moss), *Funaria hygrometrica* (fire moss) and mosses *Dicranoloma billardierei*, *Dicranoloma dicarpum*, *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Wijkia extenuata*, *Acrocladium chlamydo-phyllum*, *Lembophyllum clandestinum*, *Campylopus introflexus*, *Sematophyllum* sp., *Pyrrhobryum* sp., *Rhizogonium* sp., and *Thuidium* sp.

Field Trip - Saturday 11 August - Mt Arthur

Second attempt for the Mt Arthur trip. We will meet as per the previous plan at the Inveresk car park opposite the Museum entrance. Don't forget to put \$3 in the meter for the day's parking if you are car-pooling with someone. Be there ready to depart at 9.30 am.

We will head to Lilydale and when you reach the outer speed limit (70) on the outskirts, look for Mountain Road on the right, about 80 metres further on. Turn in here and pull over to regroup. We will continue on at 10 am.

Bring layers of clothes, coat, hat, snacks, drink, thermos or water to boil, something to sit on, camera, tripod and your lunch.

If you haven't been on this walk before, the first ten minutes are a little steep, after that the track is fairly gently undulating for about an hour. If anyone wants to go on to the summit then be prepared to allow 4-5 hours return. On our return to Launceston, we may visit the Lilydale Bakery for afternoon tea.

Punchbowl Reserve - Saturday 29 September

Every couple of years our members make a springtime visit to the Punchbowl Reserve to look at its wonderful display of wildflowers. It is one of the best such displays anywhere near Launceston and the parcel of bushland is still in very good condition despite the large numbers of people who pass through it every day and despite being surrounded by suburbia on most sides and a golf club on the other.

Whenever we visit this reserve we do notice the presence of environmental weeds like blackberry, gorse and boneseed scattered in among the native plants and are difficult for the Launceston City Council (LCC) staff to control.

In view of this some of our members are involved in the formation of a "Friends of Punchbowl Reserve" group whose goal will be to keep the bushland in good condition, much as similar groups function in other reserves e.g. Friends of Trevallyn Reserve.

Regular working bees will be held for tasks such as weeding, planting of natives, seed collection, educating the public about native plants and so on. The group has the full support of the LCC.

It is envisaged that the working bees will take place each month on a fixed day, to be decided by members e.g. 4th Saturday from 10am to noon, but it could be a Sunday if that suits most people. The first event will be held on the last Saturday

of September, the 29th, to take advantage of the spring flowering which should be underway by then. The council will fund a BBQ on the day and we propose to take interested members of the public on guided wildflower walks and then try to recruit them to the new group.

Joining the group will not mean having to come along to every working bee but you will be welcome to come along when you can. The work will be pleasant, easy and rewarding. Tools and gloves etc will be provided by the LCC.

If you are interested in being part of the new group could you please contact Roy Skabo: email (rlskabo@gmail.com) or phone (63346787). Also feel free to tell friends about this opportunity, especially those living near Punchbowl Reserve.

Roy Skabo

Federation Get-together 12 - 14 October 2012

The North Eastern Field Naturalists Club will be hosting this get-together. Their club has a great opportunity with Hydro building a wind farm at Cape Portland [[the Musselroe Wind Farm](#)] to be taken onto the property to visit a piece of heathland which was surveyed and later fenced and preserved as a result of early environmental impact studies.

At this stage Lou Brooker (secretary NEFNC) has advised the preliminary plans for this event and they include:

- ◆ Accommodation at Scottsdale High School Mt. Cameron Field Study Centre. There are two bunk rooms sleeping 14 & 16, and there is tent space available for people who would prefer to sleep in the great outdoors. Cost is \$25 per person/ per night.
- ◆ Personnel from the Hydro will talk about environmental studies/impacts/& actions taken as a result of these.

Lou is also hoping for the botanist who was involved in the threatened ephemeral flora search to be present also. Those attending will be taken to the 'Tree Point Heaths' by a bus provided by the Hydro.

If you are interested in attending contact Lou via email at brooker@vision.net.au

AUSTRALIAN PLANT SOCIETY MEETINGS

LFNC members are welcome to attend APS meetings held on a Tuesday at Max Fry Hall, Gorge Road Trevallyn at 7.30 pm. Their next meetings will be on

August 21 - Member's Night

September 18 - Les Hodge - Planting and Maintenance of Native Corridors and Verges

The APS will be holding a Spring Native Plant Sale at Max Fry hall on October 27 between 10am and 4pm. Put this date in your diary and tell your friends, plants at very reasonable prices.

Additional Information

Club Outings:

1. All outings depart from Inveresk carpark (near Museum entrance) at 9 am unless otherwise specified. Internet site updated regularly to reflect short notice changes. Saturday all-day parking cost is \$3.00. Sunday parking free.
2. You need to provide your own food and drinks for the outing unless otherwise specified. Morning tea is normally provided by the bus company on bus outings.
3. When travelling by car in convoy, each driver is responsible to ensure that the vehicle behind is in sight immediately after passing each cross road or fork in the road.
4. When car pooling, petrol costs should be shared between all the passengers, including family of the driver, and based on other clubs the Committee suggested \$11 per 100 km. This is a guideline only.

Name Tags: Name tags are to be worn at 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. Contact our booking manager, John Elliott on 6344 9303 regarding availability and keys.

Field Centre Phone Number - 6399 3361

Postal Address: PO Box 1072 Launceston 7250

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

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