

TreeProject

September 2010

Working Bee Calendar
'Tube Return' for Recycling
Where and how
Kangaroo Grass

AGM October 31st

Registration Deadline 31st September

Community link up for Wonthaggi Planting



*"It is not how much you do,
but how much love you put in the
doing."*

Mother Theresa

The Year to Get Involved



The United Nations declared 2010 *International Year of Biodiversity*. In celebration, TreeProject aims to help more Victorians make a world of difference.

2010 is a great year for us to think about biodiversity. Not only to celebrate the amazing diversity of our planet, we also need to reflect on the United Nations and our Governments targets. We need to consider how well we as a nation and as individuals are addressing this international concern. What can we do better? This is an important opportunity to re-think personal targets and goals for the future. Finally, this is the year to take action and get involved! If you are unable to register as volunteer grower or you haven't the land to revegetate yourself, come down to a working bee, join the committee or help us in the office – every bit helps.

TreeProject AGM October 31st

**Kensington Stockyards Depot
11:00 am
Everyone is Welcome.
Please come join in.**

**Thank you Impact Digital for the
sponsorship that has made this
new newsletter format possible**

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Cover

Carol Timothy, Wandong Planting
Photo by: Craig Timothy



2 New Urban Plantings on the Horizon

So you wanted to attend one of our Urban Plantings this year, but time got away from you?

No need to fret, TreeProject and Parks Victoria are expecting two extra urban plantings this year. One planting in the Viewbank/Templestowe area and will be coming up later this season.

This planting will have a focus on linking fragmented sections of bushland resulting in more effective habitat for fauna as well as improving the water quality along the Yarra and Merri Creek. This area has high cultural significance and ecological. We will announce the location and date of the planting as soon as the funding is approved. Stay tuned to find out the exact location and directions on how to access the site, come down on the day and meet amazing people, be involved in the environmental restoration of the area and have fun!!!!

New Partnerships with Roots and Shoots and 141 Trees for Peace

TreeProject has been approached by an enthusiastic and eager Environmental Engineering student at Monash University, named Mahima Kalla, to participate in a global initiative. TreeProject's second extra planting will be on the 2nd of October this to mark the 141st birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

The 141 Trees for Peace Initiative along with the Monash University's Roots and Shoots chapter will work with TreeProject and Parks Victoria to celebrate the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi who symbolised peace. Gandhi also demonstrated care for the environment and sustainable living throughout his life.

Lachlan Mackay, the Vice President of United Nations Association of New Zealand is the pioneer of the 141 Trees for Peace project. On October 2nd throughout New Zealand and Australia individuals, groups and organisations will come together to plant trees for peace not only commemorating Gandhi's life but also recognizing the UN International Day for Nonviolence and the UN International Year for Biodiversity.

Mahima Kalla is a Monash University member of an international humanitarian and environment education program started by Dr. Jane Goodall called Roots and Shoots. Mahima is coordinating the effort to involve our region in the 141 Trees for Peace initiative.

The aim of this program is to involve youth, community groups and individuals to plant native trees and to encourage networks nationally and internationally. Every tree planted means that we are on our way to creating much less carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This project is still in the planning stage—so keep your eyes and ears open for our announcement of the location for this

TreeProject's Heritage Home Needs Support

Don't you love the beautiful architecture and cultural history of Melbourne? The wonder and glory of our Heritage needs a little help. Ross House, where TreeProject has nested for 20 years, needs major building work.

There is a small window of opportunity left to give a tax deductible donation through the National Heritage Trust to support Ross House and maintain this central location for not-for-profit organizations who collaborate in working towards a just and environmentally sustainable society. Come and visit us on the 3rd floor. Please donate to the National Trust of Australia (Vic.) online at www.rosshouse.org.au or send a cheque to Ross House Association. 247 Flinders Lane. Melbourne 3000
ph 9650 1599



Welcome Michelle Hocking. Our newest Committee member

My background with growing things began to when I was young we had quite a large suburban block in Vermont, when people were just starting to build out there. Most of the surrounding blocks were large open paddocks and people agisted their horses. We used to collect the manure and soak it in big rubbish bins for days to turn into the family veggie patch. All the veggie scraps went into the garden beds and I have so many fond memories of the countless hours spent with Dad in the garden planting and playing.

I'm a recent recruit to TreeProject, joining in December 2009. This is my first year growing. I'm regenerating my own garden and have a passion for Australian natives. I saw the ad in my local Leader, I thought it would be a great way to give back whilst doing something I love.

I read in one of TreeProject's newsletters last year that they were looking for Committee members. I contacted TreeProject, I wasn't sure what capacity I would contribute and spent some time discussing my working background with De. I was invited to attend a committee meeting, it went from there.

The biggest thing I believe I bring to the committee is passion. It's a great project Having worked across most areas of business, from Finance to Sales, Marketing and more recently Supply Chain Planning (operations) I've gained an appreciation of not just how to get things done but the importance of each individual's contribution. It truly is about the small things and it all starts with one.



Michelle Hocking

I want to contribute to keeping Australia environmentally sound by assisting land holder source the best trees?

Have you got a few hours to spare? We're are looking for new committee members with fresh ideas and perspectives. Everyone has skills and knowledge to share. We would especially like to have some help with ideas and support with getting our financial memberships increased. It feels great to be helping TreeProject and contributing to keeping Australia environmentally sound by assisting on an organisational level Have you got a few hours to spare? We'd love to hear from you.

Seeking New Treasurer for TreeProject Committee

Thank You to Jo McNamara

Jo has volunteered her time, ideas, expertise and experience while serving on the TreeProject Committee. Jo's contribution has been deeply appreciated and she will be greatly missed. Please join us in applauding her efforts, Jo has provided invaluable assistance to the committee and to the staff.

In turn the TreeProject Management Committee is looking for a person to fill the Treasurer position. The Committee meets on the 2nd Thursday of each month from 5:30 to 7:30pm, 3rd Floor Ross House, 247 Flinders Lane, Melbourne. Treasurer's role includes:

- Preparing quarterly BAS/GST statements
- Superannuation for staff
- Organising the yearly audit
- meetings attendance on a regular basis

Desirable:

- MYOB experience (or an ability to learn quickly)
 - Interest in environmental and revegetation issues,
- If you would like to have the opportunity to play a key role in shaping the future of TreeProject and interested in the role of Treasurer, contact the office . We'd love to hear from you

Welcome to Newsletter Sub-Committee Members:

TreeProject Newsletter subcommittee Debbie Ho, Lyn Grocke, Kathryn Townley and Caitlin Jackson would like to welcome new talent to join or contribute. If you have the time, the desire and the know-how to assist us with these projects; by working in the office or from home; we would love to have you on board. Give us a call or send us an email. No experience required. Just lots of enthusiasm!

No time for the Committee but you want to contribute?

How about joining a subcommittee? The Newsletter subcommittee that produces this wonderful newsletter is looking for contributors or contributions. If you've ever felt the urge to unlock your internal Rupert Murdoch, this could be your chance. Articles, photos, hints and tips for new growers or land owners would be welcome. Or even just suggestions on topics you want to read about.

Our enthusiastic bunch meets on the 3rd Thursday of every month at the TreeProject office in Flinders Lane for fruit and coffee and some newsletter discussion. Call De for more details. No experience required, just an enquiring mind and a sense of humour.

New 2010/2011 Registration Deadline 31st September

The workload processing landholder seedling orders and volunteer grower registrations has been overwhelming. It has been necessary to allow more time to get information into the database and to assist landholders with accessing seedlings and getting advice for making the final decisions on what to order for their property. The deadline for grower registrations and landholder seedling orders is now September 31st. If you haven't received your Landholder Seedling Order form or Grower Registration form for the upcoming season, please contact the office and we will send through the relevant information and forms. If you know of someone who would be interested pass on TreeProject's contact details.

2010/2011 registration deadline has been put forward to the **31st September**, get in quick to avoid missing out.

Community link up for Wonthaggi Planting

Many hands make light work

Carol Timothy and her husband Craig moved to their 42 acre Gippsland property in the Wonthaggi / Kilcunda Hills in 2009. The property contained just two native trees, together with two cypress/pine windbreaks. Their long term plan is to “manage the property naturally using biological principles with minimal chemical usage and revegetate the land with local indigenous trees. Fortunately, Carol read an article about Tree Project assisting bushfire survivors and other landholders. Following research via TreeProject website, plus downloading articles on preparing and planting from Greening Australia and advice from the West Gippsland CMA to determine the species of riparian plants and locally indigenous trees to use, the Timothy’s placed and order with The Tree Project for 5000 trees,

After contacting the helpful admin staff at Tree Project Carol and Craig arranged for seed to be sent from their local Seed Bank in Gippsland. Next they hired a fencing contractor to complete, in stages, the necessary fencing for livestock, tree plantations and shelterbelts. Carol and Craig commenced planting preparation following the advice from Landcare, (reluctantly) spot sprayed with glyphosate for weed control a couple of weeks prior to planting.



Just after Easter this year Carol collected 3,500 plants from volunteer growers for the first stage of the project. The enormity of the task at hand threw her into “a bit of a panic”, however after discussing the situation with Tree Project, the supportive staff made contact with the Victorian Mobile Landcare Group (VMLCG). Doug Parke from VMLCG began arranging a planting day with the assistance of Lalor Secondary College Students. The difficulty in transporting the students to the property was overcome by David McKinnon, also of VMLCG, who was able to organise a bus for this purpose with the sponsorship of Thiess-Degremont.

The day was a great success. Fortunately, the rain had stopped by the time the Lalor students arrived at 11.30 am, and Doug, along with two VMLCG assistants, provided help as well as contributing planters, gloves, hand spades and fluorescent vests. Refreshments were kindly provided by Craig and Carol. About 1100 trees were planted in all, and a further planting day

has been scheduled for mid August, focusing on the riparian plantation. This planting day will be undertaken with the assistance of the local 3 Creeks Landcare Group, of which Craig and Carol are members.

Carol expressed her appreciation by saying “ *I must add that being involved with the Tree Project has been an absolute pleasure and the support and enthusiasm given to us by the admin staff was invaluable. The volunteer growers who generously gave up their time to propagate and tend our trees are truly wonderful.*” In retrospect, she thinks that splitting her order over two growing seasons would have made the planting process run a little smoother, and taken the pressure off planting so many trees in such a short period of time. She also emphasises the importance of growers communicating with landholders on progress of their trees, so landholders are prepared for planting once the trees mature.

Carol’s experience underscores the importance not only of individual effort in the revegetation of land holdings throughout Victoria, but also the involvement of community. “*I would thoroughly recommend The Tree Project to anyone requiring indigenous trees for properties or farms lacking vegetation. The quality of the tubestock I collected was excellent with only minor losses /problems reports by the growers.*” It is a wonderful example of what can be achieved when community programs, volunteers and private enterprise work together. “*Many thanks to the wonderful efforts of Lalor Secondary College Students, the Victorian Mobile Landcare Group, Thiess-Degremont and Tree Project volunteers and staff.*” Article - Carol Timothy edited - Kathryn Townley



Combat with the Animals

If at first you don't succeed....

After a long search, we purchased our 100 acre property in the Strathbogie Hills which sadly had been cleared for grazing many years before. We were very keen to revegetate as soon as possible.

With little experience of tree planting and no idea of the effort this can involve we jumped in and ordered over 1800 trees from the TreeProject in 2006. After a lot of trial and error and back-breaking hard work, we eventually got them in, though the last trays were only just alive, and stood very little chance.

Planting 1800 trees, with no ground pre-preparation is quite some job for four novices. We made the brilliant decision to organise a working bee of friends. This did not turn out to be such a great success; most helpers managed to plant very few trees each, spending the majority of their time enjoying their day in the country.

What hard work, and what a slow job: make a hole (in what felt like concrete); put the ground mat down; try to get the steaks for the cardboard surround into that concrete. If you were lucky you could get 10 plants, before you needed to wander off and find some water to bed them in. Even though there had been some rain when we started planting, this soon stopped and the long hot summer began.

It was then a matter of those plants that survived the heat being at the mercy of the wildlife. With the milk box carton type surrounds providing little protection against the rabbits, wallabies, kangaroos and wombats who all wreaked havoc on our unsuspecting seedlings.

Then the rabbits arrived, on mass! Even though we are from the city we all know Australia has a rabbit problem, but none of us knew what this really meant, or what to do about it. We would arrive on Friday nights from Melbourne, being greeted by an ever increasing mob of rabbits on the drive. In the beginning, one or two looked slightly cute, but after what only seemed like a few weeks it was obvious we had a problem. The neighboring farmer was also getting a bit worried that we were not really doing our job in keeping the numbers down, so he came over and demonstrated how to eliminate the warrens which were developing on the land.

Seedlings and rabbits don't mix too well. The rabbits lift the milk box guards, and often just bite through the stem of the plants. They then place the top of the plant onto the ground nearby (I presume just for spite).

Wombats on the other hand don't appear to notice anything, and walk through the lot. However, wallabies and Kangaroos are actually worse. Consequently only a handful of the 1800 plants survived.



Kevin and Gerry battle to save their precious seedlings

Thanks to our neighbor, we can now try to keep the rabbits under control. As for the wombats nothing stops them, it was decided though that next time we need a better plan (or maybe just a plan).

Last year we felt we had the experience to start again this time being far better prepared. We prepared the planting site months in advance and were less ambitious; limiting the number of trees we would plant to a manageable number.

We also decided to find sturdier guards than the milk carton type we used. The Internet provided a place that supplies tree guards to the forestry people. While we were picking up our new stronger guards, we noticed they also had a browsing deterrent called "Sen-Tree". This consists of a spray made from whole egg solids (egg yoke) and acrylic polymer adhesive and a metallic grit substance that you sprinkle on the leaves. This worked better than we even hoped.

A group of more than 20 Kangaroos had been visiting us each night doing their damage. After the egg smell filled the air (humans can't really smell it), they stopped arriving, and no longer came near. Apparently being strictly vegetarians, they can't stand the smell of the egg yoke protein. If any do have a nibble on the leaves, the added grit provides an unpleasant texture.

We eventually had an 80% survival rate which was such a pleasant contrast to our previous dismal effort. The combination of better ground preparation, tougher tree guards and the browsing deterrent was worth the effort and expense and has encouraged us to keep going.



The VMLCG is actively recruiting for members in regional Victoria and would welcome enquiries. The organization operates 'on-line' as much as possible, reflecting its intent to be sustainable, active and state-wide in appeal. David McKinnon, the VMLCG Programmes manager states that "the VMLCG works across Victoria with various Landcare and land manager agencies to assist with project logistics and volunteering. We are a mobile Landcare group using 4WDs and our knowledge of getting things done to add value where we can. We would love to do more projects in the area where these types of capabilities are in demand."

For more information go to www.victorianmobilelandcaregroup.onefireplace.com or contact Chris Houghton-Allen, Secretary VMLCG on 0418 378 466 or via secretary.vmlcg@gmail.com.

Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*)

Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) is one of the most widespread species in Australia and a popular understorey revegetation species. It is a tufted perennial grass from grasslands, grassy woodlands and forests. Kangaroo Grass can grow up to 1.5m tall, with attractive inflorescences (flower clusters).

If you are familiar with the species, You may wish to collect seed from a local source. Flowering generally occurs between December and April, depending on your local climate. Due to natural variability from region to region, and even from population to population within a region. You will need to keep an eye on your local stand to identify flowering time, and then watch for the seed to develop and ripen.

Kangaroo grass inflorescences consist of several sterile spikelets, and a single fertile spikelet. The seeds themselves are brown with a black twisted awn (a slender, spiky bristle-like appendage). The awns assist in seed dispersal through attachment to fur (or clothes!) and in germination, by helping the seed to bury itself in the soil. The awn provides a clue to which part of the inflorescence is actually the seed. Collecting and extracting the seeds is a prickly job, so sturdy gloves are a good idea . The method of harvesting



and processing the seed will be different depending on how you intend to use it.

If you intend to direct sow, you can cut whole grass stems and simply broadcast the hay directly over the site immediately after harvest.

If you are planning to use the seed to germinate seedlings,

you need to put more effort into seed preparation. First you need to extract the seed from the inflorescence.

- If you have a fairly large amount, you can rub the inflorescence over flywire or other coarse material to remove the seed from the inflorescence and to de-awn the seeds. De-awning the seed can make them easier to handle, but note that the awn has some benefit in planting since it is hygroscopic (it attracts water, thus aiding germination) and assists the seed in adhering to the soil. The abrasiveness of the flyscreen may also injure the seed.
- Judy Allen of the Victorian Indigenous Nurseries Cooperative suggests using an old towel or piece of material to

rub the inflorescence in, then pick the seeds out of the material. This may be less damaging to the seed. Don't expect to be able to use your towel again afterwards though, since it will be full of spiky bits!



- If you don't have too much seed, you can remove the individual seeds from the inflorescences using tweezers, small pliers or – if you gloves will allow you the dexterity – your fingers. This highly manual method minimises seed damage and is an excellent way to really get familiar with the shape and size of the seed (particularly the small differences between fat viable seed and unviable seed) but it is time consuming.

After extracting the seed it will generally need to be dried. To improve germination rates, cold storage for a period of up to 12 months may be required to break down natural seed dormancy mechanisms (this is because many grass seeds have chemicals in their seed coat to delay germination; the chemicals deteriorate over time). The strength and length of Kangaroo Grass dormancy varies from region to region.

Chemical dormancy may also be broken by:

- Subjecting seeds to prolonged hot (60°C) temperatures for one month,
- Subjecting seeds to alternating hot (45°C - day) and cold (20°C - night) temperatures for one month,
- Cold storage at 3-5°C for one month treating with smoke treatments, or by application of gibberellic acid.

Non-dormant seed should achieve good germination results within two to four weeks, provided warm (above 25°C) temperatures and good soil moisture content.

Weed control during seedling establishment is helpful to ensure good establishment growth. Once established, Kangaroo Grass requires little maintenance, and in some situations this species will even maintain viable populations in grazing pastures. Periodic burns during early Autumn are said to benefit regeneration of this species. In situations where burns are not appropriate, slashing or brush-cutting during early autumn can imitate this process to some degree.

Article contributed by Caitlin Jackson & Timothy Stewart

Getting ready for the locust plague.

We have heard of farmers spraying out molasses to bring up the brix reading which according to the grape vine works. **ARE THERE ANY MORE HELPFUL REPORTS OUT THERE FOR US TO SHARE???**

A more technical but nevertheless friendly product to use is outlined below. The Australian Plague Locust Committee (APLC), in collaboration with CSIRO Entomology, has developed a non-chemical method of locust control that utilises a naturally occurring fungus called *Metarhizium anisopliae* var *acridium*. Commonly known as **Green Guard**

The application of fungal spores suspended in a mineral or vegetable oil and sprayed onto locusts using conventional spraying equipment was developed as part of the APLC [Biological Control Research](http://www.daff.gov.au/animal-plant-health/locusts/aplc-activities/research/biological) program. This fungus only attacks locusts and grasshoppers and is harmless to other organisms. It is primarily used on organic production properties and in areas where land use limitations restrict the use of other insecticides. To read more go to: <http://www.daff.gov.au/animal-plant-health/locusts/aplc-activities/research/biological> FARMING SECRETS P.O. Box 26 The Patch, Vic 3792 Australia Ph: 03 9752 0522 Fax: 03 9018 4317 Email: info@farmingsecrets.com Web: www.farmingsecrets.com

The Sacred Dung Beetle

After attending the Seymour Alternative Farming Expo, I have gained a new found respect for a certain one of our invertebrate friends, the **dung beetle**. Having attended Cindy Edwards talk about Integrated Pest Management, and the vital role these little enviro-beetles play in our soil health, I felt the need to pass on some information. These little beasts are so important, because they get rid of so much dung in such a useful way. This not only makes the world a nicer and distinctly less smelly place to live in, but also reduces the numbers of other insects like flies which also like to breed in dung and helps in the recycling of soil nutrients. **Poo is high in nitrogen and phosphorous, dung left to dry in the paddock is a massive waste – literally!!!**



I suggest contacting John Feehan with Soilcam who can provide one colony of 1500 beetles, costing \$250 to \$500, depending on species. Paddocks perforated with millions of holes left by the beetles create less chance of water and fertiliser run-off and increased soil microbe activity and soil carbon – The North East Dung Beetle Group is a collective of interested Landcare, industry groups and landholders undertaking monitoring and release of Dung Beetles in the NE Victorian region. The group is currently involved in The Caring For Our Country funded project **'Doing it with Dung, from the Mountains to the Murray'**. This region wide project is hosted by the Kiewa Catchment Landcare Group. To find out more contact Belinda Pearce **Phone:** 02 6027 5294 *article contributed by Amanda Sheehan*

NO MORE 'TUBE RETURN' AT PORT MELBOURNE

The City of Port Phillip has plans for Murphy Reserve where we recycled materials and distributed kits for ten years.

The site has been cleared; including Vince Coluccio's vegetable garden. Our working bee people would often go home with lettuce, onions, tomatoes or beans freshly picked by Vince. He sends his greetings to everyone especially Steve and Jim.



Vince Coluccio

Our 'tube return' arrangements at Kensington are working well. To return tubes and boxes for recycling is an easy process—no more throwing boxes over the fence into a wire frame. At the Kensington depot you can go through the gate on Bluestone Crt - put the boxes / tubes under the dog run. Weigh the lot down with the mesh fencing that is provided to keep things from blowing around when windy. There is a combination lock on the gate. Please contact the office for the code. Thanks for returning boxes and tubes for recycling Thanks.

WORKING BEE SCHEDULE 2010-11

Corner of Smithfield Rd and Racecourse Rd – enter from Smithfield Rd or Bluestone St. off Smithfield **Map 42 J1**

At Kensington stockyard site. Lunch is provided.

SEPTEMBER	Wednesday	29 th .	10am – 12pm	getting ready
OCTOBER	Saturday	2 nd .	10am – 3pm	setting up
	Sunday	10 th .	10am – 3pm	tube washing
	Saturday	16 th .	10am - 3pm	tube washing
	Sunday	24 th .	10am – 3pm	tube washing
	Saturday	30 th .	Derby Day	NO WORKING BEE
NOVEMBER	Sunday	7 th .	10am – 3pm	tube washing
	Saturday	13 th .	10am – 3pm	tube washing
	Sunday	21 st .	10am - 3pm	tube washing
Bendigo	Monday	22 nd	9am – 1pm	1st distribution
	Saturday	27 th .	10am – 3pm	kit preparation
	Sunday	28 th .	10am – 3pm	first distribution
DECEMBER	Wednesday	1 st .	3.30 – 6.30pm	first distribution
	Saturday	4 th .	10am – 12pm	first distribution
Geelong	Saturday	11 th	11am – 3pm	first distribution
JANUARY	Saturday	8 th .	10am – 3pm	tube washing
	Sunday	16 th .	10am – 3pm	tube washing
	Saturday	22 nd .	10am – 3pm	tube washing
	Saturday	29 th .	10am – 3pm	kit preparation
	Sunday	30 th .	10am – 3pm	2nd distribution
FEBRUARY	Wednesday	2 nd .	3.30 – 6.30pm	2nd distribution
	Saturday	5 th .	10am – 12pm	2nd distribution
Geelong	Saturday	13 th February	11am- 3:00	2nd distribution

Here's what Dr. Elaine Ingham has to say:

The Metarhizium needs to be sprayed with the spores germinated and ready to attack the locust it contacts. Placing the spores in a compost tea, the spores wake up, start to grow, and thus begin to invade the locusts on contact. The spore has to be already germinated, or must find the right conditions to germinate. If the spore isn't woken up before spraying, and once landing on an insect, takes 24 to 36 hours to stop the insect it infects. With billions of locusts, the locusts are going to cause a fair amount of damage before the fungus does its job. **Even better would be a method to stop the locust plague ..Here's a suggestion from 1 TreeProject member that'll curl your socks!!**

Why Not harvest the locust?: Why not eat insects? Why not, indeed! What are the objections that can be brought forward to insects as food? Cooked in many and various ways, locusts are eaten in parts of the Ukraine, the Middle East, Persia, Madagascar, Africa, Asia and India. Sometimes they are merely fried, their legs and wings plucked off, and the bodies eaten, flavoured with pepper and salt. At others they are powdered and baked into cakes; or, again, they are boiled, turning red, like lobsters. Now let us look at home, and consider why we should not do likewise, adding to our tables that clean meat which has unanimously been pronounced to be wholesome and palatable?

www.treeproject.asn.au

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