

BLUE MOUNTAINS PERMACULTURE NETWORK



SUMMER NEWSLETTER 2003

Hello

Welcome to the Summer newsletter. One of the themes of this newsletter is weeds. , When I moved to Springwood my garden figured prominently on any Bush Invaders poster so this is a topic dear to me. I'm currently engaged in an *agapanthus* eradication program.

Thank you to all the contributors. Articles were supplied with out pleading.

Best wishes for Christmas/Summer Solstice/New Year/holidays (take your pick)

PatMPN

WHAT'S ON?

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Alternate Saturdays | Market stall at BM Food Coop where people can sell and swap their produce. Enquiries Eric Hepp 4782 4760 |
| Saturday 7 February | Organic Weed Control working bee at Katoomba Community Gardens. Meet at 9.00. For more info call Bushcare on 4780 5623. |
| Sunday 15 February | Mid Mountains Seed Savers - 2783 meeting 10.30 am
Enquiries Loret 4759 2118 |
| Saturday 21 February | "We have lots of information - why isn't there more action?"
A workshop about recent social research and how people take up environmental information and campaigns.
BMCC would like to hear from participants about directions for the Education for Sustainability program.
Venue TBA Enquiries Jasmine Payget 4780 5739 or jpayget@bmcc.nsw.gov.au |
| Jan/Feb. (dates TBA) | Mudbrick Workshop Weekend, Earthways, Wollombi Valley with Brian Woodward and Sally Middleton.
Phone 02 4998 3284 E-mail: brianwoodward@bigpond.com
Web: www.users.bigpond.com/brianwoodward |

13 - 15 February

The Sustainable Living Festival, Federation Square
Melbourne

Info: www.sustainablelivingfestival.org

Phone 03 9412 7888

3 - 9 April

8th National Permaculture Convergence at Eltham (NE
Melbourne) Suggestions and assistance welcome.

Enquiries Permaculture Melbourne pcmelb@vicnet.net.au

PERMACULTURE AND ENVIROMENTAL WEEDS

by Richard Lee

There is no doubt that gardening has an effect on native bushland. Many environmental weeds have been introduced inadvertently by gardeners introducing a new plant to their plot.

We all know about Privet and Lantana but there are invasive edibles as well. Loquats invade bushland in warmer areas, as do passionfruit. There is a bountiful orchard of wild apple trees spread throughout the upper mountains and Blackberry is everywhere. Overseas Strawberry Guava is rampant in Hawaii and the Kiwi Fruit originating from China, has gone bush in parts of New Zealand.

Therefore the use of potential weeds in a permaculture garden is quite a heated topic. This is due to the fact that many of the plants we choose as permaculturists exhibit common characteristics with wild plants. We want plants that are easily propagated, hardy and require a low level of maintenance but above all we want to obtain a yield. That yield is usually in the form of fruit and of course this is often how a plant reproduces and given the right conditions can go wild.

In essence the intention of a permaculture garden is to use combinations of plants with inherent traits to create a system that looks after itself as much as possible. We are in fact trying to mimic a natural system but we must remember that nature will always fill a niche provided. The wildlife move in, eat up and distribute accordingly. To the average possum or cockatoo, there is no distinction between native bushland and the urban ecology. Food is food and an orchard usually pays off better than a native forest.

However, this is no reason to prevent the creation of a well-designed edible system in your backyard. Environmental weeds are only one issue in a suite of problems we face globally. Global warming has the potential to impact on native vegetation

communities in possibly more insidious ways than weeds. To produce some of your food at your back door means your contribution of greenhouse gas is lowered as your need for mass transited foodstuff is reduced. There is usually a great deal of fossil fuel burnt to get commercial fruit and vege to your table.

So how do you have a permaculture system without spreading environmental weeds? There is no guarantee that a plant won't become weedy but by using intelligent design and above all by knowing your limitations, you can dramatically reduce the possibility of escapees.

Firstly think about what you intend to use the plant for. Take Tagaste or Tree Lucerne as an example; a classic permaculture pioneer. Amongst a suite of uses it fixes nitrogen, is fast growing and can be used for sheltering slower growing trees. It is a great bee forage, its foliage can be used for stock fodder and mulch and once mature, can be used for firewood. It is a very useful plant but is also a known environmental weed in the mountains.

Good design is about knowing what you want from the system and how much effort you are able to put in. Tagaste is a very useful plant but do you need all those yields? Do you have stock that can eat the foliage, do you have bees for honey that can utilise the flower production, and do you intend to harvest the seed before it spreads itself? If the answer here is no, then maybe a less useful but more local plant will suit your needs better. There are a number of local nitrogen fixing Acacia sp that possess many of the same traits as Tagaste, they can be used to shelter young trees, are useful mulch and fire wood production and provide bee forage but if you let the flowers go to seed, they are less likely to become weeds. If they do go rampant, as some natives do, you know that you are not responsible for introducing that species to your area. Local native nurseries, such as Wildplant Rescue or the BM Conservation society will be able to tell you what grows in your area.

So always select a plant for what you want to use it for not just because it has a lot of uses.

Another way to have your edible system but not the weeds is by understanding the plants that you select. Research them, find out if they are a known variety that goes weedy. Check with your local authorities but also check they are known weeds anywhere else in the world. That Olive tree in your garden might seem harmless at the moment but Olive is a known weed in some bioregions. Check if that bioregion is similar to yours. In Tim Low's book *Feral Future* he discusses the phenomenon of Sleeper Weeds. They are described as: "exotic species that have established themselves but have yet to become widespread". These are plants that have the potential to go weedy but something is preventing a population explosion.

Rhododendrons are a good local example of a potential Sleeper Weed. They have been grown in the upper mountains for generations but are only known here as a minor environmental weed. However, the Rhodo is one of Scotland's worst weeds. In some areas they have taken over the Moorlands by choking out the native species. Rhodos are allelopathic, meaning they exude a chemical from their roots that prevent other things growing in that area for up to seven years. A biodiversity conservation nightmare. Why are they a potential Sleeper here? Because the Moors are very similar to our hanging swamps. Both are cold, water saturated, acidic environments.

In the Mountains, something in the system is preventing them from becoming a major problem and they may never become one. However, a change to the system may allow them to move into a local niche they may be suited to and take over. Only time will tell.

However, this is no reason to go and rip out every Rhodo in the Mountains. It is a reason for a gardener to be aware of the potential of the plants they introduce and to be vigilant with what they do decide to grow.

If you are in the lower mountains and you want to grow Olives or Strawberry Guava, which are proven weeds elsewhere, take precautions; protect the fruit, not only for your own yield but also the local environment. Nets are a possibility but I find simple white paper bags work for me. These are sold as Fruit Fly protection and work wonderfully for that purpose but they have another use; since we have been bagging our fruit we have lost very little to the birds. I simply don't think they realize there is fruit under them. I secure the fruit with a clothes peg while undertaking the annual task of thinning the fruit. If birds do get through, there are more robust cloth bags available.

Finally environmental weeds are there not simply because we grow exotics in our gardens. Environmental weeds are there because we have given them a niche. We have carved out of an ecosystem a space for our developed world and consequently have changed the nature of that original ecosystem. Systems often fluctuate between stable states and chaotic states. The cycle of fire in Eucalypt forest is a good example of this. By forcing our human world onto our local bushland we have shifted the natural system in the localized area over to the chaotic phase. Urban run-off is a major culprit here. For decades the local creek or bushland has been the place to send stormwater and forget about it. Consequently the system changes, new niches develop and the exotics move in. They are more suited to the changed conditions of excess nutrients and bare sediment that is deposited as a result of excess water.

Therefore to manage the weeds we need to manage our impact on the local systems. Blue Mountains City Council is doing some exciting work in the area reducing the impact of stormwater on our creeklines. The sediment trap at the Katoomba Community Gardens is an excellent example of functional efficient design.

But overall ecological systems are vulnerable because we have simply developed an edge within what was once a whole system. However, edges do occur naturally in forests. These are called ecotones; where multiple vegetation communities meet and due to variable factors such as soil and climate, the communities overlap.

I see our human world as an ecology and when perceived this way, there is an obvious ecotone. The interface of where the bush and our world overlap is where the environmental weeds are and usually this is a thin strip. Beyond that immediate zone you find few weeds because bushland that is not impacted upon by the Human ecology has a resilience that prevents weed invasion. After working in bush regeneration for 8 years, I think that we have to accept that the urban/bushland ecotone does exist and has a right to exist. It is a clear pattern that is replicated throughout natural systems and offers a way for nature to do some of the healing itself. The question is "How big do we want this ecotone to be"? For me weed population immediately adjoining an urban area is acceptable, in some cases even beneficial in capturing excess nutrient and water and possibly reducing the impact of fire, but weeds that move into creeklines and wetlands far from suburbia in what is otherwise pristine bush is not acceptable. Where do we collectively draw the line?

Remember, a garden will always interact with wild nature, bees and butterflies will pollinate your flowers and birds and animals will at times manage to take material away. If you are concerned about weeds spreading from your garden, join a local Bushcare, Landcare or Living Streams Group. (Phone 4780 5623.)

The urban/bushland ecotone is where these groups work. I see this ecotone as a zone 4 or 5 in a permaculture system. It is not a place to manage but a place to participate in. Take part in that zone, understand it, utilize it, harvest some of those excess nutrients for your own system; before they set seed collect invasive grasses and annuals and use them for mulch or compost ones with seed. Every week I bring home bags of weeds from Bushcare that go straight to the chooks. Go and pick the wild apple trees and Blackberry (make sure they haven't been sprayed first), cut bamboo for garden stakes and rake handles. Predate on these weeds, use them but do not spread them. We will never eradicate the weed ecotone but by taking part you can reduce its influence on the better areas of bushland. And by involving yourself, you can see whether anything you have introduced into your system is escaping into the wild.

NATIOAL RECOGNITION FOR PERMACULTURE TRAINING

A public meeting was held in Katoomba on Friday 24 October with Robyn Francis, to explain the Accredited Permaculture Training (APT). Robyn introduced the five qualifications under APT, Certificate 1, 2, 3, 4 and Diploma in Permaculture. Qualifications can be achieved either by recognition of prior learning (RPL), or though study at venues approved to deliver APT.

For a detailed account of the qualifications see 'The PLANET The Permaculture International Ltd newsletter edition #7 at www.permacultureinternational.org

BLACKHEATH COMMUNITY GARDEN

by Suzanne Reaney

- *promoting an ecologically sustainable environment for the whole community* - located in Whitley Park cnr Great Western Highway & Prince George Street, Blackheath

At last we have something to show for our efforts so far. All the Spring rain has helped produce snow peas, comfrey, coriander, lettuces, beets, nasturtiums, borage, lupins, strawberries, calendulas, potatoes, rhubarb, tomatoes, radishes and more.

We're still making compost and also collecting lots of water from our shed roof. In the new year we'll continue building plots, continue with the public entryway and make a start on the Sensory Garden. There's still plenty to do, so come and be part of it, many hands make light work.....you know it makes sense.

For info call Blackheath Area Neighbourhood Centre 4787 7770 or Suzanne 4787 5229.

Blackheath Community Garden - *Green and Organically Growing*

SUSTAINABLE WORK AND HOUSING

CHEC update

The update below will cover the story until now.

Those of you who have been following the progress of the (CHEC) Community Housing Employment Co-op over the years will be disturbed to hear that it may have to leave the Mountains to find land for its 10 pioneering families. If the commodification of land proves to be the reason why this project can't proceed in the Mountains it would be a

graphic and timely illustration of the significance of CHEC's message that the land, like the air the water and the sunlight, is our heritage. Once commodified we are thereby locked into an unsustainable web of interactions simply to pay the mortgage.

It was Bill Mollison himself who made the strong point that

*"For a little while, we have the use of the earth.
The very concept of land ownership is ludicrous.
We need only to use what is needed
for the brief time that we are here."*

Bill Mollison,

(Permaculture design manual page 545-14.12)

Ignorance of this fundamental permaculture principle is leading us into a quagmire.

Affordable Housing has become a hot topic - predictions are now being made of an 'x' generation backlash over expectations that they will support their asset rich baby boomer parents, while themselves being unable to achieve housing security.

While we agonise over the problem of housing affordability in the Mountains, public land is rapidly being sold off to private developers.

Reducing the inflationary pressure on housing may be the aim of this sell-off to private developers, but capitalisation is actually the name of their game. This policy is clearly wrong headed and irresponsible.

Wherever such sales of public land for private development occur, they have been no more than a hiccup for the real estate market which quickly becomes just as unaffordable again.

We are rapidly selling off land zoned for housing to fund a lifestyle fewer and fewer of us can afford, instead of investing in our heritage to ensure that one of our most fundamental needs can always be met.

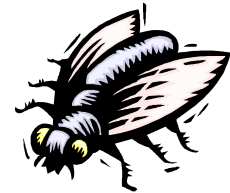
Yet even as our population grows and the importance and value of our heritage is better understood, it is being sold off. This sell-off has reached the point where there is apparently now no land in the Mountains available for CHEC, a project which Council has unanimously endorsed. CHEC also has the endorsement of state and federal leaders, and very broad community commitment.

The 10 low income families who depend on CHEC for secure and affordable housing and employment may have to leave the Mountains - and they will be followed by others soon enough. So much for that other objective of 'maintaining a social mix'.

Selling off public land for the short-term benefit of a few lucky buyers is making affordable housing more unachievable for an increasing number of people for whom buying will never be an option.

Whatever else those we elect may have planned for housing, we call on them to reverse the selling of heritage that belongs to everyone, now and forever. We expect our leaders to be more than politicians - we expect them to show vision, wise leadership and to encourage others to follow. Even the birds have a natural right to build their nests! This is our heritage!

.....
Community Housing & Employment Co-op (CHEC)
20 Ridge St Woodford NSW 2778
Ph: (02) 4758 8411
Website: home.iprimus.com.au/chec
Email: chec@iprimus.com.au



PEST REPORT by Sue Girard

I was trying to think what my biggest pest problem in my garden was this week to write about. Certainly the recent rains have brought the snail population out in force. And since I have been out of commission so to speak with my knee replacement, lots (& lots.) of my garden has become rambling. I acknowledge that in winter the snails were probably doing me a favour by cleaning up the extra debris. However it's now Spring & I don't take kindly to my seedlings being nibbled around the edges.

Of course I know all the well known Permaculture rules & I realise that I don't really have a snail problem I just have to let my ducks into those parts of the garden that have become a problem. But having said that - my ducks create a high nutrient load. Great for the grass & plants but also great it would seem for the ever increasing fly population.

It's mainly blowflies that seem to be my problem, but house flies & bush flies also buzz unwanted between the yard & the house. Between 20-50 blowflies can breed from just one piece of duck excrement. We all know that because of their attraction to food preparation areas most flies are considered dangerous with their filthy habits & ability to transfer germs to both humans & animals. I'm sure we've all had a spot of gastroenteritis on occasion & my puppy got a tapeworm only this month, not to mention cholera, tuberculosis, typhoid, poliomyelitis... Even with out having poultry in the yard flies can be a huge problem to any household. One experiment in America found that in

summer the average garbage bin can breed 1000 flies per week possibly 20 times more if the householder is indifferent to basic methods of hygiene & sanitation.

There are about 8,000 different species of flies in Australia & not all are considered dangerous in fact some are definitely beneficial. Hover flies pollinate flowers equally as well as bees plus they eat aphids. Tachinid flies parasitise & eat pest caterpillars & some flies even predate on other flies.

Prevention is always better than cure.

- My chook & duck area should be kept drier, so that the fly eggs & maggots will die in the heat & dry, rather than just breeding up faster in the damp mounds of rotting straw bedding.
- My open bins of compost should be turned over more often than I have.
- My grass clippings should be spread more thinly over the grassed areas rather than in small fermenting piles where the mower deposited them.

Well the flies are here but I'm adamant they are not to stay-so what **strategies** I ask myself?

- Well, the ducks are having a lovely time chasing flies in all directions, necks out stretched & legs going for it.
- Webbing spiders are also to be encouraged,
- But did you know- that a century ago paperwasp nests were left around stables to provide a long lasting biological pest control?
- I have tried light zappers in the past but found that providing electricity to the area, let alone the power consumption was problematic. So now I use several 2L juice bottles converted to flycatchers by burning holes circling the sides of the bottle, then using vegemite & water as an attractant. It only takes a day or so before you have flies trying to waver over a sea of drowned bodies.
- Jackie French has a few other bait ideas, for anyone who's interested.
- Yes, I do have fly screens on my windows & doors as long as the family remembers to shut them. And I have been known to use sticky fly paper, though that is not a good look hanging in the doorway of a toilet, added to which my 7 year old daughter loves playing with the flyswatter.
- I also use repellents like eucalyptus oil, citronella oil & peppermint oil with some benefit if applied to door & window frames. Of course they do need to be reapplied regularly, but then so do pesticides, & as my email address may give you a hint I don't like to rely on them...

Well I hope to implement those strategies over the next week or so. Hope it has given anyone else with a fly problem a few ideas.

If anyone wants me to look into a particular entomological pest problem in the next newsletter let me know on pest.asides@bigpond.com.au

WASTE MINIMALISATION

by Nerida Burton

I have just completed a course run by BMCC covering waste minimisation, composting, worm-farming, eco-gardening, no dig gardens and green cleaners. It was free of charge and if you attended all sessions you received a free compost bin.

It consisted of four Tuesday evenings and two Saturday mornings of practical work at Planet Ark, Wentworth Falls...The course was run by a delightful young woman, Rebecca, who is employed by the Council. The participants were a most interesting group and mostly seemed very knowledgeable on all these things.

I believe it is to be run again next year, probably in different parts of the Mountains. A strong motivation for this is that the Katoomba tip has a very limited life and when it is filled we will have to truck waste elsewhere.

ORGANIC WEED CONTROL AT KATOOMBA COMMUNITY GARDENS

by Richard Lee

If you have been at the Katoomba Community Gardens lately you may have noticed a great deal of activity. The Gardens are looking much rejuvenated after the long cold winter with the effort put in by those dedicated volunteers organising the "Festival of Joy". The festival was a great success and from it spawned a small group of volunteers who came back the following weekend to have a go at controlling some of the Noxious Weeds found on the site. Blackberry and Scotch Broom are both listed as W2 Noxious Weeds which means that by law they must be "continuously suppressed and destroyed".

As the Gardens are organic, the group was not keen to use herbicide. As a Bushcare Officer I find this a concern with a lot of volunteers and have been looking for ways to control weeds manually that won't break your back doing so.

Council had recently purchased a device called a "Tree Popper" which looks a bit like a mattock but clamps around the base of small trees and shrubs and pulls them out roots and all by a simple lever action. Another tool we are trying is a "Broadfork", which is a traditional Dutch agricultural tool used for breaking up the sub soil layer. You may have seen Peter Cundall wielding one through the vegie beds on Gardening Australia. When

weeding with the Broadfork, it is used to break up the soil around the roots of the target plant, which makes hand pulling much easier.

We got to work using both tools on a large patch of Broom that was in flower up in the north east corner of the Gardens. With 4 of us working in 2 teams, one team on each tool, we cleaned it all up in a couple of hours. The Tree Popper was a great success and very easy to use. It can handle a stem with a diameter of up to 30mm with not much effort at all. The Broadfork was not as efficient due to the small root system of the Broom plants. However, I have used it on Blackberry and bulbs such as Montbretia and Watsonia with great success.

Once all the Broom was out, we thought we might as well make use of it, rather than send it to the tip. Broom is a legume, therefore it contains high levels of nitrogen, which is very useful in the garden. Out came the Garden's 5Hp mulcher and in went the Broom. At the end of the day, a big patch of Broom that was about to go to seed, was now giving several trees in the orchard a free feed.

The next Organic Weed Control working bee is at the Katoomba Community Gardens on Saturday 7th February, meeting at 9:00am. For more info call Bushcare on 4780 5623.

DAMAGED LAND AND THE POWER OF THE SPIRAL

by Brian Coates

Earlier this year the last Permaculture group did their case study on Collit's Inn and environs c. 1823. One thing that we all failed to see was that the damage had been done well over one hundred years ago. The only working system left at Collit's Inn is the building itself.

Wayne and I have since discovered that when repairing damaged land working in a spiral is more efficient and stable than any other working method. By enhancing the old gardens that hug the walls of the old buildings and gradually working outwards in a spiral we have been able to see a succession of repair occurring.

We had become despondent with lots of plants dying which were planted in a haphazard manner---however now that we have set up a system, repair is occurring despite the damage and of course it takes a long time to make good soil!!

So in the meantime the old flower garden has been restored----initially by planting lots of colourful annuals but now with emphasis on heritage roses, old prunus and Tamarisk. We have discarded the idea of planting natives as we want to avoid a fundamentalist approach to repair. We have also replanted the orchard but in a different area closer to the Inn.

So when the challenges of gardening seem insurmountable adopting a spiritual philosophy is important ie 'handing it over to a power greater than ourselves'. Once systems of repair are set up that are self perpetuating, efficient and stable as in the spiral then the garden can take care of itself.

BOOK REVIEW

By Jackie Janosi

The Family Seed Saving Book

Written by Rosemary Morrow

Illustrated by Susan Girard

As agricultural companies try to find or create "the perfect set of crops" for sale many food plants are simply not being grown anymore. In other words, a once rich database of food plants is slowly being diminished. This results in, reduced biodiversity, reduced numbers of potentially useful genes and worst of all (for my tummy anyway) a reduction in the variety of food that is likely to ever land on our tables.

To address this Ro Morrow has produced a tiny handbook or handy book as a concise introduction and reference guide for anyone interested in saving seeds. Designed to be translated into Vietnamese and Khmer the information is presented in simple language and organized into a series of easy to access points. Sue Girard's illustrations reinforce some of the points made and add a feeling of warmth and homeliness.

The basic how to s are all there - collecting, cleaning and drying seeds, testing for seed viability and good record keeping. There is even a small section on what it means to be a seed bank for those who become interested enough in seed saving to start venturing into the next step.

For a no nonsense, quick and easy guide to seed saving this book is worth having on your gardening or permaculture shelf.

The Family Seed Saving Book \$10 from Rosemary Morrow email rowe@lisp.com.au

ROWE WRITES:

Since the last newsletter I've been away. My first visit was a terribly disheartening look at Kabul and one agricultural valley, the Panjir, in Afghanistan. The people have suffered so much and now will suffer very terribly over our Christmas. The sleet, the winds, the lack of food and income will contribute to unrecorded deaths of women, children and elderly people. These are the wounds of war. On two occasions I gave short workshops on Permaculture and there was considerable interest. Late in 2004 I

may return. I want to write about it from a Permaculture viewpoint - perhaps in the next newsletter.

I was home for what felt like five minutes and...

Then to Thailand where I thought I would never go.....again. It was a surprise. It was the first Permaculture Design Course held in the country. After all those tourists and travellers.....and never a PDC before. However it was most exciting because three Burmese refugees who cannot be named, attended.

We were thirty people living by a river in an old overgrown orchard. There was no running water, electricity, toilets, buildings etc. So we tried to live minimally and all contributed to the daily tasks of getting water and burying our own human waste. This was very new for the Californians who attended. One Israeli thinks that Permaculture would help Peace in Israel. And lots of wonderful activists came and gave us their talks about saving the environment, protesting, going green and defending refugees. There are 1,000,000 refugees in Thailand and we, Aussies complain about a few thousands. A course in Burma is likely to follow in the next year and there is a small team of teachers in Thailand. I hope they are sustainable.

That's all.....Maggie Chatter will be back next issue.

'REIMAGINING UTOPIA'

from Val Oliver

Fiona Martin, co-producer and presenter of the ABC Radio National Programme series entitled 'Reimagining Utopia' (interviews from communities around Australia), has advised that the series is to be re-broadcast AND has won an award.

Life Matters will be re-playing the series from December 25th onwards, every Thursday for 6 weeks sometime between 9 and 10 am. For the occasion we are overhauling the website <http://www.abs.net.au/rn/utopias> and adding new material. This will include Countercycle, a history of ideas associated with Australia's intentional communities; a series of brief interviews with new communards; and a catalogue of quotations summarising the significant changes people have noticed on their communities in the last 30 years or so. These updates will be uploaded in a couple of weeks.

If you have time please leave a message in the guestbook "Your Stories" so the ABC people know what you think of the site.

EcoLogical Solutions & Global Ecovillage Network (Oceania/Asia) Inc - Consultancy & Education Services

Email: info@ecologicalsolutions.com.au

Internet: <http://www.ecologicalsolutions.com.au> and <http://genoa.ecovillage.org>

WANTED

Information on building a dam. Yes I did pay attention in my PC class but more expertise is needed. Any contacts most appreciated.

Email bmpermac@telpacific.com.au

FOR SALE

Ducklings - Indian Runner Cross, not sexed, \$10 phone Sue Girard 4782 5810

ODDS & SODS

Do you know:

- A community garden has been started at Yellow Rock - for more information Mark on 0418 694 969 or john@communityfoods.com.au or www.culturelab.org.au/news
- The latest Eden Seeds newsletter is now available on their website www.edenseeds.com.au/cms/page.asp?name=Newsletters
- The Society for Responsible Design is having a membership drive. For more information srd@green.net.au or

AUTUMN NEWSLETTER

Contributions for the Autumn Newsletter by Friday 5 March PLEASE.

To **unsubscribe** please reply with subject 'Unsubscribe'

Disclaimer; The Editor can not be held accountable for any content but has endeavoured to check all that she can.