

BULLETIN

Community for Coastal and Cassowary Conservation

MISSION BEACH



MERRY CHRISTMAS

and

HAPPY NEW YEAR





C4 President's Report

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Maurice Franklin
C4 presidents report Dec 2010

Members endorsed the concept of a buy back for lot 66 at the last General Meeting. This is an exciting and positive project and will bring benefits to the community and the environment. It has been estimated that each cassowary is worth a million dollars to the district.

Les Curnow owns property on El Arish-Mission Beach Rd, a few hundred metres upstream from Tully-Mission Beach Rd Intersection. The property backs onto Wongaling Creek and is identified as important in the Wongaling Creek Habitat Linkages. Cassowaries are frequently present on the site. C4 along with others will undertake a revegetation project in late January. Volunteers will be needed for that project.

C4's WebPage is now up and functioning and a C4 member has undertaken to restore and manage the C4 facebook. We need volunteers and any individuals who can help are welcome, just phone the centre or drop in and visit. Sue Tidey has been elected as acting Secretary until the AGM in June.

A special thanks to all the volunteers who have given such a great effort over the past few months. We look forward to a fruitful and cooperative New Year. Merry Christmas to all.

Maurice Franklin
President



The following quote is surprising in its origin and has relevance for today. Perhaps if we all took a little less and gave to the Earth we may be able to reverse the monetary and environmental dilemma facing our world.

"Treat the earth well: it was not given to you by your parents; it is loaned to you by your children. We do not inherit the Earth from our Ancestors, we borrow it from our Children."
Origin: Native American Indians



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Lot 66 Buyback

Sometimes it is necessary to stop, step back and look at what is happening around us. Because we are so wrapped up with our own lives and what we want, that we forget about the impact we are making on this Earth. Naturally we all want our own home and with the growing population that means less natural habitat and more housing estates. But somewhere along the way we have to draw the line and keep some natural habitat for the wildlife to survive, so that the generations to come have a chance to learn about them also.

In this instance it is Lot 66 also known as Garrett Corridor as it is situated between two housing estates and is an only corridor for about five adults and three juvenile Cassowaries to move through, to get to the lower coastal areas which they need to forage for food.



But it is not just the Cassowaries we are concerned about, there would be a lot more lost if this land is developed and turned into another housing estate.

Survey and assessment for EPBC —28th June 2010
by– NRA Environmental Consultants

4.3.1 During a one day survey, 187 plant species were recorded and of these, 63 were not reported in database searches, 23 (12.3%) were exotic species and one is listed as threatened under the EPBC Act. Also, there was a high diversity of palms with six genera recorded.

4.4.3 Twenty-eight bird species, eleven frogs and six mammals were recorded during the field survey. It was that the results probably underestimates the diversity of fauna utilising the Lot. Two threatened species and two migratory species (EPBC Act) were located during the survey.

- ◆ **The endangered Cassowary**
- ◆ **The endangered Greater Large-eared Horse-shoe Bat**
- ◆ **The Migratory Black-faced Monarch**
- ◆ **The Spectacled Monarch**



Habitat. It was stated: while almost the entire Lot contains suitable Cassowary food plants, and therefore potential foraging habitat, certain features may make some areas more or less important than others. The most important areas are those where the rainforest is structurally intact and contain a diversity of large, mature and fleshy fruit-bearing trees. Such areas are more likely to provide a range in fruiting periods and therefore continuity in food availability. The high number of Cassowaries highlights the potential importance of this area, representing

shelter, foraging and breeding habits for the identified Cassowaries.



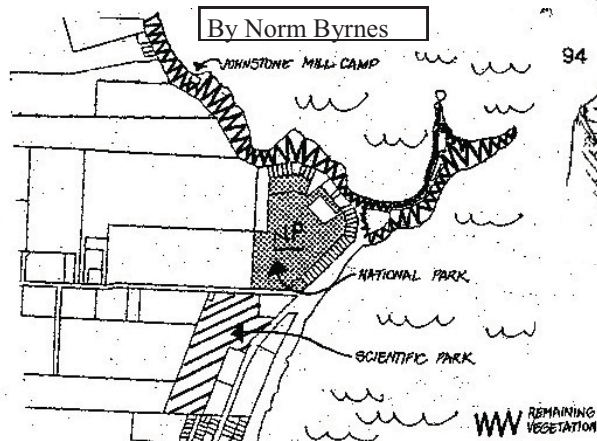
By buying back this land and maybe having a path through it and a bird watching tower, we can have access for revegetation, doing scientific research of plant and wildlife. Also suitable for school studies and for tourism (Bird watchers) etc.. Bringing more awareness to the Cassowary and in doing so a better understanding of them—also a better understanding of the Tropical Rainforests and other wildlife within it. To have something like this in the middle of Mission Beach would be good for the town and for the community, while doing something positive for the environment. By maintaining this land and the wildlife within we will be doing something positive for the generations to come.

Sue Tidey

FLASHBACK

Revised from Footprint Vol.1 No. 2, August 1994

THE HISTORY OF CLUMP POINT



Within the last two million years, a recent span of time in geological terms, a small volcano erupted a short distance to the east of Clump Point. As well as covering the sea floor as far north as the Bernard Islands the lava flows from this crater covered a small area of land from the southern end of Narragon Beach in the north to Wongaling (Porters) Creek in the south and westwards to the Clump Mountain Range. This lava flow is the only area in which basaltic rocks were laid down at sea level in the wet tropics of Australia. The soil derived from these volcanic rocks have a much higher nutrient level than the soils derived from other rocks in the wet tropical lowlands. The volcanic soils gave rise to a diverse and luxuriant forest, with some species rarely being found outside this Australian location. The species include the pink flowering Guest Tree, a nutmeg, Kwila and the two listed rare species, Mission Beach Satinash and Scarlet Bean. On the few remaining, less disturbed sites are some excellent examples of the forest that once covered the area. Fine specimens of Ivory Mahogany, Scaly Ash, Cluster Fig, Black Bean and many other species can be found.

It was not until 1872 that the first Europeans came to Clump Point. These were the Cedar gatherers who camped near Narragon Beach. Although considerable quantities of timber were obtained, no detailed information of the quantity or its origin are available.

Mission Beach was opened for selection in 1882 and an area of 580 hectares immediately behind Clump Point was taken by Mr W. Hyne. Employment of the land for agriculture began in 1887 and the land was cleared down to the base of Clump Point where mangoes, citrus trees and bamboo were planted within three years. Remnants of these plantings can still be recognised.

The 1890 cyclone ended this venture and no future agricultural activity took place around Clump Point, although timber cutting continued. A wharf was built within the bay in 1918 to enable the export of fruit from farms, mainly to the south of the Point.

In the severe cyclone of March 1918 the wharf was destroyed by a tidal surge that came over the Point. The cyclone destroyed homes and orchards and virtually ended the early settlement of Mission Beach. Untold damage was done to the native forest, with trees being uprooted and subsequently dying from wind damage.

Resettlement was slow. The first road to the beaches was not completed until 1936. Sub-division of the land originally owned by Hyne allowed for the development of a number of fruit farms and residential blocks. As these were developed the original vegetation was removed except for an area between the old school site and Hideaway Caravan Park, an area behind the Liana Units, and an area around the bay and including the end of Clump Point. The last of these was used for many purposes including as a campsite during the depression years (the Johnstone Mill Camp) and as the present track to the boat ramp.

The Clump point vicinity has considerable interest as it has three distinct vegetation types: mangroves, natural grassland and rich lowland rainforest with a wide variety of species. The concentration of rare flora is high for such a small space. Unfortunately the high usage rate and invasion of introduced plants places the natural vegetation at high risk. The growth of bamboo, mango trees and introduced grasses such as Green Panic are increasing at the expense of the native vegetation.

Further reading and references.

Mackness, C., Clump Point and District: An Historical Record

Taylor, R. J., The Lost Plantation

Banfield, E. J., The Confessions of a Beachcomber, Last Leaves from Dunk Island.

WHAT LIVES IN BOAT BAY?

Only two aquatic surveys appear to have been carried out in Boat Bay and around Clump Point.

One survey by Clayton, Jackes and Pearson (1990) reported on the mangrove, shore and reef fauna after a single day's snorkelling and walking. Roder, Lee Long, McKenzie and Roelofs (1998) carried out two days' survey work, looking mainly at the amount of seagrass cover and what kinds were present.

We know almost nothing about what species of fish and turtles and other animals regularly use the Bay.

You can help, by documenting any fish you catch around Clump Point, Boat Bay and adjacent areas. If you are getting bait with a cast net or getting dinner with hook and line, please take photos of the different fish you catch. Fill the view finder/screen with the fish if you can, so small

details can be seen easily. Email them to Helen Larson

(eviotahkl@gmail.com) who will identify them and start a Boat Bay list. So far only 13 fish families have been observed but there may be about 40 in the area!

Your help would be very much appreciated.

<')/////==<

Boat Bay

Friends of Boat Bay has written to Cassowary Coast Regional Council, making the following submission on the refurbishment of the Narragon Jetty :

We regard any development that has an increased footprint on the sea floor or tidal zone as inappropriate for the bay, which is part of an exceptional ecosystem that connects rainforest, mangroves, inter-tidal mud-flats and seagrass beds.

We support the refurbishment of the jetty as it is a valuable piece of community and local business infrastructure, with low environmental impact.

We urge Council to consider the reintroduction of a floating pontoon attached to the jetty to assist in the safety of passengers embarking/disembarking tourist boats. Consideration should also be given to the placement of a stand-off pylon, that would allow tourist boats greater control over their close approach to the jetty/pontoon in difficult conditions.

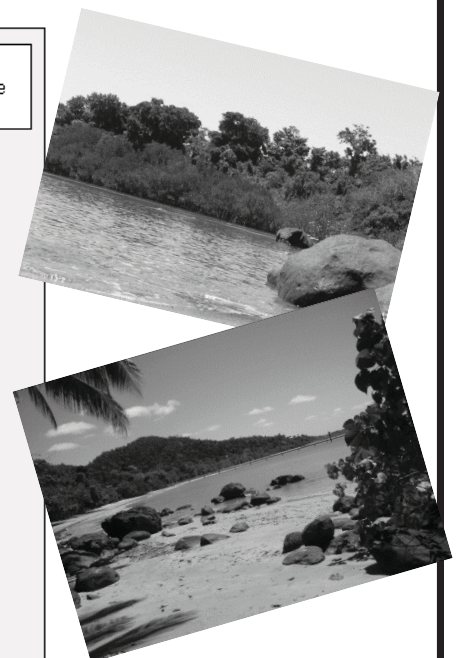
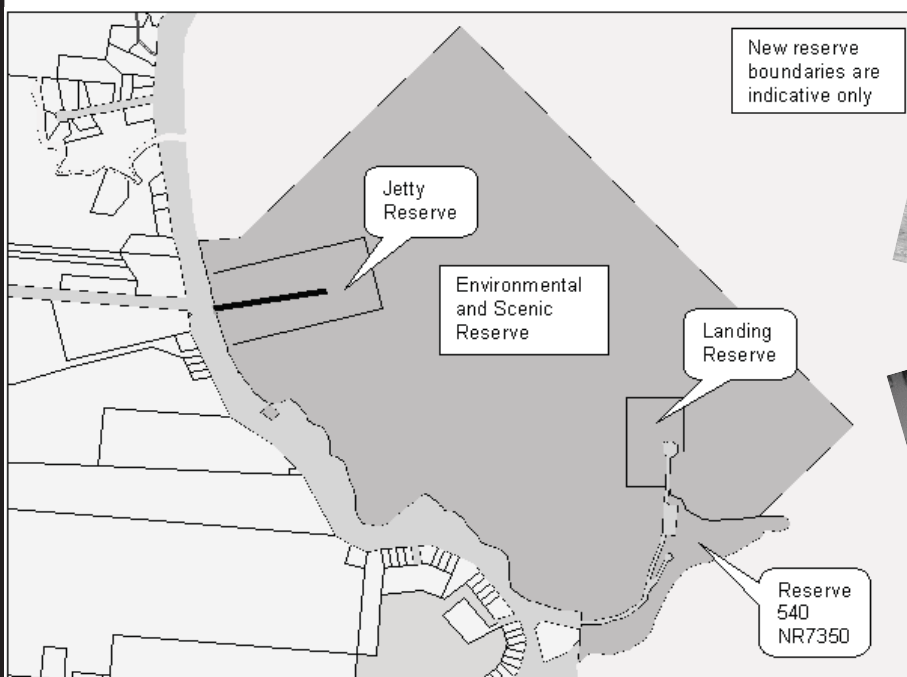
We struggle to understand why Council cannot collect the appropriate fees from tourist boats to at least partially support the cost of maintenance.

Allowing tourist boats to use the boat ramp pontoon at Clump Point causes many problems and should be discontinued, except under life-threatening situations.

We would support minor upgrading of the floating pontoon at the public boat ramp, but not an extension of the rock wall, and definitely not a marina.

In 2002 we presented Johnstone Shire Council with a petition of 516 signatures and a document (attached) that asked that Council consider working with other government agencies to rezone the Harbour Reserve (R550 NR3751) into an Environmental and Scenic Reserve with a Jetty Reserve and Landing Reserve within it.

We recommend that Cassowary Coast Regional Council now considers such a change, that would protect the bay from the uncertainty that continually surrounds it regarding inappropriate developments. We would be happy to discuss this proposal with Council at a General Meeting, where we could show a 7 minute video highlighting the natural values and character of the area, and what it means to residents, Tourists and the business community at Mission Beach. Our web-site www.FriendsOfBoatBay.org.au also highlights the values of this amazing community asset.



Proposed reallocation of Reserve for Local Government Purposes (Boat Harbour) 550 NR7351

Dave Kibble

“THE BEACHCOMBER”

Banfield memorial, Dunk Island

** State Heritage Listed site, as of 6th August 2010.

Having retired from The Townsville Daily Bulletin newspaper, Ted Banfield and wife Bertha moved to Dunk Island in 1897, settling across the bay from the Cutten Brothers tea and coffee plantation.

From 1898, he kept a daily record of his life, paying particular attention to the BANDJIN and DJIRU people, the traditional owners of the Family Islands, named in 1770 by Captain Cook.

He so eloquently described, "the perfect finish of a traditional baby's rattle, with seeds of various shapes and sizes inside it for shaking!"

His close study of the birdlife, which included the discovery of a new* Bird of

Paradise, with a beauty to match their 36 Papuan New Guinea counterparts.. He was instrumental in the Family Islands being declared a wildlife sanctuary on 10 May 1905 and the man himself known as "The Beachcomber"

Being gazetted as the honorary Ranger. His books are memorials to his drive to protect our precious environment.

"Confessions of a Beachcomber", his best selling book, was first published in 1908. Three parts diary, anthropology and natural science study, it was soon dubbed A CLASSIC by nature magazines.

He wrote three more books, "My Tropic Isle" 1911, "Tropic Days" 1919 and "Last Leaves from Dunk", published posthumously in 1925 and edited by acclaimed publisher and author of many books on Australian nature between 1922-66, Alexander Hugh Chisholm. His words inspired national and international naturalists, artists and writers to travel to North Queensland, especially to the islands of The Great Barrier Reef to work and conduct further research in the area.

At the time of his sudden death by appendicitis at the age of 70, the world had recognized Beachcomber had touched the lives of many celebrities, who visited the island in his lifetime, including His Excellency, The Australian Governor-General, Ronald Munro Ferguson and wife in 1920. Chisholm summed things up by saying, "His words won a chorus of approval from every part of the world!"

A marble headstone, rectangular in shape, is inscribed in his own words, "If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music he hears".

On 28 January 1971, as part of the Australia Day awards, an order of Council gazette a block of land 47.9 perches/1112sq metres surrounding the cairn. Though various proposals to build a museum as a fitting tribute have come to light, nothing has been built by the Trustee, James Cook University.

Lawrie Williams



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA's RIFLEBIRD is the wildlife EMBLEM for as follows: Hinchbrook Shire Council

Ingham/Cooperative Research Centre for Rainforest ecology James Cook University of NQ/CSIRO Tropical Forest Research Centre



Male



Female

Lawrie Williams

DUNK ISLAND

Dunk Island was named by Capt. Cook in honour of George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, British Secretary of State 1763-65 and First Lord of The Admiralty 1768.

CAPE SANDWICH, north of Dunk, Cook named in honour of John Montague, Lord SANDWICH the fourth, First of The Admiralty 1763. A heavy gambler, he was unwilling to stop for meals, substituting instead two pieces of bread and a filling so that he could eat without leaving the card table.

In 1896, LORD LAMINGTON was Governor of Queensland

Lawrie Williams



Thankyou Lawrie for your input, we wish you a very Happy Christmas and New Year

Wet conditions drawing snakes closer to homes

A few weeks ago, in the middle of the afternoon, I came across a long, thin snake in our garden, South-West of El Arish. My first impression was that it could be a poisonous one but it didn't show any signs of aggressiveness. I took a few pictures and a friend herpetologist identified it.

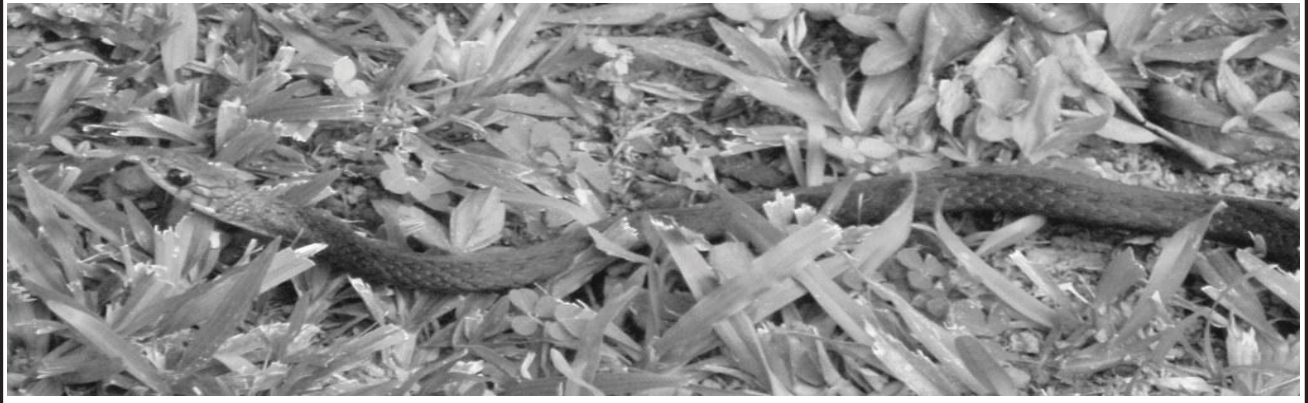
The snake is called a keelback (*Tropidonophismairii*), a non-venomous, frog-eating water snake. It belongs to the Natricidae family - as the common European water snakes like *Natrixnatrix* and *Natrixtessellata*. They will bite if picked up but are not dangerous. More importantly, it is one of the few native species that can eat young cane toads.

Natricid snakes have large adrenal glands that enable them to overcome the cardiac poisons in toad venom.

My friend also warned me that there is a rather similar dangerous species of snake that lives in our area, called the rough-scaled snake *Tropidechiscarinatus*).

It has a smaller eye and a different arrangement of scales on the cheeks and lips, but is otherwise fairly similar in having a ridge on each scale and in general colour pattern (although it is less common).

Valerie Boll



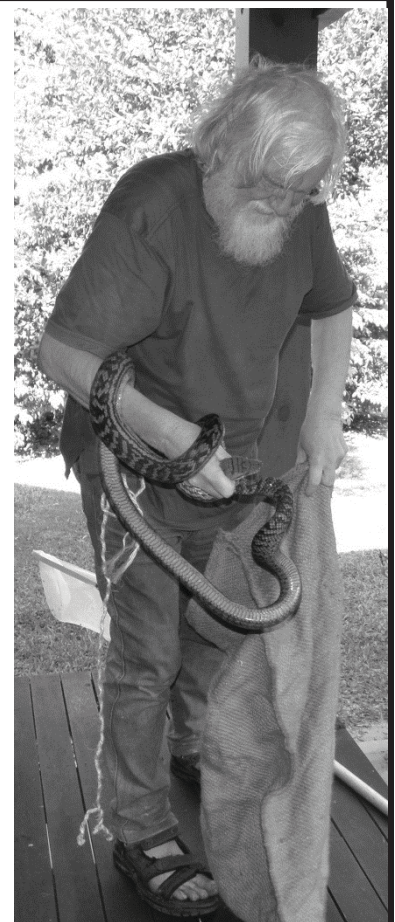
Snakes are our constant companions here in the tropics, as they are throughout Australia wherever suitable habitat is found. And as snakes are highly adaptable and useful companions in that rats and mice form a large part of their diet, suitable habitat ranges from central Sydney to the wilds of Cape York or Arnhem Land, depending on species.

Almost every village in the continent has its snake catcher and this role has fallen to me in Mission Beach, the only licensed relocater in town. It's a role I enjoy, having handled tens of thousands of serpents down the years and delighting in them as beautiful, misunderstood animals. Most of my local collections are either Brown Tree Snakes or Tully Taipans as I jokingly refer to them as, so many people calling to advise in a panic stricken mode that a Taipan has just consumed their pet rat or budgerigar with the offender invariably turning out to be the Common BTS, or Amethystine Pythons, the gentle giants of the northern rainforest. The Amethyst or Scrub Python is a large animal with my largest specimen caught on Porter's Promenade, measuring in at 5.8 metres, but certainly capable of growing longer and stronger than that Titan. Occasionally I'm obliged to deal with venomous forms such as the Eastern Brown, the Taipan and the Rough-scale, a dangerous beast with a bad temperament and the ability to climb well, making it unusual amongst our bites.

The snake in the picture is of course, an Amethyst, and not an unusually large specimen but more the average cat hunter that I see often, at times with puss or a fat chicken stored within a satisfied belly. This one was found at Hibiscus Lodge, a popular local B&B with a great rainforest environment surrounding it so an excellent place for such a creature, particularly with Puss inside!

I'm available 24/7 for callouts should an unwelcome serpentine intruder bother you. Just call 40687531 and the job will be done safely and simply with a small charge to cover permits and petrol.

Adrian Walker



Two snake were slithering about in the rainforest undergrowth, when one said to the other, "Are we venomous"? "Of course we are"! said the second snake. " Oh no" said the first snake "I have just bit my tongue"

Davidsonia pruriens

Davidson's Plum

Family: Davidsoniaceae

Distribution: Rainforests of north-eastern Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales.

Davidson's Plum is a small to medium size tree which can reach 10 metres in ideal conditions. It has distinctive, hairy, foliage which is bright pink when new. The leaves are divided into leaflets (pinnate) and may be up to 800mm long. The reddish-brown flowers occur in pendulous clusters, followed by purple, edible fruits up to 50mm in diameter which resemble small plums.

The Davidson's Plum which grows in the Tropical Rainforest of Far North Queensland (*D.pruriens* var. *pruriens*) is generally a much larger tree than the southern var. *jerseyana*. The fruits while still edible are not particularly palatable, however they make excellent jam. But be mindful of the tiny hairs on the fruit, leaves and stem as they can cause you irritation with an itchy sensation.

Davidson's Plum is also Cassowary food.



Davidson's Plum Jam

1. Collect the fruit and remove the seeds (usually two per fruit). Put the fruit into a saucepan and add just enough water as to be barely visible under the fruit pieces. Davidson Plums are juicy and do not need as much added water as do some other fruits.

Boil lightly for about 15 to 20 minutes.

Using a cup, measure how much boiled fruit there is, and then put it back into the saucepan together with an equal volume of raw sugar. Stir and add in the juice of one lemon.

Boil lightly for 20 to 25 minutes, depending how liquid the boiled mixture looks.

Bottle (and put on the lids) whilst mixture is still hot.

IN C4 NURSERY

There is a large variety of native trees for sale at C4's nursery, all ready for planting now. With this rain it makes planting a lot easier as we don't have to worry about watering. All plants are only \$2 each, it doesn't cost much to have a native garden and they are so much easier to look after than exotic plants.



Leichardt Tree

Nauclea orientalis

A 15m to 20m tree which grows in swampy or moist areas of rainforest or along streams in open forests. In summer it produces an unusual, golf-ball size flower of gold and white which is lightly perfumed. The fruit is edible although bitter, it is popular with birds and flying foxes.

The trunk of this tree was used to make canoes by the Aborigines and the leaves and bark were made into fish poison, medicines and pain-killers. The bark yields a bright yellow dye.

This tree is generally too large for most gardens but if you visit C4, Environment Centre, there is a Leichardt Tree, in flower near the car park.



The Norm Byrnes Arboretum Ross Overton Park

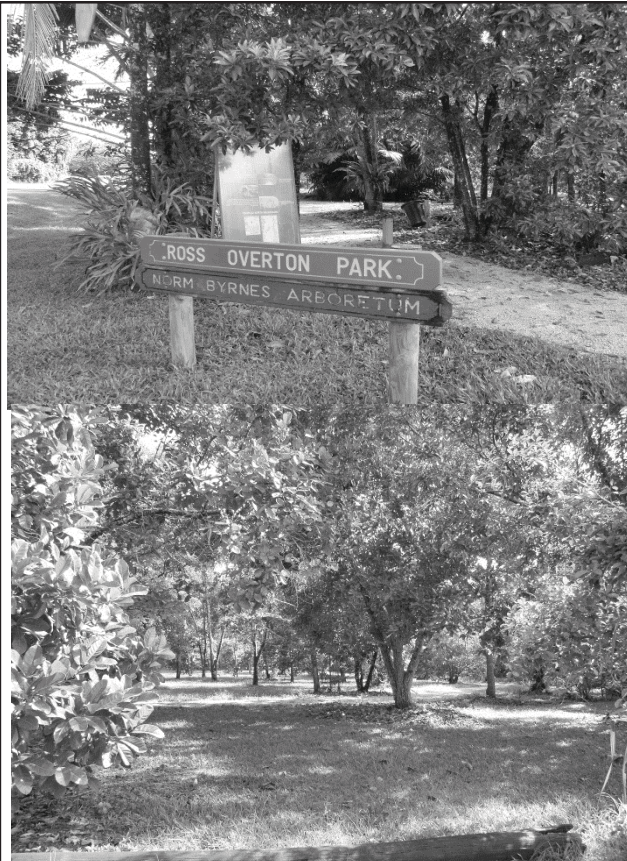
History: Formally a playing field adjunct to the Mission Beach School (now at Wongaling Beach), in 1994 the site of the Arboretum was renamed Ross Overton Park after the late Ross Overton, then Johnstone Shire Mayor, who gave approval to turn the playing field into a tree park to be tended by C4.

The project was overseen by the late Norm Byrnes, a talented chemist and botanist who's plans for the Arboretum was to plant a collection of native trees, especially Cassowary food trees, for the purpose of study and as a seed bank for plants to be raised in the C4 nursery.

The park was also like a "Display Room" for people uncertain as to what plants to get from the nursery and although today, the park has additional uses it is still an important part of C4 nursery. Norm died in 1998, but not before he had seen the trees planted and nursed through immaturity, with the help of Bob Perry who watered the park daily during the early critical years, until the roots grew down to the water table.

In 1999 the park became 'The Norm Byrnes Arboretum' in acknowledgement of Norm's service to the environment and Mission Beach.

Bob Jones who moved up here in 1994 has been involved with the parks proceedings since its concept and takes pride in being the Parks Manager, tending to the needs and continuing with the original plans for the park.



Christmas picnic in the park with family and/or friends?
Sounds good to me.

NATIVE TREES IN FRUIT IN DECEMBER

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Aceratium (ay-ser-Fy-she-um) megalospermum | <i>Bolly Carabee</i> |
| Acmenosperma clauiflorum | <i>Grey Satinash</i> |
| Argyrodendron (ar-jir-o-DEN-dron) polyandrum | <i>Brown TulipOak</i> |
| Barringtonia (barr-ing-TO-nee-a) asiatica | <i>Fish Killer Tree</i> |
| Blepharacarya (bleff-a-ro-CAIR-ee-a) involuerigera | <i>Rose Butternut</i> |
| Bombax ceiba | <i>Kapok Tree</i> |
| Buchanania (buck-a-Nay-nee-a) arborescens | <i>Little Gooseberry</i> |
| Bursaria (bur-SAIR-ee-a) tenuifolia | <i>Sweet Blackthorn</i> |
| Carallia (ca-RALL-ee-a) brachiata | <i>Corkwood</i> |
| Casuarina (caz-yoo-a-REE-na) cunninghamiana | <i>River Oak</i> |
| Chionanthus(ky-o-NAN-thus) ramiflorus | <i>Native Olive</i> |
| Cleistanthus (cly-STANTH -us) | <i>Weeping Cleistanthus</i> |
| Cordia (CORD-ee-a) subcordata | <i>Sea Trumpet</i> |
| Cryptocarya (crip-to-CAIN-re-a) pleurosperma | <i>Poison Laurel</i> |
| Cryptocarya triplinervis | <i>Brown Laurel</i> |
| Cupaniopsis (keu-pay-nee-OP-sis) anacardioides | <i>Beach Tamarind</i> |
| Cupaniopsis flagelliformis | <i>Brown Tuckeroo</i> |
| Cynometra (sy-no-MET-ra) iripa | |
| Dimocarpus (di-mo-CARP-us) australiensis | <i>Native Lychee</i> |
| Diploglotis (drip-lo-GLOT-iss) smithii | <i>Smith's Tamarind</i> |
| Drypetes (DRIP-et-eez) lasiogyne var. australiensis | |
| Dysoxylum (dis-OX-il-um) muelleri | <i>Red Bean</i> |
| Emmenosperma (em-en-o-SPERM-a) alphonitoides | <i>Yellow Ash</i> |
| Eucalyptus (yoo-ca-LIP-tus) platyphylla | <i>Poplar Gum</i> |
| Eucalyptus tessellaris | <i>Moreton Bay Ash</i> |
| Eucalyptus torelliana | <i>Cadago</i> |
| Ficus (FY-cus) congesta | <i>Cluster Fig</i> |
| Ficus leptoclada | <i>Figwood</i> |
| Ficus virens | <i>Banyan</i> |
| Ganophyllum (gan-o-FILL-um)falcatum | <i>Scaly Ash</i> |
| Guettardella (get-ARD-ee-la) tenuiflora | |
| Ixora (ix-OR-a) klanderiana | <i>Ixora</i> |
| Jagera (JAY-ger-a) psuedorhus | <i>Pink Tamarind</i> |
| Litsea (LIT-see-a) glutinosa | <i>Bolly Beech</i> |
| Lophostemon | <i>Swamp Mahogany</i> |
| Mallotus (mal-O-tus) mollissimus | <i>Soft Kamala</i> |
| Mallotus philippensis | <i>Red Kamala</i> |
| Melicope (mee-li-Coo-pee) stipitate | <i>Mountain Turkey Bush</i> |
| Micromelum (my-cro-MEEL-um) minutum | <i>Lime Berry</i> |
| Ormosia ormondii | <i>Yellow Bean</i> |
| Pararchidendron pruinatum | <i>Snow Wood</i> |
| Planchoniaa (plan-SHO-nee-a) careya | <i>Billy Goat Plum</i> |
| Podocarpus (pod-o-CARP-us) grayea | <i>Northern Brown Pine</i> |
| Polyalthia (polly-ALTH-ee-a) nitidissima | <i>Canary Beech</i> |
| Pothos (POTH- os) longipes | |
| Premna (PREM-na) serratifolia | <i>Coastal Premna</i> |
| Rhysotoechia (riss-o-TEEK-ee-a) robertsonii | <i>Robert's Tuckeroo</i> |
| Santalum (SANT-al-um) lanceolatum | <i>Sandalwood</i> |
| Sarcopteryx (sar-COP-ter-ix) martyana | |
| Symplocos (SIM-plok-os) paucistaminea | <i>Hazelwood</i> |
| Synima (sin-I-ma) macrophylla | <i>Topaz Tamarind</i> |
| Syzygium (siz-IDG-ee-um) suborbiculara | <i>Forest Satinash</i> |
| Terminalia (ter-min-AIL-ee-a) sericocarpa | <i>Damson</i> |
| Waterhousia hedraioophylla | <i>Gully Satinash</i> |
| Xanthastemon (zanth-0-STEEM-on) chrysonthus | <i>Golden Penda</i> |

NATIVE TREES IN FRUIT IN JANUARY

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Barringtonia (barr-ing-TO-nee-a) calyprata | <i>Mango Pine</i> |
| Cryptocarya triplinervis | <i>Brown Laurel</i> |
| Cupaniopsis (keu-pay-nee-OP-sis) anacardioides | <i>Beach Tamarind</i> |
| Dysoxylum (dis-OX-il-um) gaudichaudianum | <i>Ivory Mahogany</i> |
| Gmelino (mel-I-na) fasciculiflora | <i>Northern White Beech</i> |
| Lophostemon suasedons | <i>Swamp Mahogany</i> |
| Nauclea (NAW-clee-a) | <i>Leichhardt Tree</i> |
| Polyscias australiana | |
| Randi fitzalani | <i>Brown Gardenia</i> |
| Rhus (Russ) taitensis | |
| Scolopia (scol-O-pee-a) braunii | |
| Syzygium (siz-IDG-ee-um) angophoroides | |
| Syzygium forte | |
| Syzygium tierneyanum | <i>River Cherry</i> |

The Seed list for the Johnstone Shire area was carried out by Kylie Freebody over a five-year period and is maintained by WTTFS Green Reserve. Presented to Mission Beach Bulletin by Bernie Crowe

Two Caterpillars were chomping on grass in a garden when a large butterfly went overhead. One Caterpillar looked at the other and said, "You'd never get me up in one of those!"

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ON THE VILLAGE GREEN Mission Beach

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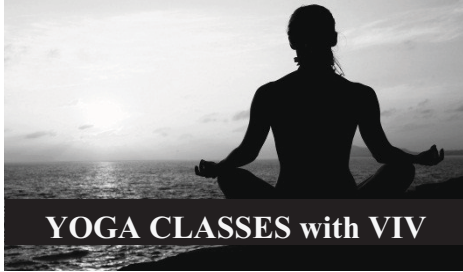
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a
Very Happy Christmas*





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Thursday (General)

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TULLY

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You cannot change someone for the better by holding a grudge.
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Attend 1 or all 4 - discounts apply

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Each session is provided with an optional 1 hour one-on-one session at your place of business (extra charge)

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Location: Mission Beach

Price: \$88 per session - \$128 with one-on-one session
\$308 for all four sessions - \$430 with one-on-one sessions

To register your interest and request further information please email Sue Wickes at suewickes@gmail.com or call 4068 9873

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cyclone season/garden cleanups

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- all bins 4m long
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MISSION BEACH VETERINARY SERVICES

36 Cassowary Drive, Wongaling Beach
 (In the Wongaling Beach Library Complex)

TRADING HOURS

Monday 1:00pm – 4:30pm

Friday 1:00pm – 4:30pm

If your pet needs a Prescription Diet or medication call through your order and collect from the Mission Beach Clinic during trading hours.
 Phone 4068 1726 to place an order or make an appointment.

DO YOU NEED

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Jan Watson Certified Iyengar Yoga Teacher

Progress Hall, Porters Promenade

| Classes | Cost |
|---|--|
| Saturdays : Beginners 10:00am – 11:30am (except school holidays) | Casual : \$15.00 5-class Pass : \$60.00 |
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 email: yogajan@yogac.com.au

If you want others to be happy,
 practice compassion
 If you want to be happy,
 practice compassion.

Dalai Lama



Are you a writer, or
 someone who would
 like to learn more
 about writing?

The Licuala Writers Group is a friendly group of wordsmiths of all levels, who meet one day a month from 1pm - 3pm at either the C4 Environment Centre or the CRACA office and gallery in Tully for discussions, practical workshops and skill-sharing.

No charge, -
 Tea and coffee provided.
 All are Welcome

For more information,
 phone June on 4068 6098

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"Never believe that a few caring people can't change the world.
 For, indeed, that's all who ever have."
 —Margaret Mead

ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Spirit Catholic Church
 Webb St. Wongaling Beach
 Every 2nd Sunday at 10 am
 Dean Newman 4068 7219

NEEDING A REST?

Remember the Sabbath Day

Seventh Day Adventist Church and Sabbath School Times
 9.30 am - 12 noon every Saturday Patrick Street, Tully

HOLY SPIRIT CATHOLIC CHURCH

Webb St. Wongaling Beach
 MASS TIMES
 1st Sunday of the month 8.30 am
 All other Sundays 7.00 am

MISSION BEACH WORSHIP CENTRE Cassowary Drive

UNITING CHURCH WORSHIP TIMES
 Sundays 8.00 a.m. (with Sunday School)
 LUTHERAN CHURCH WORSHIP TIMES
 1st Sunday of month 10.00 am
Find yourself in church this Sunday

MISSION BEACH FAMILY CHURCH

Meets every Sunday at Mission Beach Primary School
 at 6 pm
 in FELLOWSHIP with the ASSEMBLIES of GOD

**Mud thrown
 — is ground lost.**

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

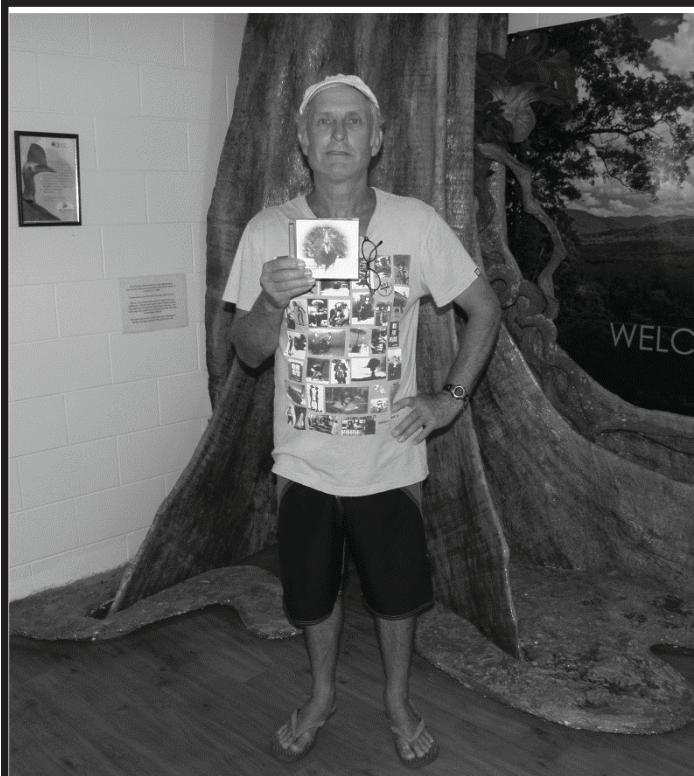
Community for Coastal and Cassowary Conservation

If you enjoy meeting people and care about the environment, why not consider becoming a Volunteer at the C4 Environment Centre

We have a great display centre and nursery to become involved with and also plenty of other positions which you may like to learn or be able to help with.

This is an opportunity to become involved in a Community Organisation dealing with local environmental issues.

If you are interested to learn more, and help educate others about our unique environment, please phone the Centre on 40687179.



Nick Wallwork,
a local of Mission Beach and a volunteer at C4
has written a song called 'CASSOWARY'.

His friend, Andy Tainsh recorded and sang the
song and it is now for sale at C4 Environment
Centre, with all proceeds going towards
Lot 66 Buyback—

Thankyou Nick and Andy, for your time,
generosity and this great song.

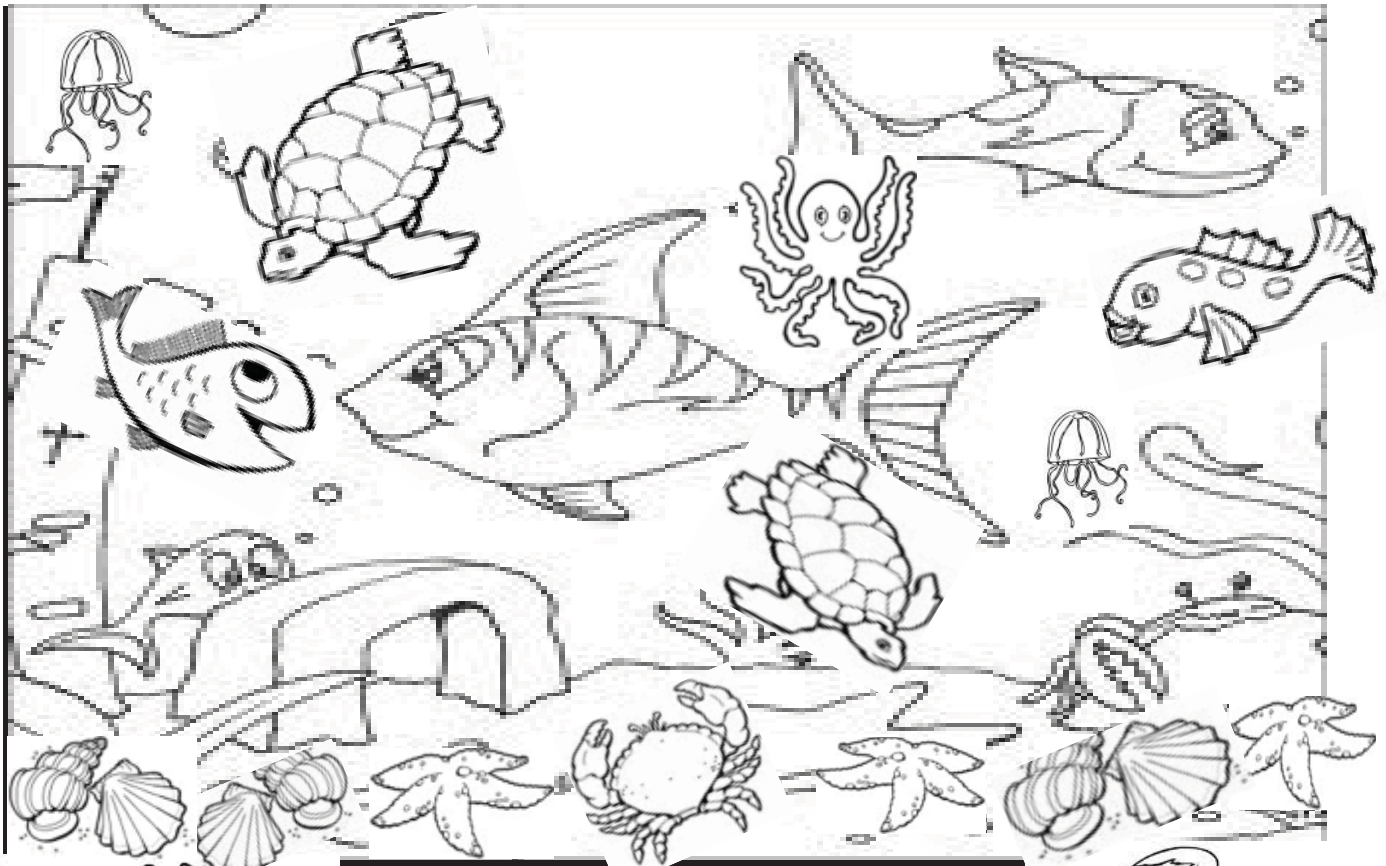
The Cassowary song has a very catchy tune and
is also suitable for children.

For just \$10 it would make a great addition to
the Christmas stocking.



Did you know:- that as far back as 1946, there were expressions of concern for the survival of the Cassowary? That although the Cassowary became a major tourist attraction with industries capitalising with the use of the Cassowary Symbol in advertising. It wasn't until 1986, after cyclone Winifred, that the plight of the Cassowary caught public attention when the much publicised feeding campaign by Q.N.P.W.S., and the cyclone story generated national and international interest.

From Crome and Moore 1988



Question:—Why is the letter T like an island?
 Answer:—Because it is in the middle of water.

Question:— How do you make seven even?
 Answer:— Take away the S.

Question:—What did one eye say to the other?
 Answer:— Between you and me something smells.



Puzzle Verse

Can you fit the underlined words correctly into the grid?
 One letter has already been entered to get you started.

Will he Bite?

by Duncan Mackellar

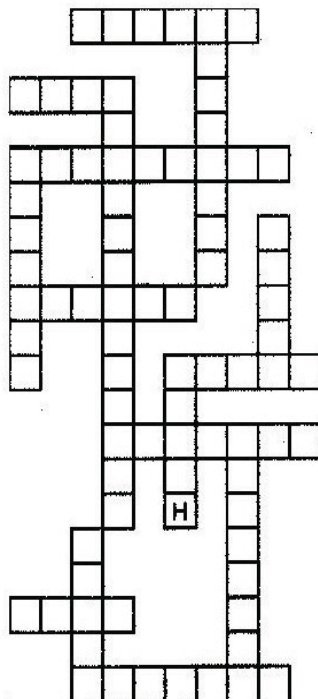
I heard them say the other day
 As their boat came rowing by,
 That I was old and my blood was cold,
 It brought a tear to my eye.

They laughed and said I was ugly
 And my teeth looked sharp and mean.
 I know there's a few, I need them to chew,
 But I keep them exceptionally clean.

They said my skin was horrible.
 All muddy and slimy and vile.
 As they drew near, they cowered in fear,
 When I tried to give them a smile.

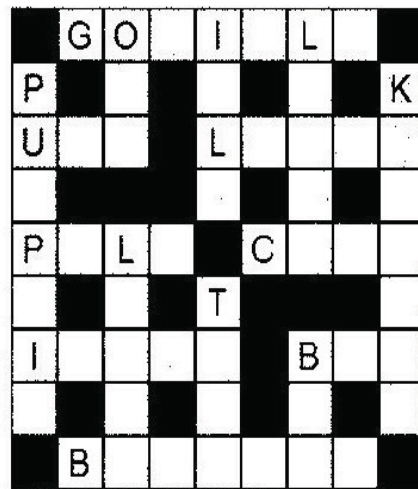
They poked and prodded with pointy sticks
 And said what a big mouth I had.
 That's my style, I'm a crocodile.
 Now really, is that so bad?

Then they leaned over the side of the boat
 And someone enquired: "Will he bite?"
 After what had been said, I lifted my head
 And thought to myself, "I just might!"



ALPHA-CROSS

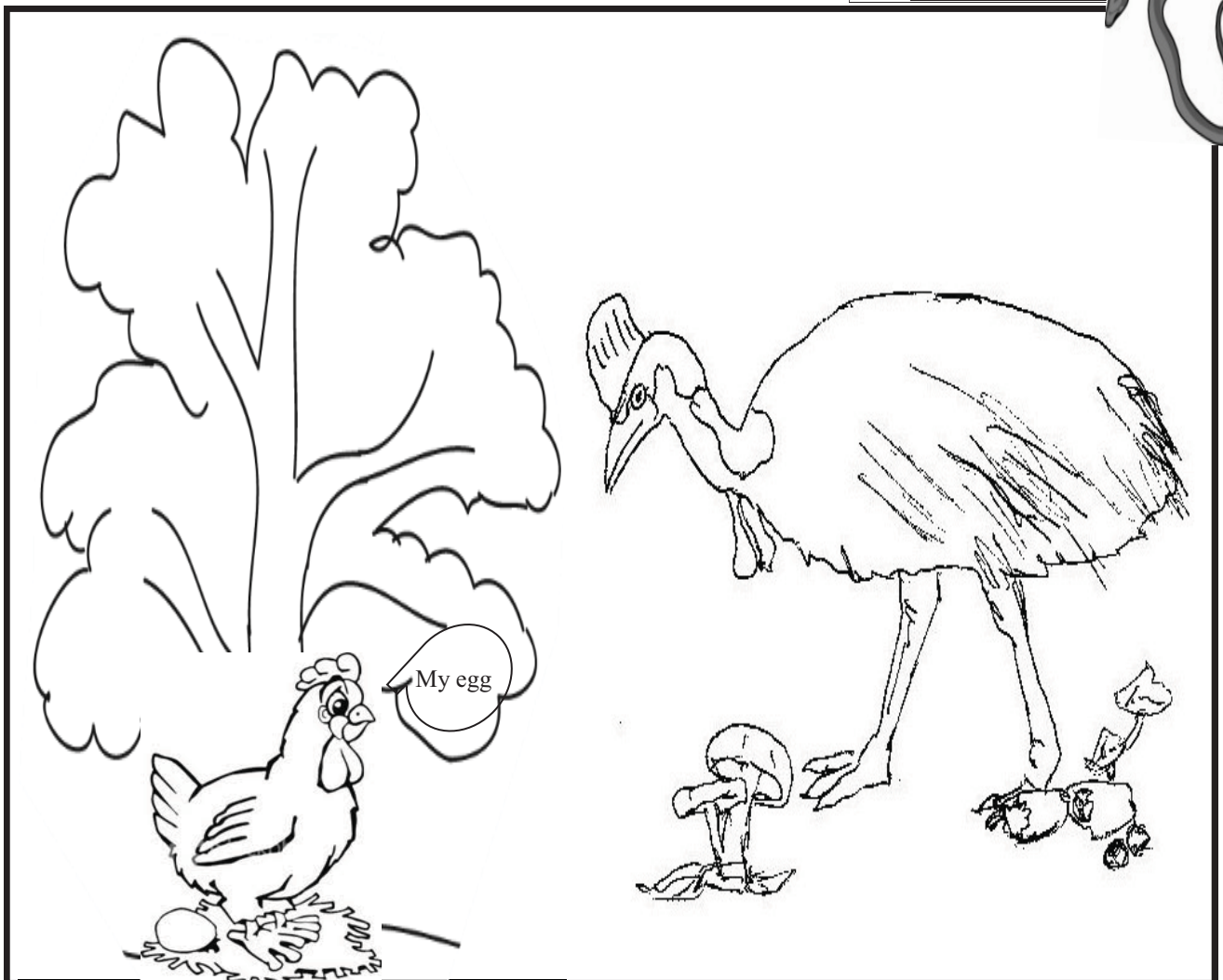
The first letter of each answer appears next to its clue in alphabetical order. All the first letters have been entered into the grid. Can you complete the puzzle?



- B. Nocturnal mammal (3)
- B. Insect (3)
- B. Below (7)
- C. Gossip (4)
- G. Large ape (7)
- I. Small island (4)
- I. Mediterranean country (5)
- K. Type of falcon (7)
- L. Spear (5)
- L. Go away (5)
- L. Midday meal (5)
- O. Possess (3)
- P. Part of the hand (4)
- P. Large fruit often seen at Halloween (7)
- T. Sort (4)
- U. Large vase (3)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| FINISH | 99 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 91 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 88 | 89 | 90 | |
| 80 | 79 | 78 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 71 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 40 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 |
| 27 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| START | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

Course
black
Behind the
green
Is it there
Is it not
Movement
Head of
colour rises
Stares
Turns with
dignity
Then
is gone



LOCAL BIRDS

PAPUAN FROGMOUTH

Location and Habitat

north-eastern Australia from Cape York south to the vicinity of Townsville. rainforests to woodlands to swamps to scrub with trees

Description

Larger head with cream eyebrows and big red eyes. As with all frogmouths they have a bristly feathered tuft over its bill and an extremely long tongue that is forked Their wings are darker

Activities

It is sedentary, living in pairs that maintain permanent feeding territories of about 20 to 30 hectares

Feeding

They hunt somewhat larger prey.

Nesting & Breeding

Breeding occurs from August to January . The nest a shallow saucer of sticks in a tree fork normally contains just the 1 egg. Both parents help out with all the parental duties



BRAHMINY KITE

The Brahminy Kite derives its name from the Brahmin caste of India, where in certain systems of belief, the bird is held sacred. Also called the Red Backed-Sea Eagle (although it is not an Eagle but a Kite) the Brahminy can be found in coastal areas from northern Australia through to New Guinea Indonesia and the Solomon Islands up to India and southern China.

An inhabitant of river deltas and mangroves, the Brahminy Kite is both a scavenger and hunter of small animals, frogs, snakes, fish and crabs.

They build a large nest using materials like sticks, seaweed and driftwood, lined with a variety of materials such as lichens, bones, seaweed and even paper. Both parents incubate the eggs and raise their young.



CASSOWARY

The Cassowary is the largest of our local birds and is one of the most spectacular bird in the rainforest. They mainly eat fruits of the rainforest but will eat fungi, insects and small animals and when food is scarce even dirt. The Cassowary plays a major roll in keeping the rainforests growing by dispersing the seeds from the fruit eaten around for new growth. Although the Cassowary is so large it is hard to see them in the rainforest if it doesn't want to be seen. One could walk within a couple of metres of a Cassowary and not see it, as their colouring is perfect for the rainforest and if it doesn't want to be seen it will stand quietly, hidden behind the foliage until you pass. The young Cassowaries with their brown colourings camouflage well with the understorey of the rainforest and they too will stand silently until danger passes.

Did you know, that to sleep, a young Cassowary will lay stretched out as if flattening itself into the ground? Sometimes stretching their legs out and their heads back as if dead and they are very hard to see while in that position as they blend very well with the brown leaf matter on the forest floor.

The male Cassowary is never very far from his young and he will not fully relax until all his chicks are around him and settled. He will sit but watch his chicks while they wander around feeding, playing or exploring but once his chicks have settled , he too will sink further to the ground with his head tilted forward and sleep.



A Cassowary, if use to human contact, may seem friendly but one must remember it is wild and as with all wild animals should be treated with respect, for its safety as well as your own.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Thankyou for being interested in becoming a C4 member.

C4 activities are run entirely by volunteers and we need your help to continue this valuable work.

C4's Aims and Objectives are to:-

- * Implement the Cassowary Recovery plan;
- * Identify and ensure the retention of environmentally significant areas;
- * Liaise with all levels of Government and have input into the social, economic and environmental well- being of Mission Beach:
- * Maintain a heightened community awareness of environmental issues through education and information;
- * Maintain a Land Gift Fund to protect and secure essential Cassowary habitat;

C4 established groups to achieve these aims:-

- * Habitat
 - * Education
 - * Rural
 - * Nursery
- with representation and advice from local indigenous people (Djiru).

Volunteer Working Groups

The C4 Nursery volunteers collect and germinate seed, weed, water and maintain the nursery. They organize suitable plants for the " Home Garden" and plants needed for revegetation programs.

I would like to volunteer for the C4 Nursery _____

The Bulletin is a free publication which contains important environmental messages and other topics of interest. Bulletin volunteers can collect articles, advertising and help print and distribute publications.

I would like to help produce the Bulletin _____

Public Relations volunteers are often the first contact visitors, international and local have with C4. Volunteers meet and greet thousands of visitors each year in the Education Centre. They distribute important environmental information and sell books and other merchandise to fund the C4 initiatives.

I would like to volunteer at the Environment Centre _____

Membership and Finance volunteers are good with numbers!

They process the finances and keep track of our membership database.

I would like to help with Membership and Finance _____

Habitat volunteers review the current planning applications to ensure essential rainforest habitat is protected. The group work with planners to come up with a sensible solution so that humans and wildlife can co-exist.

I would like to help with the habitat group

Rural and Agriculture C4 volunteers deal with the environmental issues like land rehabilitation and sustainable farming methods.

I would like to help with Rural Agriculture

Advisory Panel volunteers with expertise in specific areas that could help C4, eg: law, finances, town planning etc. They may be called to give advice pertaining to specific issues.

I would like to be considered for the Advisory Panel

My area of expertise

Financial Members may not be able to volunteer for any of the activities listed but would be able to donate money from time to time

to assist in important conservation work. These donations may contribute towards legal costs, working bee materials, etc.

I would like to be a Financial Member only

Please indicate amount of time you are able to volunteer.....

Whether you become a volunteer (Active) Member and join any of the working groups--or a Financial (Non-Active) Member, we welcome you. What you do really makes the difference in our ability to provide good quality services to the community.

Membership Fees (inclusive of GST)

\$25.00 - couple / family \$12.50 - pensioner couple

\$18.00 - single \$ 6.25 - pensioner single

One off donation in recognition.....

Name/s

Address-postal

.....

Residential

.....

Email:

Phone (h).....(m).....

Signature.....

At the next Management Committee Meeting after the receipt of this application for membership, your application will be considered by the Management Committee.

Recommendation from existing member

.....

Signature

Hope you enjoy your time with us, having fun and meeting lots of people while learning more and informing others about our unique environment.

TERRAIN AT MISSION BEACH

Every few months, Terrain organises a Mission Beach Habitat Network Action Committee Meeting where government, industry and community groups seek solutions to local habitat issues. Following is a snapshot of some of the information shared at last month's meeting. The views are not necessarily those of Terrain or other organisation.

40% of habitat at Mission Beach is on private property. Some habitat owners had plans for development that are now difficult to achieve with government regulations protecting the cassowary. Farming is often compatible with cassowaries. We should reward farmers that voluntarily retain habitat. A Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) can help rural landowners secure their rights over regrowth vegetation and receive future payments for protecting regrowth. Terrain can help with PMAVs.

"Adventurous by Nature" is the new tourism brand for the tropical north so rural landowners are encouraged to explore eco-certified adventure tourism as a commercial addition to farming, e.g. habitat-friendly fruit farm tours. To an ecotourism developer, Mission Beach offers outstanding land and seascapes, iconic wildlife, Traditional Owners strongly connected to country, diverse agriculture, a community passionate about its environment and sustainable development, and sustainable economic opportunities.

Buyback may be the best option for properties with high biodiversity values (e.g. cassowary corridor), low levels of protection (e.g. zoned for development), and high levels of threat (e.g. development application lodged), if the owner is willing to sell.

Terrain's recent application for \$1.5M funds for local landholders for weed and pig control and revegetation wasn't supported by the Australian government. British documentary series "Inside Natures Giants" just shot a cassowary episode, a Japanese network is considering filming a cassowary documentary, and visiting US movie star Daryl Hannah was impressed by cassowaries. Should we be targeting the UK, Japan and US for conservation investment?

How do cassowaries cross the road? According to JCU, many stand on the roadside first to assess the situation. Background traffic noise doesn't disturb them but loud noises (e.g. trucks) do and you can't be sure which way they'll run (e.g. onto the road) when they hear a loud noise. There have been at least two cassowary hit-and-runs in recent months.

CSIRO's cassowary dung DNA project, DERM/UQ's cassowary tagging project and Liz Gallie's community cassowary identification project all complement each other in understanding cassowary populations and habitat use. CSIRO dung collection is scheduled to recommence shortly.

Some important cassowary habitat and corridors at Mission Beach are currently subject to development pressures. Council's future planning scheme could increase habitat protection.

The new State Planning Policy for Great Barrier Reef Wetlands will protect some local wetlands.

For further information, please email tonyo@terrain.org.au or phone 4043 8000.

COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

COMMUNITY FOR COASTAL & CASSOWARY CONSERVATION INC. Phone 4068 7197 c4@cassowaryconservation.asn.au

MISSION BEACH EL ARISH PROBUS CLUB

Meets 1st Wed of each month 9.30am Sth Mission Community Hall
Prospective new members and visiting Probians welcome.
John Syme, President ph 4068 008 or Beverley Tait, Secretary ph 4088 6730

MISSION BEACH COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

2nd Tues every two months at the Rainforest Room, Mission Beach Resort.

SOUTH MISSION - WONGALING BEACH NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

Meets at Frogs Hollow 5 times a year 2nd of even months except February.

MISSION BEACH ARTISTS

Sue Shannon Secretary Tel 4068 9246 Email: mbartists@qld.chariot.net.au

HIRE OF MISSION BEACH PROGRESS HALL— Tel 4068 7104

MISSION BEACH VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE - Tel 4068 7099

MISSION BEACH PARENTS & CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Meets at the school on the second Wednesday of the month at 7.30 p.m.

TULLY BRIDGE CLUB PLAYS

Mondays and Fridays at 1:00 p.m. in the Tully Bridge Club Building
Situating behind the Tully Bowling Club

MISSION BEACH LIONS CLUB INC.

2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. for 7.30 p.m.
At the Community Hall (Frogs Hollow), South Mission Beach
Men and Women Welcome. Contact Lion Don Wheatley Phone 4068 7132

MISSION BEACH LIONESS CLUB

1st Wednesday of each month for dinner at 6 p.m. Meeting at 6.45 p.m., Mission Beach Resort. Contact Sheralyn Dennis 4068 8989

ROTARY CLUB OF MISSION BEACH INC.

Scotty's Bar & Grill at 6.30 p.m. Thursdays

MISSION BEACH MEALS ON WHEELS INC—Tel 4068 7480

MISSION BEACH CRICKET CLUB

The Mission Beach Cricket Club meets at the 'Cottage' Marcs Park on the second Thursday of the month at 6.30 p.m.

TROPIC COAST BUSINESS WOMEN'S NETWORK ASSOCIATION INC.

Last Tuesday of every month at rotating venues - Cardwell, Mission Beach and Tully. Carla Godfrey 4088 6125

MISSION BEACH SENIOR LADIES AFTERNOON (SILVER THREADS)

2nd Thursday of each month at Nancy & Don Wheatley's home 90 Conch St
Word & Card Games, Afternoon Tea. ALL WELCOME. A Lioness Community Project.

CRACA - CASSOWARY REGION ARTS COUNCIL ASSOCIATION

Art Gallery and Office - Bryant St Tully Ph 40682 589

MISSION BEACH SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB— CONTACT Rose 4068 8228

MISSION BEACH GARDEN CLUB INC

Meetings held third Saturday Monthly 1-30pm various locations
Help with tropical gardening, swapping and identifying plants.
Interested? Please phone John 4068 7395 or Inez 4068 7124

MARKETS

MISSION BEACH VILLAGE MARKETS

1st and 3rd Sunday of each month

MONSTER MARKETS

Marcs Park
Last Sunday of each month

EL ARISH MARKETS

3rd Sat of the month.
EL ARISH HALL COMMITTEE
Contact Marie Carman 0438 288412

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Every second Tuesday

Changing venues - please see
<http://www.cassowarycoast.qld.gov.au/council/council-meetings-agendas-minutes/>

SERVICES

CASSOWARY SIGHTINGS

QPWS - 1300 130 372
C4 - 4068 7197

SNAKE HANDLERS

QPWS - 1300 130 372
C4 4068 7197

DOG REPORTING

40 439 140
40 302 222

POLICE

Mission Beach 4068 8422
Tully 4068 4000

AMBULANCE

131233

EMERGENCY Dial 000

Ambulance
Fire

There is only so much you can achieve before affecting your efficiency and state of mind.

Only take on what you can do — then politely, but firmly, turn down all other requests.

MARITIME WEATHER SERVICE

ALL OF QUEENSLAND 1300 360 426

MARINE WARNING 1300 360 427

An initiative of the Queensland Transport Maritime Division and the Bureau of Meteorology

Bulletin Advertising Rates

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Colour—1/8 page \$30, 1/4 page \$60, 1/2 page \$120 and full page \$240

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BINGIL BAY CAFE 4068 7146

MISSION BEACH

THE NEW DELI 0407 975 690

OCEANIA BAR & GRILL (L) 4088 6222

SHAN'S CHINESE TAKEAWAYS
& FRIES 4088 6098

PIZZARIA (BYO) 4088 6866

CAFÉ FISH BITES 4088 6089

PICCOLO PARADISO (L) (BYO) 4068 7008

FRIENDS RESTAURANT 4068 7107

JETTY RESTAURANT (L) 4088 6735

CAFÉ GECKO (BYO) 4068 7390

EARLY BIRDS COFFEE SHOP 4088 6000

100th MONKEY EAT IN
OR TAKEAWAY 4088 6004

THE SHRUBBERY (L) 4068 7803

CBLU at CASTAWAYS (L) 4068 7444

FLAME CAFÉ AND TAKEAWAY 4068 7300

WONGALING BEACH

WONGALING
LE TOUR VILLAGE 4068 8401

MISSION BEACH RESORT (L) 4068 8288

BLARNEY'S BY THE BEACH (L) 4068 8472

CAFÉ RUSTICA (L) 4068 9111

PUNJABI INDIAN TANDOORI
RESTAURANT 4068 8611

SCOTTY'S BAR AND GRILL (L) 4068 8870

NANA THAI CAFÉ (L) (BYO) 4068 9101

MILLERS BEACH BAR AND GRILL 4068 8177

SOUTH MISSION BEACH

THE ELANDRA AT MISSION
BEACH (L) 4068 8154

BEACHCOMBER TAKEAWAY 4068 8503



ALPHA-CROSS Solution

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Environment Centre



**Open Monday-Friday 10am to 4pm, Saturday 10am-1pm
Tel 4068 7197**

Porter Promenade, Mission Beach, next to the Information Centre

Visitor centre, videos, school visits, meetings etc

- C4 theatrette is a community venue
- C4 theatrette is an educational venue
- C4 theatrette is a recreational venue
- C4 theatrette is available for hire



Everyone Welcome

The Nursery...

.....realising the vision of C4



The C4 Display Centre has a wide range of books for sale. Some of these are written by local authors and a children's selection is include.

- FRUITS OF THE AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL RAINFOREST
- SLARES GUIDE TO AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, 2ND EDITION
- PLANTS OF TROPICAL NORTH QUEENSLAND
- GROW YOUR OWN BUSHFOOD
- A HANDBOOK TO AUSTRALIAN SEASHELLS
- WILD FOOD—WET TROPICS
- AUSTRALIAN CAPE YORK PENINSULA
- AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL REEF LIFE

And for the children:

- KOOKABURRA SCHOOL
- CURIOSITY OF A CLOWNFISH
- NAUTILUS 'PEARLOF THE DEEP'
- ELMO THE ORPHAN
- CASSY'S TALE
- GLISSANDRA THE GLIDER
- CASSOWARY COAST COUNT ON COUNTRY
- AUSTRALIAN FOODS



Dennis Garcia

**Also for sale
are a large range of
postcards
t-shirts
locally made
jewellery and
toys Cassowaries**

MISSION BEACH WILDCARE INC.

Provides rescue and retrieval of native animals, emergency and pre-release care, coordination of carers and access to veterinary resources. New carers and helpers are always welcome.

www.missionbeachwildcare.org

24 HOUR HOTLINE - 40687272