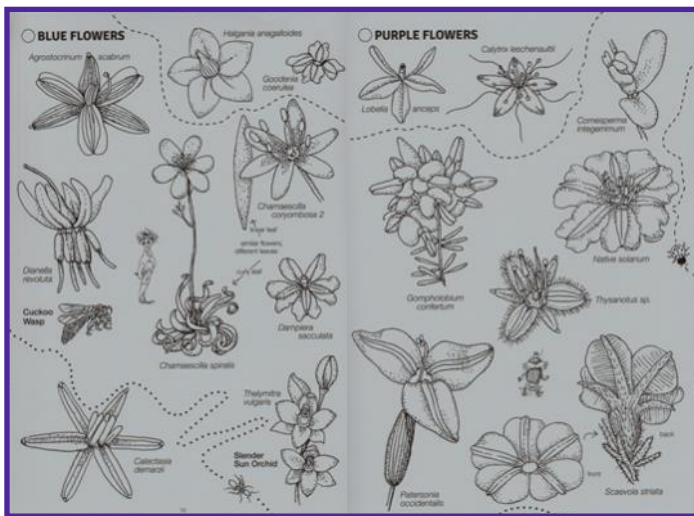


Narpulungup News

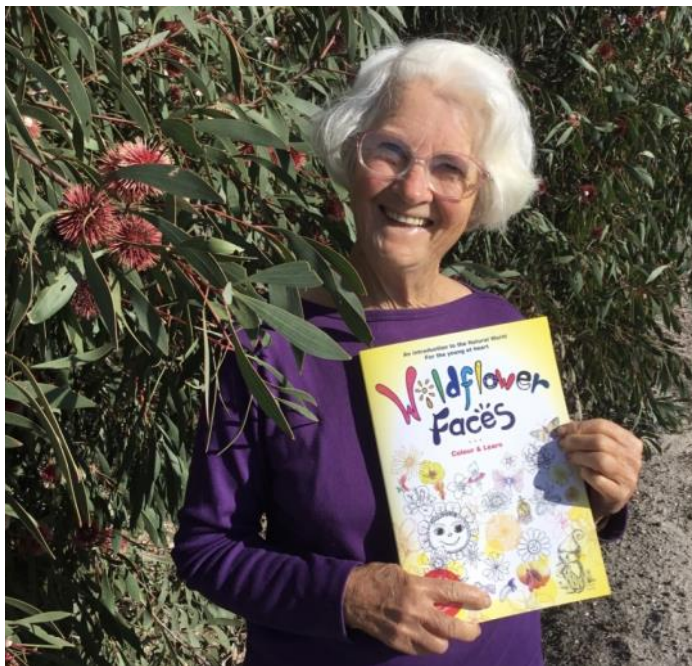
May 2020 Volume 2



Wildflower Faces



Illustrations with their correct botanical names in *Wildflower Faces* can be enjoyed by young and old.



Local artist, Jane Thompson, with her activity book about Fitzgerald Biosphere wildflowers. Photo courtesy Bill Thompson.

The delightful activity book *Wildflower Faces*, illustrated by Jane Thompson, has been reprinted with funds provided by a Mary Bremner Grant through the Wildflower Society of WA. Here's what Jane says inspired her:

"With my combined interests of early education, botanic art and nature's idiosyncrasies, I recognised a need for simple realistic books for children to learn about their beautiful local flora. Children's minds are like sponges, soaking in what's around them, even complex scientific information, if put simply with fun and action. I discovered all the kids colouring-in books are in cartoon form with large areas to fill. So, to address this problem, I published a creative educational colouring-in-book about different *Allocasuarina* [sheoak] pod ends. This was suitable for all ages to destress and rest the left brain.

Once in Western Australia I learnt the schools were desperate for local flora and fauna information. This was encouraging and I started working on something to fill this niche. I used every spare moment to draw the flower faces. It also helped me learn to recognise and remember them. 65 copies of an A5 *Wildflower Faces* book were printed, with all the flowers' real size represented with a vertical size bar beside them, plus activities using the drawings. At all stages, the plant specimens and drawings were checked by Libby Sandiford to be scientifically correct. The flowers' faces were enlarged so the centres and other details could be seen clearly. The pattern sticks in the brain, making it much easier to draw and see in its small real size. Meredith Spencer saw this addition and immediately said it must be at least A4. A graphic artist was engaged to give it a professional finish. 600 copies were printed and handed out free to Albany primary schools, and to schools around the local area.

(Continued on page 2)

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Luck was on my side as the schools were doing a Wildflower theme that year. Karen Quoin, a Support Art Teacher issued the book after 3 weeks of art, botany and creative games. They had three outings to different flower areas to draw their favourite flower. The kids were over the moon and heaps wrote to her to thank. Many local schools around our area received a free copy for each student. I gave a short presentation to three schools showing them the simple way I learnt to draw flowers. By their letters of thanks, the book and the drawing lesson were enjoyed and put to good use. It has been a big learning curve and so satisfying and I give thanks for all that have helped it come about and the kids who may notice a bit more of the bush. More ideas in the pipeline I hope."

Children who received the first copies were thrilled and wrote to Jane:

"To Jane, thank you for the colouring in books. It was fun to learn about what you do. It must be so much fun looking at new flowers. From Stevie."

"Dear Jane, Thank you for visiting our class. I learnt lots about drawing flowers and plants. I use your shapes drawing strategy a lot. And I love the colouring. Love from Matilda."

"To Jane, I learnt a lot about flowers and leaves from your books. Thank you for the really good colouring in book. From Lucas".

The Friends are excited that we could assist with the updated second printing of *Wildflower Faces* and will facilitate its introduction to schools in the Fitzgerald Biosphere region. An advertisement for this paid position can be found on page 11 of this newsletter.

Look out for *Wildflower Faces* at your local Community Resource Centre, or contact admin@fitzgeraldfriends.org.au to find a location near you selling this book. Wholesale purchases are welcome. A sample page can be downloaded from our website www.fitzgeraldfriends.org.au

THE 2020 AGM

In spite of a couple of potential glitches, (the weather and lack of an alternative venue) Saturday 14th March arrived. Delys and I set off from Bremer, fortunately remembering a reserve bottle of Prosecco, and arrived in time for morning tea.

Gil, Libby and Kate were among others already there, as they had been working with fire experts earlier. Members were coming from Hopetoun and Ravensthorpe, many of whom I hadn't met since Merle's memorable 90th last year. It was great to catch up and see everyone so fit and healthy in spite of hovering viruses.

Morning tea over, it was time to get down to AGM business. Great reports from Bill and Gil made us sound very active (all true), Ron presided over changes to the committee, and we were sorry to lose Bill but delighted to welcome Liz as our new president, and several new members.

After a filling lunch of tasty goodies, we settled in to hear what Alison had to tell us about her findings in conjunction with Noongar Elder Aunty Carol Pettersen, about traditional food sources. Unfortunately for us, Aunty Carol was overseas on cultural business. Lots of questions followed this interesting presentation and as Alison is now our Vice President, we'll have other opportunities to explore the subject.

The new committee had to get acquainted. Jack Guthrie was present but Vicky had a prior engagement bird banding, and Sheryn was also elsewhere. The Hopetoun contingent prepared to leave, and Priscilla escorted two new members back to Bremer. Libby probably went for a walk, I imagine Bill did too!

Later, after the usual nibbles, drinks and even more food, the overnights settled in for a screening of Steve's video of Twertup. Changes to the draft version were appreciated, and we look forward to using

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AGM guest presentation:

Toward a scientific understanding of Noongar caring for country

Dr Alison Lullfitz was our guest speaker at the March AGM. Unfortunately due to another commitment, Noongar Elder, Aunty Carol Pettersen (who planned to co-present) could not attend but gave Alison permission to speak for her. Here is a presentation summary with special comments from Carol Pettersen.

During my recently completed PhD, I carried out research on Noongar land use patterns; contemporary distributions of plant taxa in light of Noongar ethnography and archaeology; and ecology of traditional plant harvest. The aim was to further scientific understanding of pre-colonial human influences on southwest Australian biota to inform a shared Noongar and western science-based approach to conservation. The research was conducted in collaboration with southern Noongar, taking in the contemporary Esperance Nyungar Tjaltjraak and Wagyl Kaip Native Title areas. Elders contributed traditional ecological knowledge and their perspectives throughout. This two-way approach enabled much sharing of knowledge, friendship and love of country. Menang Gnadju and Knapp family Elder, Aunty Carol Pettersen was a key collaborator, PhD supervisor, and now a much-respected dear friend. Here, I share key research findings and Aunty Carol shares her perspectives.

Southwestern Australia has been the traditional country (Boodja) of Noongar peoples for >50,000 years, and is globally recognised for its high floristic diversity, endemism and ancient lineages of plants, many of which are concentrated in our oldest landscapes, such as granite outcrops, high kwongkan and quartzite ranges. So how does an extraordinary biodiversity remain following such a long human occupation? What strategies were employed by Noongar to achieve this conservation outcome given that much of our extraordinary floristic diversity occurs on fragile landscapes? And how is longheld Noongar connection to Boodja reflected in the distributions, biology and ecology of contemporary plants? These are big scientific questions very relevant to future biodiversity outcomes.

Differential Noongar use of SW Australian landscapes

Introduced by Prof. Steve Hopper, Ocbil theory differentiates between the attributes and conservation needs of biota of old, climatically buffered, infertile landscapes (Ocbils) and those of young, often disturbed, fertile landscapes (Yodfels). Arguably, it offers the best scientifically grounded principles for positive biodiversity outcomes for southwestern Australia. I explored differential use of old and young landscapes by Noongar in collaboration with 18 Elders to detect any alignment with Ocbil theory. Together we visited old and young landscapes on the south coast, and yarned about activities Elders and their families would carry out in those places. These discussions revealed that disturbance-inducing, everyday Noongar activities (eg burning vegetation, camping) were carried out in young landscapes – around



Aunty Carol Pettersen (left) and Dr Alison Lullfitz (right) digging for youaq (*Platysace deflexa*). Photos courtesy Alison Lullfitz.

(Continued from page 3)

waterways, wetlands and coastal dunes, while older parts of the landscape – granite outcrops, the quartzite ranges of Kyongorup (Stirling Ranges) - were places usually reserved for special and restricted purpose (eg ceremonies). Avoidance of fire on granites, quartzite ranges and minimal burning of kwongkan were strong, almost universal messages from collaborating Elders. This pattern suggests that pre-colonial Noongar concentrated their disturbance impacts in young, more robust landscapes, which were therefore most heavily modified through Noongar occupation.

Aunty Carol: We Noongar have a profound physical and spiritual connection to country. It relates to our beliefs and customs regarding creation, life, death, and spirits of the earth. Spiritual connection to country guides our understanding, navigation and use of the land. Noongar lore guides the ways we define our country and our rights to it, how we connect with and care for the land. Lore is the Law of the land - the Boodja. Some of my family's many traditional campsites include Bremer River, Fitzgerald Inlet and Mullocullup Swamp. We camped near water and throw sand into the water to pay respect to ancestral spirits. There were also places we couldn't go, such as Bulla Miel (Bluff Knoll) in Kyongorup. Only some people can go. A granite outcrop at Mullocullup is another site that I recall as a child being told not to go, as it was only for men. Could these lores from our ancestors, be for the conservation of fragile plants and places?

Contemporary distribution of Nyerring

The seed of Nyerring or Boyan (*Macrozamia dyeri*) has a >13,000 year history of Noongar use as food in Esperance Tjaltjraak Boodja. This, its rapid post-fire recovery and large, striking form made it an excellent species to compare contemporary distribution with pre-colonial Noongar land use patterns following large, recent fires across Cape Arid and Cape Le Grande NPs. We found strong patterns of association between Nyerring populations and Noongar occupation sites, indicating that Noongar use has likely influenced its distribution. Nyerring populations were concentrated close to wetlands/waterways west of Esperance town and on granites to the east, a pattern that corresponds to pre-colonial Noongar occupation. We also found a strong overall association between populations and Noongar heritage sites.

Macrozamia dyeri's patchy distribution and prominence at pre-colonial Noongar camps suggests that its relative abundance may be a useful indicator of location-specific pre-colonial intensive land use that probably included frequent firing. Such information could guide contemporary prescribed burning.

Aunty Carol: When Alison showed me the patterns of where Boyan grow compared to where our old people camped, it didn't surprise me at all. I recall that our Knapp family had its regular campsites that would have been burned to keep clear and kept going to for generations. My ancestors actually slept on top of where they had buried Boyan seeds as the warmth from their body would help to leach toxins.

Phylogeography of cultural *Platysace* species

Noongar often carried edible *Platysace* tubers as a food and water source. Genetic comparison of two Noongar food *Platysace* species, *P. deflexa* (youaq) and *P. trachymenioides*, with *P. effusa*, a non-food species, revealed differing genetic patterns between those utilised/non-utilised taxa. DNA analysis revealed



Nyerring or Boyan (*Macrozamia dyeri*). Photo courtesy Alison Lullfitz.

(Continued on page 5)

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numerous shared haplotypes, low haplotype diversity and high estimated gene flow between populations of Noongar-utilised species but not *P. effusa* suggesting that humans have influenced the dispersion of the former. Experimental tuber harvest of the edible *Platysace* taxa indicated positive effects on abundance and tuber quality.

Aunty Carol: It is commonsense that people would have buried youaq at their campsites to store it. Each family has youaq patches that they return to. By visiting them and digging up food, we are paying respect to our ancestors and teaching our kids and grandkids about survival, our old people and our culture. It makes sense that the plants of these places are related to each other because the same families move between them. We are able to teach our young ones about the spirit of each plant and its importance to culture.

This research demonstrated that a legacy of longheld Noongar connection remains in the distribution and genetics of some southwest Australian plants. Besides their being Noongar staple foods, *Platysace* and *Macrozamia dyeri* have little in common, and therefore likely 'tip of the iceberg' examples of far-reaching Noongar influence on plant dispersion. This research also highlighted that Noongar lore dictated differential practice across Boodja, tailored by generations to suit ecological and human sustainability. The biological effects of Noongar management are not homogeneous across landscapes but appear to have been greatest in younger parts, such as dunes, around wetlands and waterways. These findings demonstrate that Noongar people and knowledge of Boodja have a crucial place for positive conservation outcomes for our global biodiversity hotspot.

Aunty Carol: the preservation of our flora and fauna, prior to colonisation, was because the knowledge of our family groups was highly valued and the plants and animals that were important to us are so much more than just economic commodities. They are embedded in our belief system, our songs, our dance, our survival and our identity. Spiritually, they are us and we are them.



Youaq (*Platysace* species) - plant and tubers. Photos courtesy Alison Lullfitz.

Fire Management Plan for Twertup

A meeting was held on 21st February to discuss the management at Twertup, with fire being a hot topic. Five staff from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), including Peter Hartley, Vince Hilder and Jack Cosgrove, along with the Friends' Building Committee (Gil Craig, Ric Pepper and Kingsley Vaux) attended the meeting which was chaired by Anne Gadsby.

DBCA presented a map 'Twertup Fire Mitigation Works 2019/2020', which showed a slashed break, 30 m wide and extending for 600 m along the west edge of Twertup track terminating near the building (see map). The Building Committee were surprised by this plan, since no prior consultation had been entered into and, secondly because at a prior meeting with DBCA in 2015 all approved the idea of a visual buffer between the track and slashed break.

The DBCA proposal was raised at our AGM held on 14/3/2020 with the outcome that Friends' members remain consistent in wanting a visual buffer (minimum 10 m width) between Twertup track and the slashed firebreak. The importance of the visual aesthetics on arriving at the Field Studies Centre was emphasised. We understand that a precedent has already occurred within the Albany Region with a slashed break being offset from a road for visual aesthetics, i.e. at Waychinicup.

Richard Pepper & Gillian Craig



Heath Monitor—*Varanus rosenbergi*

Historical photos show impact of fires in the Park

The Friends of the Fitzgerald River National Park (FRNP) are seeking early photos of vegetation in this park which clearly show the density of obvious plants such as Royal Hakea (*Hakea victoria*) and banksias from identifiable locations. We will then try to relocate the same view to obtain a sequence of images over time to help determine the effect of fire on particular species.

An example is shown of Royal Hakeas along the No Tree Hill walk trail. The first photo was taken in the 1980s prior to a wildfire started by lightning in 1989. The second photo, taken of the same scene in 2019, shows a considerable decline in density of Royal Hakea. This is attributed to an intervening prescribed burn in 2003, which meant that the hakeas were only 14 years old when they were burnt again, without an adequate seed bank for full recovery.

The FRNP is recognised as having a high conservation value and the Friends are concerned that the frequency of prescribed burns and escapes are causing short fire-return intervals. The most recent occurred in June 2019 when a burn for "bushfire risk management, biodiversity management" in the wilderness area escaped and burnt the Thumb Peak range, resulting in a fire interval of only 21 years. The impact on the Threatened Ecological Communities and Threatened species that occur there is currently unknown.

Most of the vegetation in the park is now less than 30 years old (see map overleaf). Although the park's management plan specifically refers to the establishment of a Research and Monitoring Group to inform fire management, the executives of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) are against its formation. The Friends are pleased however, that following a workshop initiated by the Friends, the DBCA have funded \$35,876 for their research scientists to develop a model for defining ecologically acceptable fire-return intervals for 18 susceptible plant species in the South Coast region.



Royal Hakea (*Hakea victoria*) on No Tree Hill walk trail, Above - in 1980s, and below at the same location in 2019 after fires in 1989 and 2003. Photos courtesy Gil Craig

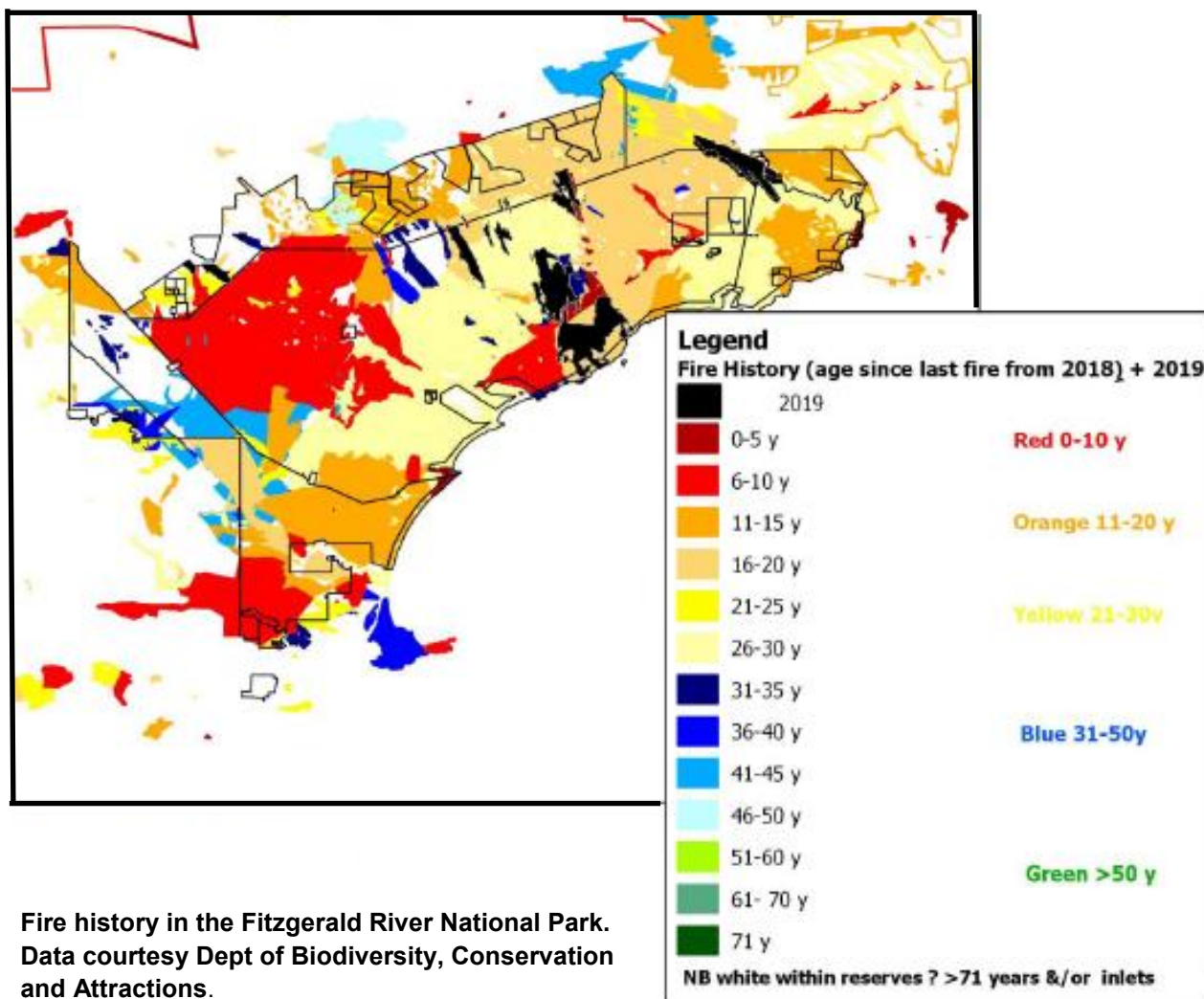
The Friends are also pursuing their intent of providing a travel scholarship to post-graduate student to study the population ecology of Royal Hakea in the park.

If you have any photos, preferably pre-2000 of iconic plants in the FRNP with known location and approximate date of capture, please email them at low resolution to admin@fitzgeraldfriends.org.au or post prints/ transparencies to:

FRNP Photos,
Friends of the FRNP,
PO Box 199,
Ravensthorpe 6346.

Please provide your return address as these will be scanned and sent back to you.

Gillian Craig



Fire history in the Fitzgerald River National Park. Data courtesy Dept of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

(Continued from page 2)

it. Gil showed us some brilliant wildlife photos. There must be thousands of fascinating photos among our members. Off to allotted sleeping spaces. In the morning, Kate found her space shared with a scorpion!!!

Breakfast and walks replaced the scheduled 'Citizen Science' activity, as the scientists had departed early to avoid the forecast rain which might have confined them at Twertup.

Del and Louise went for a walk, Louise planned to do some painting in the quarry and was staying another night.

Home for everyone else. Not sure when we can all get together again, so stay well and keep in touch.

Anne Gadsby

2020 Committee

President: Liz Utting

Vice President: Alison Lullfitz

Secretary: Delys Harland

Treasurer: Sheryn Prior

Committee: Vicky Bilney, Anne Gadsby,
Jack Guthrie

Acting Newsletter Editor: Gil Craig

Twertup Sub-Committee: Bill Thompson
(Committee Representative), Ric Pepper,
Kingsley Vaux, Jack Cosgrove
(DBCA representative)

Making a video documentary called '*The cottage in a wilderness*' - about the history and reconstruction of the Twertup Field Studies Centre

by Steve Janicke

In 2007 I purchased a video camera to cover our daughter's wedding, but I also secretly harboured an interest in the documentary genre for film and television, from my youth. The rapid rise in affordable digital technology in the last twenty years made that achievable. My involvement in natural resource management provided ample subject matter. The aftermath of the fire that destroyed the Twertup Field Studies Centre seemed a great opportunity to start gathering clips of the rebuild activity as well as the stunning park environment. I did not have a plan for how to collate the material. My interest in the history of the quarry was sparked after a bushwalk along the Fitzgerald River in 2002. Once I had obtained the camcorder, a Canon HF20 and we had commenced busy bee's, I started to capture the visual story of the field studies centre.

Getting video clips is the easy part; stringing them together to create a story an intensive process. I started with iMovie video editing software that had come with my Mac computer. As with a musical instrument, the way forward is practice and I thought why not value add to the learning via real life projects. People supplied me with assorted photos and even some early film footage. I decided to delve into the life and times of Horace and Doreen Worth and events up until the 2008 fire. Given my lack of knowledge, interviews were needed. Geraldine and I started meeting up with various people who had some stories to tell about those times. We travelled to Kalgoorlie and visited Ian, Horace and Doreen's son who was retired at that time and so the project steadily expanded in a fluid, disorganised way. The rebuild was underway and I simply collected footage and took photographs to be sorted through as we progressed. I contented myself with starting a draft and gradually adding to it.

I learned this is the labour-intensive way to do things and generates a lot of unnecessary editing and chasing up extra video footage. I also upgraded the software which meant learning a whole new language and multi-media techniques. As each draft was completed, I thought, 'well that will have do', only to realise that it would not do. By 2020 the project had spanned 12 years and I did not want to spend the rest of my life trying vainly to achieve the perfect comprehensive product and a timeslot on SBS. I have calculated that each minute of the two-part video represented 10 to 20 hours of time and effort. I had formed no plan of what to do with the finished product and did not consider it in financial terms. I offered the first part that was in DVD format, to the Friends as part of our fundraising effort. I think a Lamington drive might have done better.

I have chosen to make the final two-part documentary freely available to members of the Friends and whosoever might be interested in the history of the Field Studies Centre. However, it seems good to submit it to the state and local libraries because of its historical content. I like the idea that the material is unique even if the production is at an amateur level and of course no one can go back in time and regather material to do a better job. I am currently thinking about the easiest and cheapest way to make copies available.



Steve Janicke videoing in the wilderness. Photo courtesy Geraldine Janicke

I must thank Gil Craig and Ric Pepper for making up for key deficiencies in the account (particularly their own involvement) and for editing the acknowledgements, even if it did mean getting to bed later on a number of nights. The COVID19 lockdown helped free up time during the last lap. Still, I must apologise for probably leaving out a lot of relevant personal stories from a range of people who were involved from the 1960's on.

[Ed: If you would like a copy of the Janicke documentary *The cottage in a wilderness*, email admin@fitzgeraldfriends.org.au to make an order. Please let us know if you prefer DVD or USB format.]

Presidents Report - AGM 2020

History was made in mid-June when the Twertup Field Study Centre was opened to the public after a monumental effort by members on the rebuild. The road is now open except in wet weather. Bookings for overnight stays are made through the Albany office.

We welcomed 12 new members during the year, with a couple more in the pipeline, bringing membership to 144. At present membership is free. This saves considerable time for committee members. Donations will be sought if funds are required.

At present, the Fitzgerald National Park is severely impacted by drought. You could be excused for thinking that dieback was on the move on the road into Twertup. I recently walked the Mamang Walk Trail at Pt Anne and noticed the large number of plant deaths including *Banksia media*, *Hakea victoria* and literally all of the *Banksia nutans* which is an important bridging species for honey possums. I have observed that seeds shed from dying plants are not viable. The last two years could well prelude what we can expect from a warming and drying climate with dire consequences for some species.

The hot topic for the year is fire. There is no doubt that after this shocking fire season, there will be pressure to increase hazard reduction burning across the landscape. Friends have major concerns about the frequency of prescribed burns, the juvenilisation of much of the vegetation within the park and surrounding areas, and the lack of fire related research and monitoring. These concerns were raised at a fire workshop in August 2019.

Friends were disappointed that prescribed burns were carried out prior to the fire workshop, with much larger areas being burnt than intended by burn prescriptions. Considering the extremely dry conditions and young age of the majority of the park we are concerned that prescribed burns are conducted at all in the wilderness zone.

These fires have diminished our capacity to develop a vegetation monitoring system. The persistence of obligate seeders is threatened with too frequent fires. Obligate seeders are plants that can only regenerate after fire from seed.

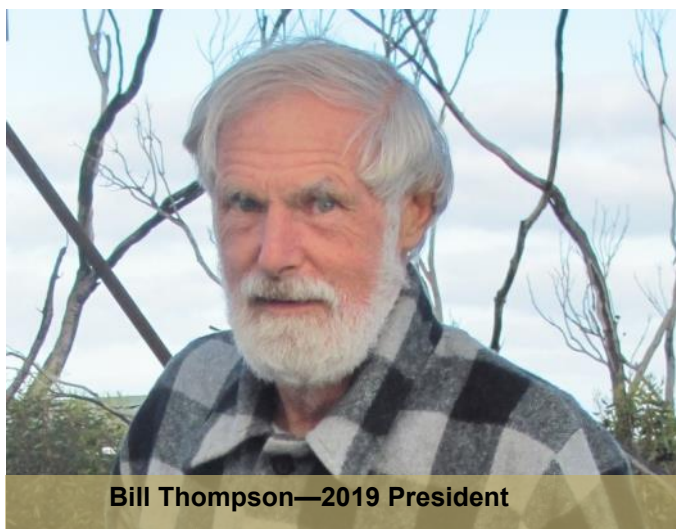
The uncontrolled fire on Thumb Peak that started as a prescribed burn in dry conditions on June 22, has put two EPBC act threatened ecological communities, six flora and seven fauna species listed as threatened, at risk of local extinction. Evidence from No Tree Hill shows that *Hakea victoria* has been severely impacted by a short-term 14 year fire interval.

The management plan specifically states that in order to determine the best fire regime for the park a research and monitoring program is established. Contrary to this, the formation of a formal group specific to address the plan and the significant concern of Friends and others, has been rejected by senior DBCA staff. The Friends however welcomes the new research project under the DBCA fire science program and it was most pleasing to see that the group met yesterday at Twertup, the day before the AGM. This project will produce a model for defining ecologically acceptable fire-return intervals for sensitive plant species derived from seed production and adult survival across a south coast rainfall/productivity gradient.

Friends continue to support the reservation of the Cocanarup-Kundip area as a Class A reserve. We have joined the Cocanarup Alliance and written to the CEO of DBCA requesting the area be preserved under the Plan for our parks program. This 65,000 hectare area is adjacent to the Fitzgerald River National Park (FRNP) and supports a wide range of ecosystems, many not represented in the conservation estate. A recent survey of Carnaby's Cockatoo confirmed 69 breeding pairs, probably the most important entirely natural nesting site on the planet. This currently unmanaged area poses numerous risks, including the spread of dieback, feral animals and weeds. The existence of mining leases ensures that there will be continuing disturbance. DBCA are enthusiastic about including this area in a reserve.

The staff and school community from 11 schools have been invited to attend an information day on April 28, regarding the opportunities for school visits or camps at the Twertup Field Study Centre. This will showcase the facilities and potential local environmental learning topics. The Hopetoun primary school visited Twertup in December and the students and volunteers were so happy with the camp and the facilities that they have suggested that this could become an annual outing for the school.

We have been successful in receiving the Mary Bremner grant from the Wildflower Society of Western Australia. This project will engage and inspire children growing up in or near the Fitzgerald Biosphere, to appreciate the exceptionally high botanical diversity of where they live. This will be achieved through a school-based programme involving five local schools. Botanists will visit these schools to conduct wildflower education activities. The colouring-in book "Wildflower Faces" will be utilised into the learning activities and each student will be given a copy. The project is well underway with 30 magnifying glasses purchased and the "Wildflower Faces" book amended and printed. I would like to thank Leonie for doing such a great job on our newsletter. This remains an important form of communication with our members and provides a good history of the organisation's activities.



Bill Thompson—2019 President

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FACILITATOR REQUIRED

to run

Wildflower Discovery Sessions for school students in the Fitzgerald Biosphere

The Friends of the Fitzgerald River National Park (FoFRNP) have received a Mary Bremner Grant through the Wildflower Society of WA to implement a program titled:

“Introducing a New Generation to the Botanical Wonders of the Fitzgerald Biosphere”

The objectives are:

1. To engage and inspire a new generation of children living in the Fitzgerald Biosphere to appreciate the exceptionally high botanical value of their local environment.
2. To encourage a greater enjoyment and care of flora through the sharing of expertise within the FoFRNP membership, school children, teachers and wider communities.

The program will achieve these objectives through a series of wildflower identification classes at local primary schools within or adjacent to the Fitzgerald Biosphere.

Calls for Expressions of Interest

The following attributes and requirements are necessary for this position:

- good knowledge of local flora;
- high degree of organisational skills;
- able to engage with students and deliver information at appropriate cognitive level;
- be familiar with local environment and safety procedures for bushwalking;
- able to contact schools, arrange session times and plan lesson;
- able to travel to primary schools in the Fitzgerald Biosphere region.

Required qualifications

Working With Children Check

Driver's License

First Aid Certificate

The Project timeframe is 1st July 2020 to 1st November 2021 with allocated funding for approximately 15 hours for preparation and presentation time plus travel expenses.

We look forward to receiving your Expression of Interest for this position.



For further information contact FoFRNP Secretary,
Delys Harland at admin@fitzgeraldfriends.org.au
by **1st July 2020**.



(Continued from page 10)

Andy Chapman continued his long -erm Dibbler monitoring during October 2019 with eight 'friends' participating. It was encouraging to see two Dibblers trapped along with plenty of bush rats. There were no Dibblers trapped during the previous survey. The next survey will be in May 2020.

We say farewell to Grantly Morton from DBCA and welcome Duncan Crichton to Jacup. Although we have disagreed with DBCA on some issues we continue to have an excellent and cooperative relationship with all the staff.

We are keeping a foot in the door with the EDO and CCWA. The CCWA are aware of the situation at Cocanarup. A successful members' weekend was held in September and I believe they should be continued. It provides new members with a great introduction to the park, forms and renews relationships and allows the adventurous to explore new areas. Another weekend is scheduled for June 19th to 21st.

With several projects targeting our youth, I see a bright and constructive future for the Friends.

Thank you.
Bill Thompson

Upcoming event

Members Weekend 19th—21st June

The Friends Committee is pleased to invite all members to Twertup Field Studies Centre for the Winter Solstice. The Committee has reserved the facility for an informal get-together for members. It will be an opportunity for bush-walks, socialising and enjoyment of the wonderful new accommodation facilities. Please register your attendance with admin@fitzgeraldfriends.org.au by providing:

- all names of people attending.
- contact email and phone number.
- If a bed is required or making own camping arrangements.

In the event of COVID-19 restrictions or weather preventing entrance to Twertup the weekend will be cancelled.

Park entrance fees apply.

Twertup

Members of the public can now visit and stay at Twertup. Anybody wishing to stay overnight at the Field Studies Centre must book in advance through the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

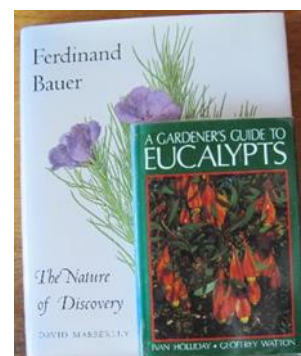
Contact DBCA's Albany District front office on 9842 4500 from Monday to Friday between 8.00 am and 4.30 pm or email Albany@dbca.wa.gov.au.

The department's gazetted schedule of fees apply and are charged on a per-person basis. There is a minimum charge of \$80 per night, irrespective of numbers. To hire the building for a day-time meeting/event costs \$80 per day.

For more information about the facilities available at Twertup go to www.fitzgeraldfriends.org.au/twertup.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

The Friends are delighted to have received over 100 botanical books from Rodney van Proctor, which she kindly donated for our bookshelves at the Twertup Field Studies Centre. We have selected those that are directly relevant to the Fitzgerald River National Park and surrounds, however there are more than 50 tomes that we wish to sell by donation (with the blessing of Rodney). Some are valuable, out-of-print reference books, while others are general gardening guides. If you would like a list of what's on offer, please contact admin@fitzgeraldfriends.org.au.



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