



FEATURE: Rare, Vulnerable & Endangered Species

Editorial — Why should we care ?

Why should we be concerned about preserving the diverse habitats and the numerous species of plants and animals on Kangaroo Island? The answer is far more complex than simply the preservation of beautiful or relatively unspoiled natural areas, although this factor is very important.

I believe that the plants and animals of Kangaroo Island represent biological capital.

A large number of species can indicate the status of any particular ecosystem. The greater the diversity of species present, the larger the potential for adaptation.

Most of us recognise the importance of conserving genetic material — be it for medicines, or for potential food or fuel. As plant diseases become more resistant to our control methods, we need also to look to other genetic stocks for potential disease resistance. Eventually plant species may be developed which remain disease-free without the use of chemicals!

Humans have already adapted many 'wild' plant and animal species to meet our needs. All cereal crops have been developed from wild grasses found in various parts of the world. Domestic stock have been bred from wild ancestors, and have been improved by breeding, or in other words careful selection for desirable characteristics.

It is therefore to our advantage to conserve as many species as possible, in their natural habitats. These species are an irreplaceable resource and we have no real way of knowing what plant or animal might prove valuable in the future.

Of course some species are potentially more susceptible to extinction than others. Compare the successful adaptation of the Brush-tailed Possum to the rather less successful Southern Brown Bandicoot. The bandicoot has been detrimentally affected by the extensive clearance of habitat (including roadside vegetation), whereas the possum has benefitted through the creation of crops and pastures.

Another comparison might be the Galah and the endangered Glossy Black Cockatoo. Modified habitats are suitable for the galah but certainly not for the cockatoo, which has suffered through the removal of food trees (Sheoak) and breeding hollows (Sugar Gum).

Obviously each species has a critical lower population level. Once the number of individuals falls below this point, recovery becomes impossible and extinction certainly follows. It is therefore imperative that we identify and protect these species on Kangaroo Island before more populations are reduced below that critical threshold. We do not want any more precious species to be lost to future generations. ♪



Man did not weave the web of life, he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself...

from the message of Chief Seattle, an American Indian, responding to a request to buy Indian land in 1854 by President Franklin Pierce.



Fuel reduction burning and the Glossy Black Cockatoo

As this issue has a theme of endangered species, pointing out some of the dangers of imposing an artificial, frequent, cool burning fire regime over the habitat of one of these species seems relevant.

Two species of tree that are essential to the survival of the Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptrorhynchus lathamii*) illustrate these dangers.

Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) seeds are the main source of food for the Glossy Black Cockatoo.

John Pepper's recent study of the birds habitat has concluded that between 13 and 19 years is needed for stands of Sheoak to mature enough to supply a reliable food source. It is obvious that if these stands are regularly burnt on a more frequent basis that this, (5-7 year burning intervals are necessary for effective fire control through fuel reduction burning) the food supply for these birds will be severely diminished.

Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) is the preferred roosting trees and large hollows in these trees are essential as nesting sites. Under a 5-7 year burning regime regenerating saplings would be severely disadvantaged to the point of exclusion. Another serious

consequence of this type of burning regime is the elimination of very "hot" crown fires. Because of the "cool" nature of fuel reduction burns these type of fires would not reach the very tall canopy and upper structure of sugar gum stands, resulting in a reduction in the number of hollows being formed.

Nesting hollows are subject to intense competition. Yellow Tailed Black Cockatoos, galahs, possums and feral domestic bees are all species which use similar size hollows and whose populations are ever increasing due to better food supplies available from farming and forestry activities.

Burning practices that adversely affect the formation of nesting sites and reduce food supplies can only worsen the already precarious conservation status of these endangered birds.

The destructive consequences of fuel reduction burning and it's doubtful effectiveness need to be taken into account before it is used as a fire prevention measure.

For more information read John Pepper's paper on the effects of the 1991 Flinders Chase fire on the Glossy Black Cockatoo, available from Jack Dunstan. 21

eco-action

*Kangaroo Island's
Environmental Voice*

Contact Information:

Kangaroo Island Eco-Action
PO Box 481
KINGSCOTE SA 5223

eco-action designed and produced by:

Design InPrint
desktop publishing services
PO Box 451
KINGSCOTE SA 5223
(0848) 23065

Contributors

Words

Prue Coulls	Kathy Flynn
Terry Dennis	Sue Merchant
Dave Dowie	Bev Overton
Jack Dunstan	Paul Seager
Wendy Dunstan	Willoh Sleeman
	Fraser Vickery

Pictures

Naomi Berris	Rohan Hansberry
Mel Berris	Jesse Jenner
Ria Byass	Willoh Sleeman
Dave Dowie	Barry Tydeman
	Briony Vickery

Production

Ria Byass	Lisa McKenzie
Wendy Dunstan	Sue Merchant
Kris Hondow	Lynette Oaten
	Paul Seager

The White-bellied Sea Eagle on Kangaroo Island

Soon after finding my feet on Kangaroo Island I started using them as well, and quickly discovered that many of the sensitive habitats for which the Island is renowned were not all that secure after all! Many of the development pressures that I had encountered elsewhere were at work - particularly on pristine coastal areas. 'What about the sea eagles?' I said, and no-one really heard.....or knew.....

Raptorial birds (like us!) are located at the top of their food chain, and may be used as indicators - to reflect how well (or how badly!) we are treating the natural world around us. With encouragement from friends I decided to get out and measure, just how some of these 'indicator species' were faring as compared to elsewhere. Being a raptorophile to start with helped!

Now, some eight years later, I am absorbed in the processing of the data obtained, and the writing of a journal article which I hope someone will publish, and more importantly, many will take notice of as a warning that wildlife populations can be, and often are! adversely affected by the way we use our sensitive coastal areas.

Amongst the findings of the work to date the following 'one liners' stand out:

- there are between 54-70 breeding pairs in S.A.
- only 24% of these are on the mainland.
- 30% of the breeding population occurs on K.I.
- substantial reductions have occurred in the breeding range in S.A.
- 95% of the nest sites in S.A. are within 150m of the sea.

Interesting? Yes, but what has really made me sit forward on my chair is the very clear message that those nests rating as disturbed — e.g. proximity to habitation, industry, tracks and recreational activities produced significantly fewer young than those of higher wilderness classification!

Given that in other closely related species a certain level of recruitment is required to maintain those populations, this has quite profound implications for the way we use what remains of the natural coastline of Kangaroo Island if we want our children to share the pure exhilaration of watching a sea eagle soar over the wild coast. ☹️

the australian sea-lion

The Australian Sea-lion is classified as a rare species. They number only about 12,000 animals. These are found in a small range along the southern coast of Australia between Kangaroo Island and Houtman Abrolhos, a group of islands on the Western Australian coast, approximately 400 kms north of Perth. Both range and numbers were reduced in the early 19th century by commercial sealing.

Both the Australian sea-lion and the New Zealand fur-seal were then hunted with no thought of the future. They were a resource to be taken where available and a means of survival to the men who were dropped ashore onto an unknown, alien land, to be picked up sometimes years later with their supply of salted skins (from the New Zealand fur-seal) and oil (rendered down from the blubber of both species).

The Australian sea-lion was affected more by this short period of commercial hunting than the New Zealand fur-seal. It's range, which prior to this time extended across the whole southern coast of Australia (skeletal remains have been found on islands in Bass Strait), was dramatically reduced. It's numbers have not yet recovered, possibly because of a more precarious balance with it's environment than the New Zealand fur-seal, and it's unusual breeding pattern.

Unlike most other seals, the Australian sea-lion has a breeding cycle of 17.7 months. A cow can start breeding in her second season, her first pup born when she is 4½ years old, but she will most likely miss breeding one out of three seasons. With an expected life span of about 15 years, the maximum number of pups she could rear would be 6. However, pup mortality is about 20% in the first 6 months and unknown afterwards, so the number actually reaching maturity would be far less than this. An increase in number is therefore a slow process.

At Seal Bay on Kangaroo Island, there has been a regular monitoring of numbers for 20 years, with no indication of an increase in the size of the colony (it is stable at approximately 600 animals).

So, although the factor which probably reduced the numbers to the point of being rare has been removed, the effect is still with us today, leaving the species particularly vulnerable to other threats.

Factors which threaten any of our wildlife also holds true for the Australian sea-lion. These are alteration/destruction of habitat or direct destruction/disturbance to the species itself. Pollution of our marine environment and

the australian sea-lion (continued from page 3)

alteration of coastal breeding/resting areas are threats. Possible conflict with fisheries, illegal shooting (the sea-lion has been protected as a species since the inception of the NPWS Act, 1972) and disturbance at resting/breeding areas, are direct threats.

At this stage the danger which is threatening marine mammal species worldwide - pollution - is minimal in Southern Australian waters. There is the obvious pollution of rubbish - nets, fishing line, bait box strapping, plastics - which cause the death of individual animals on a regular basis - but the more insidious pollution by PCB's, heavy metals etc has not yet been recorded.

Consequently we do not face the problems other countries do in protecting their wildlife, where direct intervention is essential and individual animals must be nursed back to health before being released into the same polluted habitat and a dubious survival. This is not through any foresight on our part (don't be fooled) but by a smaller population and lower resource demand. In fact, our future could be the same, considering that our major population centres are coastal and our waste mostly ends up in the ocean, where it affects all marine life.


Historically, one of the problems facing the survival of the best known colony of Australian sea-lions - at Seal Bay, Kangaroo Island - is quite unusual. Because of accessibility, an initial slow increasing number of visitors to the colony and a recent change in attitude to wildlife, the animals here have come to tolerate or accept humans in their environment. Viewed in the appropriate way, wild behaviour can be observed at close range. This has for many years been an attraction locally, but more recently the visitor statistics indicate an increase. To see wildlife in a natural environment is becoming a "unique experience". The

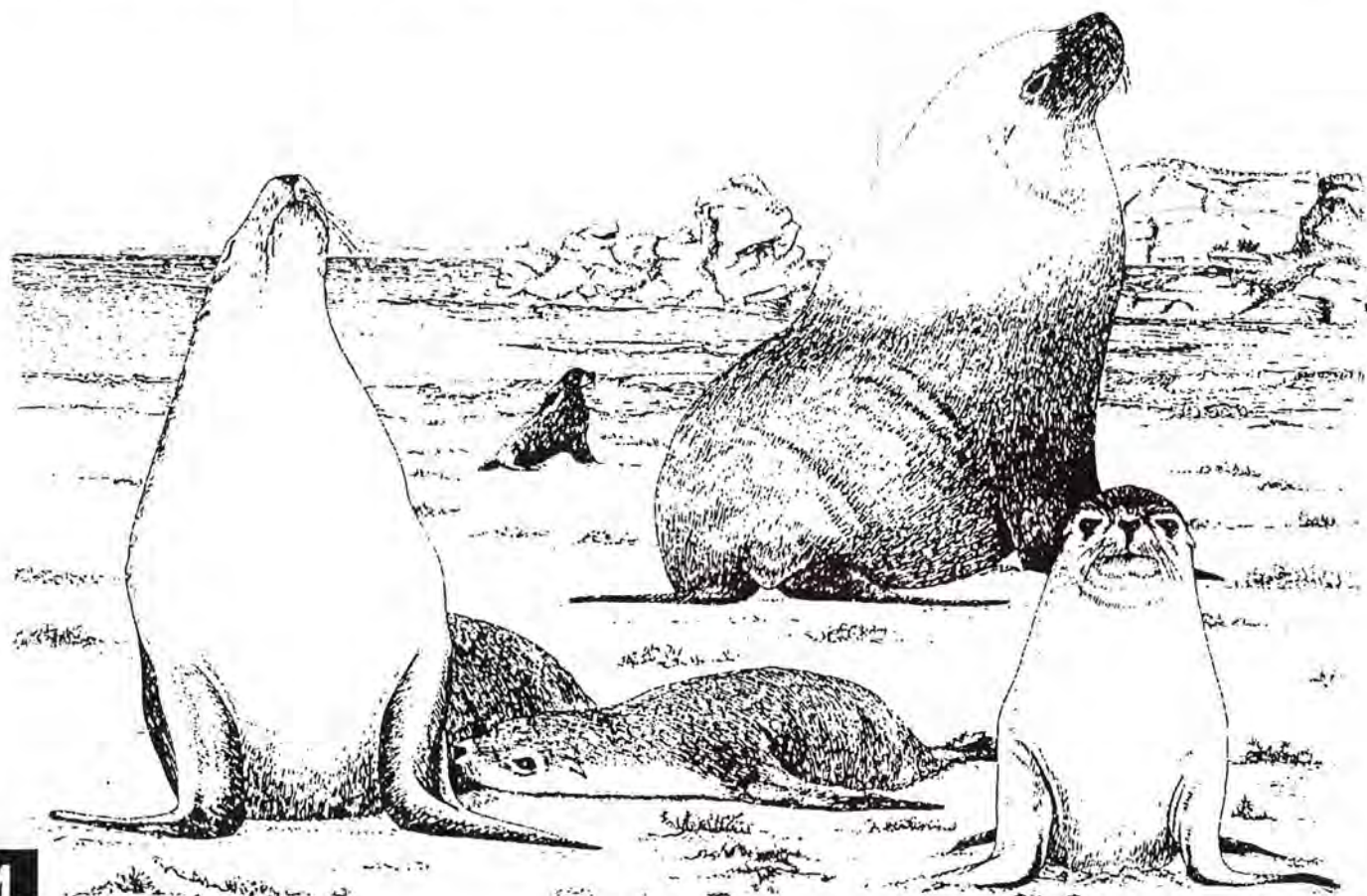
threat? Through ignorance and enthusiasm, visitors could cause disturbance to resting animals by approaching too closely. The sea-lions' feeding pattern is about three days foraging at sea, followed by three days resting on land. If disturbed during the rest period their health (and therefore their breeding capacity) would be affected. Unlike some wildlife species, the sea-lion will not move to a quieter area, if their space is encroached upon.

Would the reduction in numbers of this colony affect the numbers overall? Yes, Seal Bay, a colony of about 600 animals is one of three large breeding colonies. On Kangaroo Island there are 2 other small (approx 80 animals) inaccessible colonies and this small size is not unusual across the rest of the range.

The introduction of a "guided tours only" system has addressed the immediate problem. Group size is limited, numbers of people in the colony at any one time is also limited and co-operation in adhering to a "code of behaviour" is requested. The result is that on those busy summer days up to 800 people per day can walk in the colony while sea-lions rest undisturbed, ignoring the onlookers.

The unique relationship between people and sea-lions at Seal Bay has enabled research programs to be carried out there. Through research, there is a developing understanding of the sea-lions habits (for example, breeding and foraging patterns).

By being classified as "rare" the Australian sea-lion is no more remarkable in its habits and behaviour than the other wildlife of Kangaroo Island. However, there is a need for greater and immediate emphasis on research and management strategies, just to ensure that it doesn't go that final step and become "extinct" at some point in the future. 





All those truckloads of carefully packaged consumer items arriving almost daily on KI - where do the bottles, boxes, tins, jars, packets, bags and wrappers go when we're finished with them? Using current Australia wide statistics 96% of it stays on our island or goes up in smoke. The Federal Government aims to reduce Australia's production of waste by 50% by the year 2000. If the recent Earth Summit is anything to go by one cannot blame a person for feeling a little cynical at the prospect of achieving this goal.

The purpose of this article is to explore what initiatives have been undertaken by Federal, State and Local Governments to help reduce, reuse and recycle several.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Several Suburban Councils have appointed Recycling Co-ordinators and Kerbside collection of recyclables is now being carried out by Enfield, Henley and Grange, Hindmarsh, Kensington, Norwood, Marion, Prospect, Tea Tree Gully, Thebarton and Unley Councils. The District Councils of Gumeracha, Northern York Peninsular and Onkaparinga have established Kerbside collections in rural areas.

It is not financially viable for our council or contractors to send materials which are potentially recyclable back to Adelaide for processing. Cans, soft drink and beer bottles as well as non-ferrous metals are viable recycling commodities. In the foreseeable future however it seems that as Islanders we must take more responsibility to refuse, reduce, reuse and recycle. Could our council play a more educative role in this area? It is in the interest of all Islanders to minimize space used in land fill sites and reduce the need for sickening burn offs.

What is the use of acting at the local level if there is no industry set up to deal with plastic and ferrous metals?

INDUSTRY INITIATIVES

Australian Newsprint Mills have proposed the establishment of a plant at Albury to convert waste newspaper into newsprint. In the interim, the Publishers National Environment Bureau have made \$288,000 available for use over two years to assist with recycling newsprint in South Australia.

The Plastics Industry Association Incorporated have established a 1-7 coding system to identify post-consumer plastic waste. The system is intended to assist waste producers and recyclers in sorting plastic containers by resin type. This is a first step in developing a plastics recycling industry in Australia.

The Coles-K-Mart chain are collecting used motor oil and selling the re-refined oil from retail outlets. While industry is slowly taking up the challenge some incentive must be provided by government.

STATE GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

A recycling advisory committee has been created to plan for a continuous recycling system in this State. A recycling strategy for the state has been developed. The Waste Management Commission of SA has established a Recycling Unit and appointed a co-ordinator to develop markets and recycling industries here. A government purchasing policy for the preferential supply of goods made from recycled materials has been adopted by many agencies.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

TAX INCENTIVES - the Commonwealth government has removed the sales tax on recycled paper products and is considering similar action on other products such as re-refined lubricating oils and products made from post-consumer plastic waste. The Minister for Environment and Planning, Susan Lenehan, has written to the Commonwealth Treasurer urging consideration of further tax charges as a mechanism for encouraging recycling.

RECYCLING INQUIRY - The Industries Commission has conducted a nationwide inquiry into recycling and has completed comprehensive reports, copies of which can be obtained for the Australian Government Publishing Service, 55 Currie Street, Adelaide.

NATIONAL STRATEGY - A national strategy is being developed and its endorsement will encourage local authorities to support the scheme. The basic elements of the scheme include:

- the collection will be kerbside on a weekly basis the same day as garbage collection;
- appropriate materials suitable for recycling will be separated for collection;
- a durable container will need to be provided;
- material recovery facilities (MRFs) will be established serving a regional area;
- recyclables will be marketed to the appropriate industries at agreed prices.

OIL AND TYRES - The Australian New Zealand Environment Council (ANZEC) has set up a national taskforce to investigate the recycling of waste lubricating oil and used motor vehicle tyres and its report has now been completed.

PACKAGING - ANZEC have prepared National Guidelines to develop mechanisms which will achieve the most efficient packaging practices that recognize the need to balance the essential need for packaging with minimization of resource use, litter and pollution.

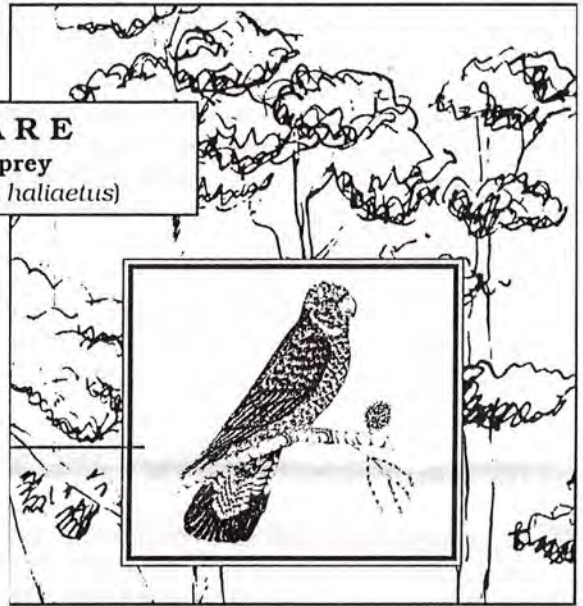
RECYCLED PAPER - The Department of Administrative Services has prepared an informative publication "A Guide to the Use of Recycled Paper" which can be purchased from the Australian Government Publishing Service, 55 Currie Street, Adelaide.

◆ AN ISLAND REFUGE ◆

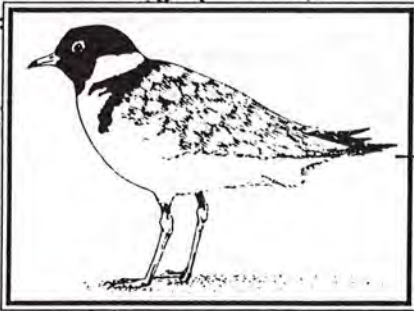


RARE
Osprey
(*Pandion haliaetus*)

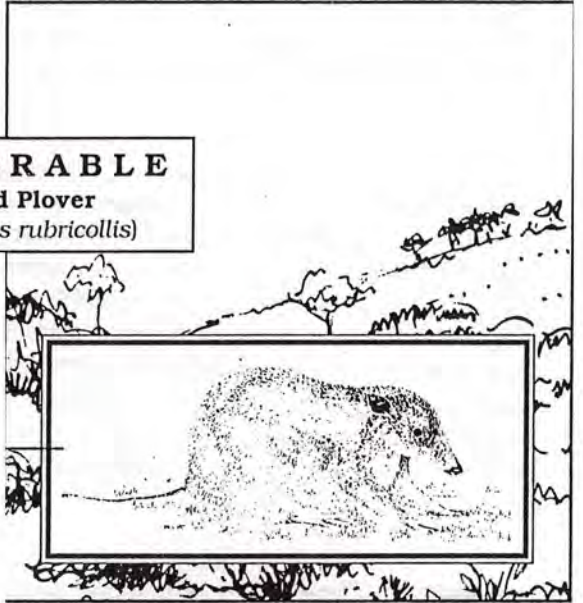
ENDANGERED
Glossy Black Cockatoo
(*Calyptorhynchus lathamii*)



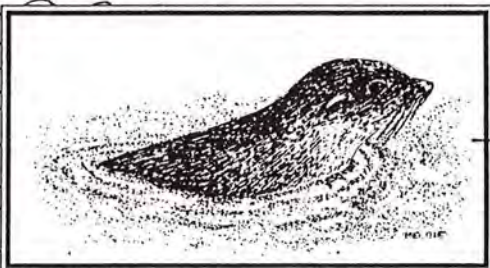
VULNERABLE
Hooded Plover
(*Charadrius rubicollis*)



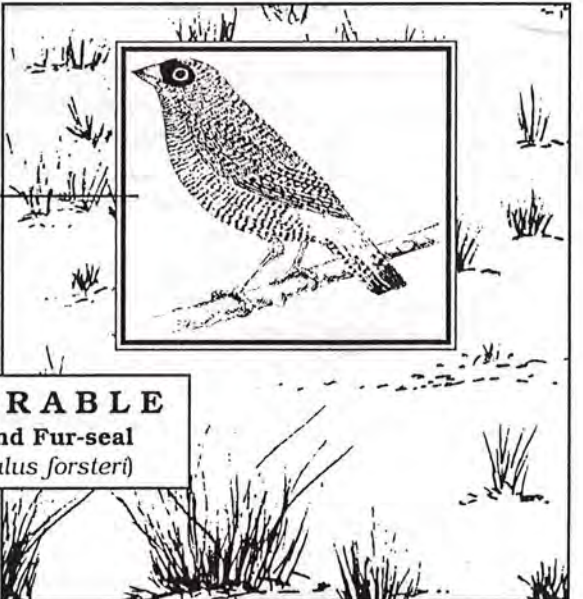
VULNERABLE
Southern Brown Bandicoot
(*Isodon obesulus*)



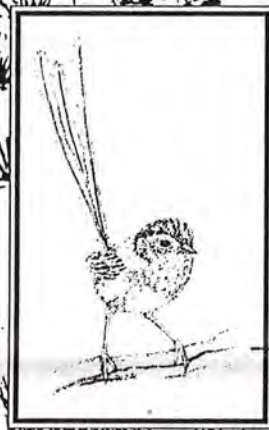
RARE
Beautiful Firetail
(*Emblema bellum*)



VULNERABLE
New Zealand Fur-seal
(*Arctocephalus forsteri*)



◆ OUR SPECIAL WILDLIFE ◆

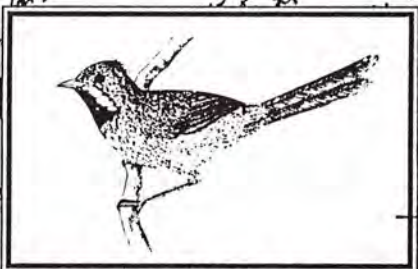


RARE
Peregrine Falcon
(*Falco peregrinus*)

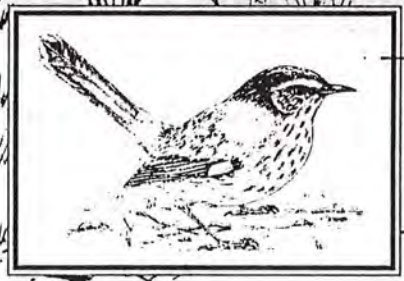


RARE
Southern Emu-wren
(*Stipiturus malachurus*)

ENDANGERED
Southern Stone-curlew
(*Burhinus grallarius*)

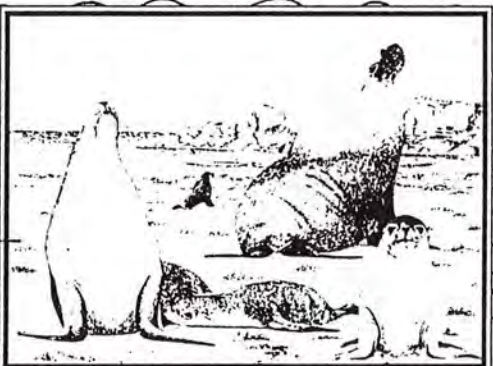


VULNERABLE
Western Whipbird
(*Psophodes nigrogularis*)



VULNERABLE
Shy Heathwren
(*Hylacola cauta*)

VULNERABLE
Australian Sea-lion
(*Neophoca cinerea*)



NATIVE ORCHIDS

Winter and early spring brings the cold, wet weather to Kangaroo Island and with the onset of these conditions many of the Islands' orchids come into flower. During our long, dry summers most of the orchids exist only as underground tuberoids, however the cool, damp weather stimulates the growth stage and most are in flower in August, September and October.

The small size of most orchids is more than made up by the exquisite beauty of their form and colour. Even when in full flower many go unnoticed but those who are prepared to spend time in careful observation will be rewarded by the breathtaking beauty of these delicate plants. From the diminutive Helmet Orchids (*Corybas* spp.) which only grow up to 4cm in height, to the spectacular Leek Orchid (*Prasophyllum elatum*) which has a spike up to 1.5m high clustered with flowers, the orchids on the island all have the ability to delight the beholder.

They occur all over the island in undisturbed natural areas from the dry, infertile dunes of the south coast to the heavy soils and high rainfall areas of the central and western plateau, amongst limestone and mallee vegetation and along creek banks under towering sugar gums. The spider orchids of the *Caladenia* genus vary in colour from deep crimson to creamy white with red veins. In *Caladenia filamentosa* var *filamentosa* the perianth segments (or petals) can be up to 7cm long, and it is aptly named the Daddy Long Legs Orchid. The incredible intricacy of the Copper Beard Orchid (*Calochilus campestris*) and its delicate colour patterns can only be appreciated when viewed through a magnifying glass, while the large clusters of bright yellow flowers on the Short-leaved Donkey Orchid (*Diuris brevifolia*) will catch your eye even when walking in thick scrub.

Many orchids self pollinate, others have various mechanisms for attracting insects to carry out pollination. Either the fragrance of the colour and form of the flower can be attractive to insect pollinators such as flies, native bees, introduced honey bees, wasps, beetles and gnats. Some of the Donkey Orchids (*Diuris* spp.) have a similar appearance to bush peas and although they provide no nectar or pollen bees are mistakenly attracted to them often enough to effect pollination. On other species male

insects are attracted to flowers which chemically and physically mimic the female insect; the male insect attempts to mate with the flower and thus carries out pollination.

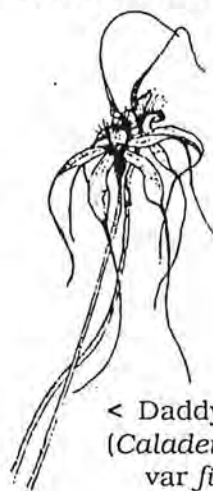
Another area where orchids are inter-dependent with other organisms in their environment is in gaining nutrients from the soil. Orchids have an association with fungi called *mycorrhiza* which enhance the orchids' ability to obtain the nutrients, particularly phosphate, which are necessary for vigorous growth. In return the *mycorrhiza* obtain from the orchids the carbon compounds they need for growth.

Once pollinated orchids produce large numbers of minute seeds which are so small that they do not contain nutrients for germination and are reliant on the association with the mycorrhizal fungi present in the soil for a supply of enzymes and nutrients to initiate growth. Most of our orchids form a tuberoid to enable them to survive the dry summer months and some species of *Pterostylus* (Greenhood orchids) and *Acianthus* (Mosquito and Mayfly orchids) are capable of forming more than one new tuberoid each season and so can be found growing in colonies of up to several hundred plants.

South Australia has about 160 species of orchids and due to the Islands' unique natural environment 63 of these are known to occur on Kangaroo Island. Of these seven are classed as endangered (very rare and in serious risk of disappearing from the wild within fifty years) and two as vulnerable (at risk over longer period of time). Orchids are not only delicate visually but are also very sensitive to environmental disturbance such as land clearance, introduced animals, snails and insects, altered nutrient levels through the application of fertilizers and chemicals, weed invasion, increased soil salinity and controlled spring burning. To ensure the continued diversity of our orchid flora it is essential to minimise these types of environmental disturbance.

In the meantime why not take a stroll through your local patch of native bushland in the next few months, tread carefully, and discover yourself, some of the magic orchids. ♀♂

ref: *Orchids Of South Australia* by RJ Bates and JE Weber



< Daddy Long Legs
(*Caladenia filamentosa*
var *filamentosa*)

< Giant Sun Orchid
(*Thelymitra aristata*)



Donkey Orchid >
(*Diuris corymbosa*)

Let's work together on Bridle Creeper control

Bridle Creeper is doing very well this year. The early opening seasonal rains have brought the ever expanding pest plant problem to our sights again.

We, as a community, can do much to halt this plant. By working together, in small or large groups, we can 'adopt' a road, a part of a road, a patch of remnant or conserved vegetation. Dedication to the task will do much to rid our coastal and roadside vegetation, (and gardens), of this plant.

The most environmentally friendly way to achieve this, is to dig up the tubers, dry and burn them. Another way, is to mow the stems as soon as they grow to 15cm high. Or hand pull the growing stems, whenever the stems attain 50cm in height, but especially before the plant puts on flowers or sets seed. This is necessary as birds eat the fruit, void the seed, thus increasing the spread of seedlings. No fruit = no seedlings.

These methods are time consuming and physically exhausting, especially when dealing with large tuber mats. But, they are very effective on small plants, especially under where birds sit in trees and shrubs.

Which ever way you choose to remove Bridle Creeper, the 'Bradley Method' is recommended when dealing with large areas of infestation. This means, start work from the edges, say 1 metre in, all around the chosen patch. Then, during each progressive working bee day, it will be necessary to check and possibly redo

the original area, before advancing inland (of the patch) by another 1 metre or so.

Continue to check previous work before extending inland, because many seedlings will appear. Do try to prevent the plants from setting seed (flowering occurs between spring to early summer).

If using a herbicide, it is time to spray in June to July, using *Round-up*, at a ratio of 1:100. Where a dense understorey of native species is present, it may be advisable to reduce the strength of *Round-up* to 1:150 or 1:200. If in doubt conduct your

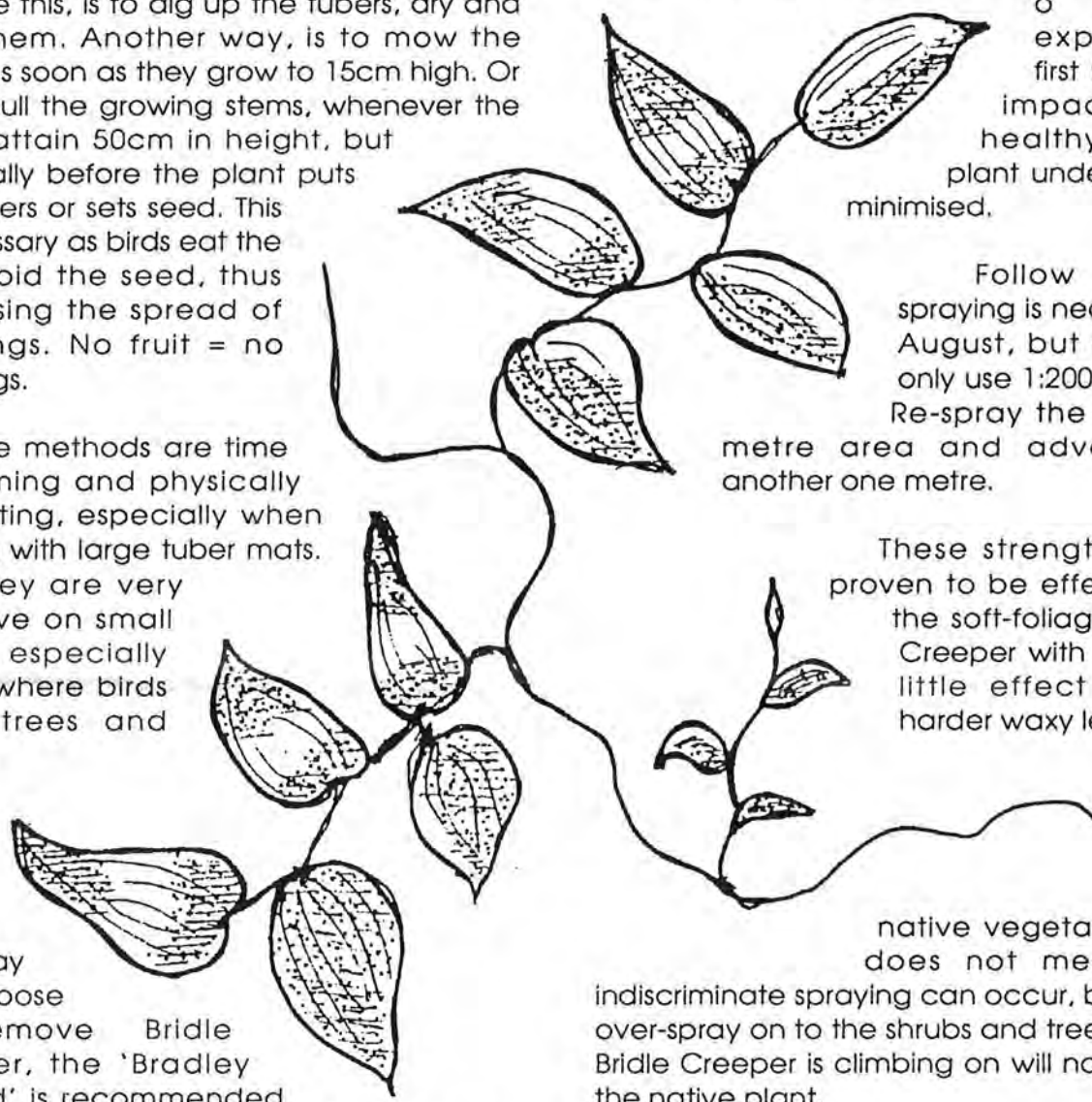
own experiment first to ensure impact on healthy native plant understorey is minimised.

Follow up spraying is necessary in August, but this time only use 1:200 strength. Re-spray the first one metre area and advance in another one metre.

These strengths have proven to be effective on the soft-foliaged Bridle Creeper with relatively little effect on the harder waxy leaved

native vegetation. This does not mean that indiscriminate spraying can occur, but a little over-spray on to the shrubs and tree that the Bridle Creeper is climbing on will not destroy the native plant.

Let us all volunteer time, energy and a little cash in an attempt to prove that people power does exist and that we care for Kangaroo Island. 🦘



Fencing and Taxation

The Income Tax Assessment Act 1936-91 provides concessions for primary producers that allow expenditure on measures that combat land degradation to be fully deductible in the year of expenditure. For more information on Taxation and control of land degradation consult *Treespeak* No 38/39, Jan-April 1992, published by Greening Australia (SA) Inc. GPO Box 9868, Adelaide 5001. Phone (08) 207 8757.

Allowable Deductions

The following items can be considered:

- Establish or re-establish vegetation cover on eroded areas
- Constructing earthworks such as banks and drains to reduce erosion by water
- Fencing out wind eroded areas to exclude stock
- Constructing dams for the primary purpose of flood mitigation or reducing erosion by water
- Fencing to exclude stock from saline, degraded or fragile areas
- Fencing to exclude stock from recharge areas where tree planting or special agronomic practices are implemented to reduce salinity
- Re aligning fences to avoid or overcome land degradation where exclusion of stock is primary and principal reason
- Drainage to reduce water logging
- Deep drainage to alleviate soil salinity
- Constructing earth works associated with control of surface drainage salinity or water logging

Plastic Bag Kills Whale

Great Lakes Advocate, Wed March 11, 1992. Forster, Victoria

The on-going problem of environmentally damaging plastic wrappings tragically surfaced again this week. Green Point resident, Mr Alan Steed, reported to the Advocate last Wednesday afternoon that a small dead whale had been washed up on Seven Mile Beach. An autopsy later performed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and ORRCA representatives revealed the young animal had died from the affects of a plastic bag in its stomach.

"It's just a tragedy that such a lovely animal should die from people's carelessness", said Mr David Turner, NPWS ranger. The whale had obviously swallowed the plastic bag, causing a blockage in the stomach - so he couldn't eat, gradually became weaker and died. Mr Turner said the animal, a 3.15 metre-long pigmy sperm whale, apparently died at sea. While not on the list of endangered species, pigmy sperm whales are not common.

ORRCA members, Samantha Fulton and Jennine Anderson, drove up from Sydney that night to inspect the whale and assist with the autopsy. "Plastic bags have become a major problem in our waterways and people will have to learn not to throw them away", Mr Turner said. This latest incident follows a number of appeals last year by former councillor, Mr Graham Barclay, concerning discarded plastic bags becoming an environmental and boating hazard in Wallis Lake.

For further reference, the sighting of a beached whale should be reported immediately to the NPWS, who can be contacted through the Booti Booti SRA, phone 540446, while the local ORRCA contact is Ms Anne Dilton, phone 554643.



from the pen ...

The waste

*Its another one of those horrible days
With horrible people and their horrible ways*

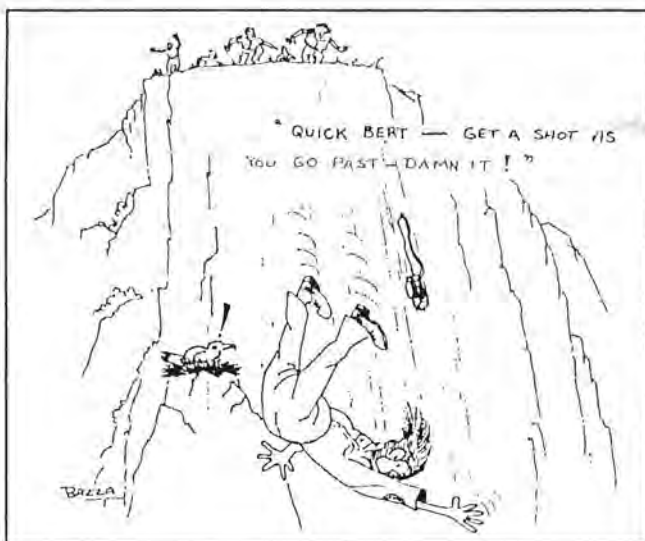
*I open the window
I view the waste
Then I pull the curtains
I pull them with haste*

*Tears well behind my eyes
As I imagine
That stinking, foul smelling enterprise
Of chlorine, acid, plastic and such*

Its just too much

Willon Sleeman

eco-toons



Contributions to *from the pen* are welcome, and should be forwarded to:
The Editorial Team
Kangaroo Island Eco-Action
PO Box 481
KINGSCOTE SA 5223

eArth-kids

colouring-in



competition

Colour-in the koala and win a prize...

There are three different age groups for this competition, 5 and under, 6—9 and 10—13. These age groups will be judged separately and a prize will be awarded to the best entry in each category. Entries should be sent to Briony Vickery, 2 Brownlow Avenue KINGSCOTE 5223 by 30 November. The winners will be given their prizes at the next Eco-Action meeting. (PS: if you don't want to cut up this journal - photocopy this page)

Name: Age:

Address: Phone No:

Eco-Action Core Group and Area Representatives

Core Group Members

Annette Black — Ph: 33172
Prue Coulls — Ph: 28236
Dave Dowie — Ph: 28271
Jack Dunstan — Ph: 29007
Lisa McKenzie — Ph: 36252
Deb Sleeman — Ph: 33220
John Tagell — Ph: 29104

Area Representatives

Kingscote	Sue Merchant — Ph: 35205
Emu Bay	Kris Hondow & Brian Vanner — Ph: 35330
Cygnat River	Trish Mooney — Ph: 29002
Stokes Bay	Nick Flynn — Ph: 29030
Western KI	Chris & Heather Halstead — Ph: 37235
South West	Roni and Cathy Cohen — Ph: 37262
Vivonne Bay	Sharon Cole — Ph: 94275
D'Estree Bay	Ria Byass — Ph: 28268
American River	Craig Wickham — Ph: 33204
Adelaide	Jan Simpson & Fred Peters — Ph: (08) 296 4496

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