

**PILBARA LAND REHABILITATION GROUP**

**NEWSLETTER NO. 7**

**MAY 1995**

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## PILBARA LAND REHABILITATION GROUP

### *Minutes of meeting held on 11 April 1995 at the Karratha College Seminar Centre*

Present: Marilyn White - WAPET  
Vicki Long - Astron Environmental  
Stephen van Leeuwen - CALM (Karratha)  
Regina Flugge - Dampier Salt  
Mary Fletcher - Hamersley (Tech Services)  
David Button - Robe  
Ken Walker - Seeds of the Pilbara  
Leanne Murray - BHP Iron Ore (Port Hedland)  
Kim Messenger - Hamersley (Tech Services)  
Charles Newland - DOME (Karratha)  
David Walker - Warni Seeds  
George Bishop - Hamersley (Tom Price)  
Colin Roe - Hamersley (Paraburdoo)  
Steven Vellacott - DEP (Karratha)  
Sean Kildare - Nifty Copper (WMC)

#### Future Directions for the Group

Mary Fletcher led a general discussion on the need to revitalise the PLRG. It was generally agreed that the Group needs to broaden its scope from land rehabilitation to cover many of the other aspects of resource development environmental management.

The Group should also play a role in facilitating networking between the various members. The workshops that have been run by the Group have been highly successful and it was generally felt that there should be more workshops.

It was also the opinion of most present that these workshops should be field oriented and that they could be on a smaller scale, covering specialist topics.

If the Group were to broaden its scope, it may be necessary to undergo a name change to something like PEMG (Pilbara Environmental Management Group).

#### Newsletters

It was decided that rather than Mary continue to put out all the newsletters, they should be prepared by different people and be published more regularly.

Stephen Vellacott said that the newsletter is a good way of highlighting management issues and keeping everyone up to date with other current issues.

#### Committee

Newsletters - Marilyn White  
Meetings - Mary Fletcher  
Minutes & Correspondence - David Button

### Additional Membership

It was further discussed that if the Group were to broaden scope, other people such as oil recovery groups may be interested. Agendas set and distributed well before meetings could reflect topics such as dewatering, PCB's, oil clean-up and waste oil disposal.

### Seed Testing

Stephen van Leeuwin said that rather than sending seed to the various tertiary institutions for viability testing, the work could be carried out in the Pilbara and that perhaps a seed testing sub-committee should be formed to examine this idea. It would cost approximately \$20,000 to set up the equipment necessary to carry out this work. Such an initiative could result in both cost savings and more reliable results. Stephen will investigate the use of College facilities and equipment required for a seed testing facility.

### AMIRA

The meeting discussed in general the AMIRA Spinifex Research Project. Some of the work will be carried out in the Pilbara with Curtin conducting all field trials and Queensland University carrying out the laboratory work. Now that the scope of the AMIRA project has been to some degree amended, it was generally agreed that there was little point in pursuing the original initiative of arranging a separate research project on spinifex in the Pilbara. A number of PLRG members are connected with the sponsorship of the project so that any positive results will be able to be used in the area.

### Seed Collecting Guidelines

Stephen van Leeuwin informed the meeting that we should wait for the Wildlife Conservation Act to be endorsed by Parliament before finalising the seed collecting guidelines. The new Wildlife Conservation Act will affect seed collecting through possible changes to royalties, requirements for permission and other aspects. The topic will be revisited next meeting.

### CELM Committee

David Button reported briefly on the current activities of the WA Chamber of Mines & Energy Conservation & Land Management Committee. One item of particular interest was the presentation given to the CELM Committee by Bryan Jenkins, Head of the DEP who foreshadowed the ultimate introduction of environmental self regulation for accredited companies. Steve Vellacott enlarged on this topic, indicating that environmental self regulation was the way of the future for responsible resource development companies.

### Visit to Uralla Station

The next meeting of the PLRG will be held on the 27th & 28th of July and will include an overnight stay at Uralla Station and a tour of various rehabilitation projects in the Onslow area.

### Plant Recognition Course

It was generally agreed that the Group should run another plant recognition course. Vicki Long is going to investigate availability of resources and suitable timing for the proposed course.

Dr David Coates of CALM has applied through Meriwa for funding to conduct research into provenance variation of selected native plant species. Individual companies will be approached by Meriwa to support this research which could have considerable bearing on current seed collection practices.

Effects of Road Binder on Revegetation

Vicki Long is carrying out germination and field trials on behalf of Rainstorm Pty Ltd to determine the effects of magnesium chloride roadbinder (Dust Mag) on revegetation. She expects to have results of this investigation by the end of July.

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*What Do You Want to Be Called?*

At the meeting on 11 April 1995 there was some discussion about what the Pilbara Land Rehabilitation Group should actually be known as. The reason for this being that there are many issues in addition to rehabilitation which are common to many people in the group and which the group meetings may be ideal forums at which to discuss these issues. More practitioners may be interested in joining the group if they thought/knew that issues other than rehabilitation were covered.

The name *Pilbara Environmental Management Group (PEMG)* was suggested and it was agreed that this name be floated in the newsletter and that people be asked to vote/have their say about a name change for the group.

Please fill in the slip below and return it to Mary Fletcher at the address on the front of this newsletter before the next meeting on 27/28 July 1995. No answer will be taken to mean that you have no objection to the name of the group being changed to *Pilbara Environmental Management Group (PEMG)*. The new name of the group (if any) will be decided at the next meeting.

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I \_\_\_\_\_ think that the PLRG **should not** have a name change.

I \_\_\_\_\_ have no objection to the PLRG becoming the PEMG.

I \_\_\_\_\_ think that the PLRG **should** have a name change and that the new name should be \_\_\_\_\_.

## *What Do You Want In Your Newsletter?*

While you are in the mode of thinking about the PLRG and what you want/expect out of it, how about giving a bit of thought about what you would like to see in the newsletters. Newsletters currently contain: minutes of the last meeting and information about the next meeting of the group, reports presented at meetings, excerpts of interesting articles from other publications, information about upcoming courses and other miscellaneous bits and pieces.

If there is anything else in particular which you would like to see in the newsletter please jot it down on a piece of paper and send it to Mary Fletcher at the address on the front of this newsletter, or give Mary or Marilyn a call at the numbers on the front of this newsletter.

## *The 1995 Environmental Audit Workshop*

This workshop is run by the **Centre for Professional Development**.

- Where?:                   Mercure Hotel  
                              10 Irwin Street  
                              PERTH WA 6000
- When?:                   3, 4 and 5 July 1995
- How Much?:             \$1250 per delegate. You will receive a \$150 discount if you book with the contact below and let him know that you found out about the workshop through the PLRG. There is a limit of 40 places at the workshop so book NOW!!
- Content:                 The July workshop is specific to W A legislation. If you miss this one there will be another workshop in Townsville on September 4, 5 and 6 which will cover Queensland and Western Australian legislation with particular emphasis for mining companies. See the following pages of this newsletter for more details.
- Contact:                 Matthew Cockrell or Joanne Martyn  
                              Centre for Professional Development  
                              1st Floor, 35 Cotham Road  
                              KEW, VIC 3205 AUST.  
                              Phone toll free on: 008 036 186  
                              Fax: (03) 853 7575

# Everything you need to know about an Environmental Audit

Get an expert's insight into what constitutes an Environmental Audit ... and how to conduct one. During this unique workshop, you'll discuss the issues, get 'hands-on' experience, and come away with the best Guidebook

in the business. You'll have the knowledge, the experience and the resources to undertake, oversee and evaluate an Environmental Audit in any circumstances. It's a great feeling.



## The Environmental Audit WORKSHOP PROGRAM

### DAY 1

- How Governments have reacted to environmental issues
  - environmental/pollution/planning legislation (including penalties)
  - administration (current and proposed)
  - government policies and how they are changing
- Government requirements
  - approvals
  - licences
  - permits
  - agreements
  - environmental impact assessments
  - planning permits
  - others
- Environmental Management Schemes (EMS)
  - components of EMS
  - manual and computerised systems
  - EMS systems
- Environmental Audits
  - definition
  - history
  - types
  - environmental audit systems including computerised systems and rating systems
  - objectives
  - protocols
  - conducting an environmental audit
  - environmental audit follow-up — the 'after sales service'
  - case studies of environmental audits already carried out for industry and governments
- Workshop
  - review of the environmental audit protocol to be used in the Day 2 training program

### DAY 2

Delegates will conduct a trial environmental audit on a composite industrial facility or mine by way of colour slides taken during actual audits. In this way, the most extensive exposure to actual situations is achieved in the classroom environment while the trainer is able to impart his wide experience and explain each situation in detail. Delegates will be divided into small groups and will conduct a practical audit on a composite facility or mine using the protocol provided and documentation presented by the trainer. A detailed examination of the site will be conducted using a site plan and colour slides, this enables the delegates to participate in a practical walk through of the site without leaving the classroom.

### DAY 3

Each of the small groups of delegates will prepare a detailed report on that part of the audit nominated by the trainer. The reports will include findings and recommendations developed by the trainees. Each group will present its audit findings and recommendations verbally, in the sequence of the protocol provided, so that the class builds up a composite picture of the environmental status of the site.

### SESSION TIMES EACH DAY

Seminar starts	9.00 a.m.
Morning tea	10.30 to 11.00 a.m.
Lunch	12.30 to 1.30 p.m.
Afternoon tea	3.00 to 3.30 p.m.
Workshop finishes	5.00 p.m.

### ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT GUIDEBOOK *plus first year of updates*

An essential component of the program. Usually priced at \$275, you receive this full service with your registration — at no extra cost.

Great take home value with all the working tools you require to conduct an Environmental Audit

Complete with a unique self-audit protocol, the Environmental Audit Guidebook contains an extensive audit program — detailed checklists and questions designed to save you time and focus your

attention on the critical environmental issues that directly affect your own and your clients' business.

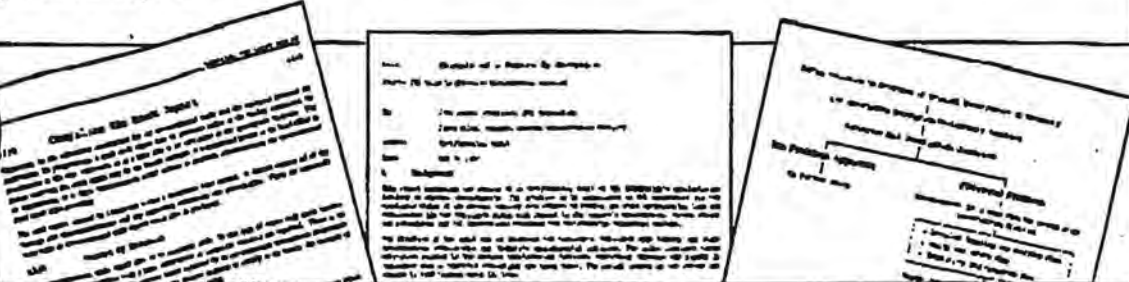
This Guidebook also provides the basis for an environmental improvement program through generic strategies and indicators. Updated when laws change, this is the only system of its type available in Australia.



Centre for Professional Development (Aust) Pty Ltd ACN 006 964 076  
1st Floor, 35 Cotham Road Kew, VIC 3101. Tel: 008 036 186 or (03) 853 0600 Fax: (03) 853 0342

# Graham A. Brown - Expert Presenter and Author

Graham A. Brown, M.Sc., FAusIMM is an independent environmental consultant with over 20 years experience, including the conduct of over 100 Australian-located environmental audits in the past four years. Accredited as a Principal Environmental Auditor under the UK-based Environmental Auditor Registration Scheme, Graham has been certified as an Accredited Safety Auditor - Environment Protection by the International Safety Rating Council (USA) and is the author of Environmental Audit Guidebook and Environmental Awareness and Obligations - An Australian Management Perspective.



## THREE EASY WAYS TO REGISTER



**CALL**  
Matthew Cockerell  
008 036 186



**FAX** your completed registration form to  
(03) 853 7575



**POST** your completed registration form to The Registrar  
Centre for Professional Development  
Reply Paid 20  
1st Floor, 35 Cotham Road, Kew, VIC 3101

## REGISTRATION FORM

**Yes,** I wish to register for the Environmental Audit Workshop

- NEWCASTLE 27, 28, 29 March
- BRISBANE 7, 8, 9 June
- MELBOURNE 24, 25, 26 July
- SYDNEY 23, 24, 25 October

### Registration Details

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Position: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Firm: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tel: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Day Environmental Audit Workshop including copy of Environmental Audit Guidebook plus first year's updates @ \$1250 per Delegate (item 58970)
- No thank-you, I am unable to attend the Workshop but wish to subscribe to the Environmental Audit Guidebook Service @ \$275 (including first year of the Update Service) (item 14104)

I enclose my cheque made payable to  
Centre for Professional Development for \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 OR debit my  Bankcard  Visa  MasterCard  
 Card No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cardholders Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiry: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Please photocopy this form if you wish to nominate additional Delegates.

**REGISTRATION:** Between 8.30 a.m. and 9.00 a.m. on Day 1. Comprehensive course materials may be collected at that time from the registration desk. The registration fee includes all sessions and materials, morning and afternoon teas, lunch.

**CONFIRMATION:** Formal confirmation will be mailed to delegates if registration and payment are received by Centre for Professional Development at least seven full days before each seminar. Otherwise registration will be confirmed by telephone or fax. Anyone who has not received confirmation of their registration by letter, telephone or fax should contact the Registrar at CPD to ascertain whether a place has been reserved for them.

### CONTACT: MATTHEW COCKERELL

Printed by The Cleveland Printing Company Pty Ltd 33 Botolph Street Keysborough VIC 3173

**CANCELLATIONS:** Will only be accepted if received in writing seven full days before the start of each seminar. The refund will consist of the registration fee less 15% service charge. Substitution of Delegates is permitted before the commencement of the seminar. Please notify the Registrar at CPD.

**TELEPHONE CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS:** Places for this seminar may also be booked by telephone. Call CPD on 008 036 186 with your credit card details and your registration will be confirmed immediately.

Please return this form with your payment to:  
 The Registrar - Centre for Professional Development  
 Reply Paid 20, 1st Floor, 35 Cotham Road Kew, VIC 3101  
 Tel: (03) 853 0600 or 008 036 186 Fax: (03) 853 0342

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## *Environmental Law Update*

*(Parker & Parker solicitors)*

### *Ensuring Adequate Due Diligence*

A recent survey by Coopers and Lybrand (AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT REVIEW August Issue) indicates that senior officers of Australian companies are less aware than they were in 1993 of both corporate and personal liability under environment legislation.

Although 30% of the nation's executives are not sufficiently aware of the potential for personal environmental liability, more organisations are now implementing environmental audits.

Australia does not have environmental legislation as tough as that in the US and Germany, but environmental prosecution is costly, time consuming and creates negative publicity. Due diligence is the key to increasing awareness of environmental obligations and minimising the risks of fines and clean-up costs.

The concept of due diligence involves taking active steps and practical measures to ensure that a company is following best practices in the management of its various duties and responsibilities, particularly under the Trade Practices Act, the Corporations law and environmental legislation.

Due diligence promotes compliance with environmental legislation and also helps to minimise losses where breaches do occur.

Apart from the costs of environmental clean-ups and the time and money involved in defending environmental prosecutions, there is much to be gained (or lost) in preserving (or failing to preserve) a clean, green corporate image.

A properly implemented due diligence program will audit compliance with environmental laws. The audit will assess risks against the framework of relevant legislation and clearly identify the effect on a company's operation. Site contamination and waste disposal are two obvious areas.

A commitment to the costs of compliance and the establishment of reporting and control mechanisms are essential elements of an environmental due diligence program.

An ongoing due diligence program will include:

- identification and assessment of relevant environmental issues and risks;
- a detailed understanding of the effect of relevant legislation;
- an assessment of current compliance;
- allocation of responsibilities within the corporate structure for identifying and evaluating liabilities, risks, hazards and compliance requirements'



- implementing controls and monitoring systems;
- preparing compliance manuals to reflect standards for compliance and ongoing improvement of environmental management programs’;
- implementation of education and training programs;
- outlines of procedures for reporting environmental incidents document retention and record storage;
- establishment and rehearsal of emergency procedures; and
- creating policies and timetables for the continuing review of operational aspects of the program.

Environmental regulation will become tougher in Australia as governments are pressured to meet international standards for the control of pollution and waste disposal

Companies which adopt best practices in accordance with international standards will have already established environmental due diligence programs.

Companies which have not done so should consider beginning the programs immediately.

Due diligence, properly implemented, will ensure that environmental obligations are carefully analysed to conform with legislation and the minimisation of environmental risks.

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### ***Illegal Immigrants in the Ballast***

At least 15 varieties of fish, worms, molluscs, seaweed and toxic algae have arrived in Australian waters in the ballast water of cargo ships. This water is taken on in overseas ports to balance large ships sailing to Australia without cargo. On arrival, this water is discharged into Australian ports and the cargo loaded. If conditions are right, whatever is alive in that imported water can grow, breed and spread.

Already predatory fish which may threaten native ones have been found in several harbours, exotic mussels have blocked water pipes, seaweed is out-competing native species and seastars which feed on shellfish (and breed rapidly) are threatening shellfish fisheries in Tasmania. With about 66 million tonnes of ballast water, 58 million tonnes from overseas, being discharged into Australian ports each year the problem needs to be addressed. Guidelines now recommend that ships take on ballast water in deep water because oceanic organisms are less likely to survive in ports. Other possibilities are to heat or chemically treat the water or to store it on arrival for treatment. If you find any unusual species which you suspect are foreign, please contact the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service or the health department of your local council.

*and for those of you concerned about the amount of dust generated from your operations here is some food for thought.....*

### ***Pumping Iron In the Pacific***

Could boosting the ocean's iron levels really prevent global warming?

The theory is that in many parts of the ocean, lack of iron restricts the growth of algae. Add enough iron, the argument goes and the algae will grow and multiply, soak up excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and so reduce the greenhouse effect.....

In the early 1980's, scientist studying bubbles of air trapped deep in Antarctic ice sheets discovered that the Earth's atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> took a dramatic nose dive in the last ice age. Since then, many explanation have been put forward but none has been completely satisfactory.....

One of the most promising suggestions, the so-called "iron hypothesis", came from a suggestion first made in the 1920's and then resurrected in the 1980's by the late John Martin of Moss Landing Marine Laboratories in California. He pointed out that there are large regions of the ocean where essential nutrients such as nitrate, phosphate or silicate are plentiful, and yet marine algae (phyto-plankton) are very scarce. In these same area, he realised, iron - important for cell growth - tends to be in short supply.

Martin suggested that if the level of iron increased, this could trigger spurts of algal growth, at lease until the other available nutrients were used up. And because algae take up CO<sub>2</sub> when they photosynthesise, more iron could mean more photosynthesis and so less CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.....

Martin pointed out that the ice ages were much drier and dustier than the present, and wondered if large amount of iron-rich dust from the continents might have been blown out to sea then. The idea caused considerable excitement but proved hard to test.....

The breakthrough came last year when Andrew Watson and James Ledwell reported the use of a harmless chemical tracer call sulphur hexaflouride (SF<sub>6</sub>). When SF<sub>6</sub> is added to sea water, it can be measured at minuscule concentrations and so used to track water movements with great accuracy. By mixing together the iron and SF<sub>6</sub> and adding it to sea water oceanographers would be able to use the tracer to track the fertilised patch of water in the ocean.

In November last year, 40 scientists from 15 American and British institutions set sail for the Pacific with the tracer.....

Almost immediately following commencement of the experiment it became obvious that the iron fertilisation was working. By the third day of the experiment, the amount of chlorophyll had doubled and plant production, a measure of how quickly the phytoplankton were taking up CO<sub>2</sub> had tripled....

But towards the end of the third day something had gone wrong.....the initial furious spurt of growth by the plankton began to level off, and over the next week the total biomass increased by only a factor of two.....

Careful microscopic examination of the samples on board the ship revealed that zooplankton grazers were enjoying the success of the iron experiment - they had descended on the algae and were eating it as quickly as it grew.....

It was also discovered that after day three, the iron concentrations measured in the fertilised patch were lower, suggesting that the fertiliser had either been taken up in organic material, and so could not be measured by the analytical technique, or was lost from the system, perhaps from sinking into deeper waters. Even so, in plant biomass, by the end of the ninth day had grown to the equivalent of fifty 43-metre trees.

Surprisingly though, this growth did not translate into a significant uptake of CO<sub>2</sub> by the algae..... While the experiment had confirmed that iron could stimulate plankton growth, it did not suggest that a single addition of iron would influence atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.....

Another experiment is currently being planned to answer the questions raised during the first experiment.

*Taken from New Scientist, 3 December 1994, 32 - 35*

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*Taken from the Australian Journal of Botany, 1994, 42, 687 - 703*

## ***Effects of Supplementary Soil Nutrients on Hummock Grasses***

*B. L. Rice<sup>A</sup>, M. Westoby<sup>A</sup>, G. F. Griffin<sup>B</sup> and M. H. Friedel<sup>B</sup>*

<sup>A</sup> School of Biological Sciences and Research Unit for Biodiversity and Bio resources, Macquarie University, NSW 2109, Australia.

<sup>B</sup> CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Ecology, P.O. Box 2111, Alice Springs, NT 0871, Australia.

Hummocks of *Triodia basedowii* Environmental. Pritz, *T pungens* R. Br. and *Plectrachne schinzii* Henr. were treated with ash and with standard and high applications of slow-release fertiliser. Following rain and the ensuing growth and flowering, the soils and the hummocks were sampled for biomass and for nutrient content, and compared to controls. In a similar but separate experiment, seed set in inflorescences was assessed for hummocks treated with standard fertiliser application, for hummocks treated by removal of neighbouring hummocks, and for controls. In the absence of nutrient addition, total topsoil nitrogen concentration was higher under hummocks than outside. The absolute amount of phosphorus in the hummock itself was insufficient to account for the depletion of phosphorus in topsoil under the hummock. Available soil phosphorus was about 1 - 4% of total phosphorus, and was generally highest towards the edge of hummocks. Additions of ash did not significantly affect soil nutrients, while addition of fertiliser produced substantial increases in total nitrogen and in available and total phosphorus. The increases did not extend to the area surrounding the hummock. The increases in soil nutrients did not result in significant increases in new green growth, or in inflorescence biomass or number. However, nutrients appear to have been taken up into the plants, including into old tissue, because there were increases in nutrient concentration in plant tissues, which sometimes were statistically significant and sometimes not. In the second experiment, neither increased soil nutrients nor removal of neighbours increased the number of inflorescences produced, or the proportion of florets that gave rise to filled grain.



**Exciting places -  
exciting projects**

Are you thinking of travelling? Do you want to help the environment on your journey?

ATCV Western Australia is now offering projects in the Pilbara - at the Millstream - Chichester and Karijini National Parks. Projects include:

biological surveys, aquatic weed removal and walking track construction. Closer to Perth projects are planned in the Perth Zoo creating new exhibits for Australian fauna: river bank stabilisation near Fremantle; wetland creation near Bunbury and constructing the Bibbulmun track near Denmark. The Travelling Landcare Show will be in the Southern Cross area where salinity is a growing problem. A number of other projects are in the pipeline, ring us before you plan your Western Australia holiday!

\* \* \* \* \*

**Interpretive Walk Trail to summit Mt Bruce, Karijini National Park**

Mt Bruce is the second highest mountain in Western Australia and is a popular destination for visitors to Karijini National Park. The current trail up the northern face of the mountain has become increasingly unstable and is now dangerous to climbers. Erosion and environmental damage are of major concern. The new trail will scale the western spur of Mt Bruce. The views from this ridge, as you make your way to the summit are awe inspiring, and include excellent views over the Marandoo mining operation. The trail will be on a par with many overseas and certainly one of the best hiking trails in Western Australia, providing spectacular views and a challenging climb. This is a three month project commencing March 7, 1995. Transport can be provided from Perth or travellers may like to meet in Karratha or at the Karijini National Park. You can participate for two week modules if travelling from Perth or for shorter periods if you provide your own transport. Opportunities to explore the National Park and interpretation of the natural and cultural features will be provided. Ring the ATCV office in Perth to book your place.

**ROD SAFSTROM  
MANAGER**

Be involved in ATCV's 1995 program:

**CAPEL WETLANDS CENTRE**

ATCV will be building on its previous work at the Capel Wetlands Centre this year. Work includes revegetation, habitat construction and the building of walking tracks.

**CONFIRMED DATES:** March 3-6, April 21-25

**PILBARRA PROJECTS**

Four separate projects are planned for this area, but three are yet to be confirmed and actual projects may vary. Most projects run for two weeks. Work includes assistance with biological survey work in Karijini and Millstream National Parks, and aquatic weed removal in Millstream National Park.

**PROPOSED SCHEDULE:** June 5-16 (First project), June 19-30 (Second project), July 3-14 (Third project).

**Karajini National Park:** Building walking track to Mt Bruce. Dates: March 7 to May 7. An opportunity to work in one of WA's most spectacular national parks. This project is confirmed, but final dates have yet to be arranged.

**BIBBULMUM TRACK**

The Bibbulmun track is undergoing major upgrading, and ATCV will be involved in the clearing and site works for a new camp site near Dwellingup. This will involve site selection, layout, and construction of facilities.

**PROPOSED DATES:** Two weeks, between June 26 and July 14

**TRAVELLING LANDCARE SHOW**

After a successful trial last year, ATCV will be taking the Zoo's education program "out on the road" again, this time visiting schools around Southern Cross.

**PROPOSED DATES:** June 25-30

**PERTH ZOO**

ATCV will be assisting in the creation of new exhibits in the nocturnal house.

**PROPOSED DATES:** Weekends in May

**EAST FREMANTLE**

Tree planting on the site of the successful bank stabilisation work carried out by ATCV last year.

**PROPOSED DATES:** July 22-23, August 5-6

Please note that this is not a finalised list - further tasks may be booked or dates amended. For further information and confirmation of tasks, please contact Rod Safstrom, Sandra Maloy or James Clayton on 474 3445.

*Next Meeting*

The next meeting of the PLRG will be held at Urala Station, south of Onslow - weather permitting, since it seems to insist on continuing to rain in the area and hence keep everything under water.

The purpose of having the meeting at Urala is so that everyone can have look at the rehabilitation along the WAPET and BHP Griffin Shore Crossings and Doral Resources Tubridgi Line - inland rehabilitation. Astron Environmental (Vicki and Peter Long) have undertaken the rehabilitation on behalf of each of these companies and will lead the field trip.

At this stage the meeting is to be held on 27/28 July 1995. Further information and confirmation of dates will be forwarded closer to the date. If you would like further information about the meeting please contact Mary Fletcher at the address or phone numbers on the front of this newsletter, or Vicki Long from Astron Engineering on (091) 441 679.