

Mammal Mail

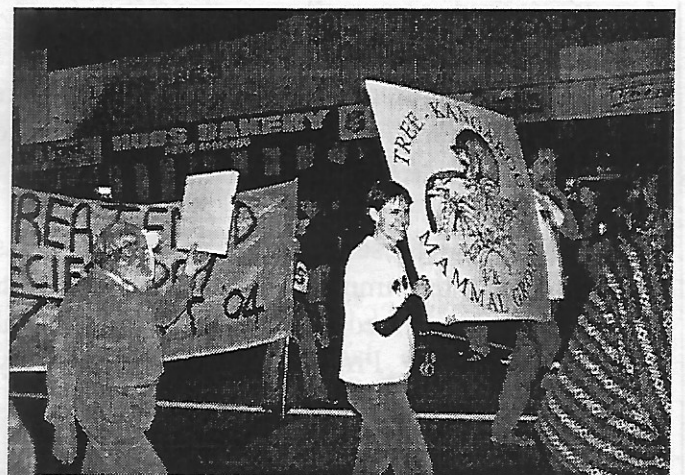
Newsletter of the Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group Inc.

September 2004

Maize Festival Parade

Two stiltwalkers dressed as bats led a group of people representing wildlife groups on the Atherton Tablelands in the Maize Festival parade in Atherton on 27th of August..

Bat-carer Jenny McLean, who helped carry the lead banner which read *Batwoman and Friends*, organised the groups' representation in the parade. Many Tablelands wildlife and tree planting groups were represented.



TKMG members Sue Mathams and Larry Crook march in the Maize Festival parade on behalf of TKMG. Larry's 3 year old daughter Chloe, also marched, clutching Lummy, her cuddly toy tree-kangaroo. Photo by Louise Shilton

Big Day Out at the Falls

An estimated 60 people attended the *Hypsi Forest Field and Information Day* held on 17th July at Malanda Falls.

Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group Project coordinator Larry Crook claimed the day as a great success. "We had an overwhelming response from people wishing to know more about the Hypsi rainforest that is characteristic of the south-east Atherton Tablelands. It is an endangered ecosystem which means there is less than 10% remaining today."

"This forest type has been named after the smallest kangaroo in the world, the Musky-rat



Botanist Kylie Freebody describes Hypsi forest at the Field Day. Photo by Sue Mathams

Kangaroo, or *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*, which lives mainly in this forest type. It is TKMG's intention to combine with other like-minded community groups to lodge an application to have this ecosystem listed at federal government level", Larry said. "This will increase the likelihood of attracting

federal funding to establish a recovery plan for the ecosystem and further funding to carry out more revegetation work”.

The speakers included Wet Tropics botanist Kylie Freebody who explained the terminology, floristics, structure and distribution of Hypsi forest.

Dr Andrew Dennis, a zoologist from CSIRO, spoke of the importance of fauna in the forest, focussing on seed dispersal and the Musky-rat kangaroo.

Ngadjon representative Ernie Raymont spoke on the cultural and historical significance to the Ngadjon people of Hypsi forest.

TKMG representative Sue Mathams explained the importance of getting Hypsi forest registered under the federal Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act.

Eacham Shire Mayor Ray Byrnes was the final speaker and expressed his gratitude to groups such as TKMG and TREAT and volunteers for their conservation work. He spoke of the Shire's new motto, 'Developing naturally', and the importance of nature tourism.

Ray then launched the TKMG Hypsi T-shirt and then fielded questions on many related topics including dogs and cats and rate rebates.

An estimated 35 people then attended the Field section of the Day at Reg and Olive Waltham's property, *The Maples*, near Millaa Millaa. People travelled on a mini-bus donated for the day by the Mareeba Environment College.

“Here people were treated to a fine afternoon tea before walking down to a TKMG tree planting site to discuss the revegetation project and its significance to the larger picture in the surrounding landscape”, said Mr Crook. “The planting is part of a network of wildlife corridors and remnant habitat linkages that are being built on three adjoining properties and an environmental reserve in the district”, he added.

TKMG and volunteers have planted almost 9000 trees on the project since 2003. “These represent 3 hectares of forest planted”, said Mr Crook. The project is funded by the Natural Heritage Trust Envirofund.

Stanton & Stanton Vegetation Mapping

TKMG has recently obtained an electronic copy of the latest version of the vegetation mapping carried out by Peter Stanton and his son David. The mapping we have for the Atherton Tablelands covers the Malanda, Tinaroo, Millaa Millaa, Ravenshoe and Atherton 1:50 000 map sheets. This data has been obtained for the purpose of producing

accurate remnant vegetation maps for the groups Hypsi project. The data is supplied by the Wet Tropics Management Authority (free of charge) and comes with a licensing agreement, valid for 12 months. If anyone would like more information about the mapping please contact Kylie Freebody or Larry Crook on 4096 8243.

T

he newly elected TKMG committee for 2004-2005 are:

President.....Tania Simmons

Secretary.....Sue Mathams

Displays/Publicity....Rhonda Winger

Vice President..... John Winter

Treasurer.....Wendy Bergen

Newsletter....Larry Crook

and three Committee members: Margit Cianelli, Lars Kazmieir and Ceinwen Edwards

TKMG President's Report, August 2004.

by Tania Simmons

I would like to especially acknowledge the TKMG 2004 committee. I felt we made a good team, considering the extra parental pressures from home with the additions of Sophie to Sue's family, Sinead to Jack Grant's, Kiah to Tania's, Ziggy to Larry's, and most recently the special addition of Amber to Wendy's crew. Special congratulations also to Lars who married Sarah in September 2004.

Sue arranged a new insurance cover through the Department of Natural Resources so that we have *FREE* insurance for all our members and volunteers. This represents a significant annual saving of more than \$1000. Lars organized some great market stalls and other information displays. He is a dedicated Tree-kangaroo researcher and ready friend – thankyou Lars. Larry prepared some great quarterly Mammal Mail newsletters and has been excellent in his dual role as project coordinator for the TKMG Hypsi project. Rhonda has enjoyed a growing role in public relations for the group and will be writing more articles for the local press to promote the groups aims. Margit has played her usual tireless role as local wildlife carer. This year she has hosted the recently formed Tree Kangaroo Carer's Group, now meeting quarterly. Many hours have been contributed over the past 12 months for our bi-monthly committee meetings. My personal thanks also to Ernie Rayment, Syb Bresolin, Joan Wright, Tony Irvine, and John Winter for their advice. I also acknowledge the recent passing of two admirable conservation workers Geoff Tracey and Doug Clague.

Membership numbers for 2004 have remained steady at about 80. The TKMG is always looking for support from new members. Please encourage your friends to join.

TKMG has continued to work for conservation of TK habitat through its role on the Mabi Forest Recovery Team. We also sit on the regional revegetation group - Southern

Atherton Tablelands Revegetation Alliance and the Wet Tropics Conservation Sector Liaison Group. In 2004, TKMG prepared lengthy contributions for the current drafting of the Wet Tropics Natural Resource Management Plan.

In recognition of the TKMG primary objective, "promoting tree kangaroos and other mammals:" we have invested in the taxidermy of an adult Tree-kangaroo specimen. The specimen is mounted in a natural pose, decorated with specially frozen local plant specimens and will be on permanent display in Malanda.

In October 2003 the TKMG continued its three way educational exchange between students from Australia, United States and Papua New Guinea. The Tree-kangaroo conservation program from Roger Williams Park Zoo in Providence Rhode Island funds this unique educational program that links children across the world for a conservation cause. We look forward to working again with the students from Herberton State School in more conservation based educational experiences for our local kids.

The TKMG has enjoyed an astounding range of very informative speakers and presentations in our regular bimonthly talks at the Malanda Hotel. All our guest speakers volunteer their time and knowledge and many travel long distances. The Bat Forum held in May 2004 was a particular success, discussing the vexed issue of managing flying foxes in the agricultural/ecological interface. Special thanks are extended to the English family for their ongoing support supplying our meeting venue.

Projects

The Cape York Possums project, coordinated by John Winter, has turned up some interesting findings on possums in Cape York. There have been the reassuring repeated sightings of possums in most historical

locations. In addition, some new locations were recorded and there were some, yet to be explained, apparent disappearances from the odd site. We look forward to the release of the Cape York Possum video set for release in October.

The TKMG Hypsi project run by Larry has put Hypsi Forest on the agenda for a concerted education campaign. Hypsi Forest, like the now well known Mabi Forest, is a local endangered rain forest type threatened with extinction, primarily due to past clearing and current threats of declining remnant quality, weeds and so on. The Hypsi project community tree plantings have seen an incredible 7000 trees planted. Well done to the small but dedicated tree planting team and especially to our participating landholders.

Ashley Keunzi, a visiting School for International Training student from Cairns, received valuable assistance from Lars with her independent study project. Ashley was collecting information regarding plants used by Tree-kangaroos in remnant and replanted areas on Ross Chapman's farm.

A few final additional thankyou's:

1. Maureen, Editor of the Eacham Times for printing all our articles and photos.

2. QPWS for their contribution to the production of the newsletter.

3. Malcolm and Rebel for selling all our merchandise in the Fairy Shop over the years; t-shirts, bags, etc. Congratulations and best wishes for your new stores in Mareeba.

4. Jane and Alex from the Tree Kangaroo Café: for supporting our community education displays. Best wishes in your new ventures.

I welcome the new committee and ask them to continue their enthusiastic and energetic work towards a greater awareness of the amazing wildlife in our local area and the need to understand and conserve it.

With local wildlife and scenery ranking most highly as the reasons why tourists pay to visit north Queensland, there are more than ecological and environmental reasons for promoting and retaining habitat.

Enjoy some time with our local wildlife

Tania Simmons

Meeting Updates

SATRA – Southern Atherton Tablelands Revegetation Alliance – 14th July 2004

Meeting attended by Kylie Freebody

- This is an informal group with membership including TREAT, ESCRU (Eacham Shire Community Revegetation Unit), BRICMA, TKMG, MUJCLA and East Tinaroo Landcare Group (Lower Peterson Creek).
- SATRA has received paperwork from FNQ NRM Ltd confirming their successful application for Interim Funding (\$53,000). This money will

be spent on a combined group project at Peterson Creek.

- The Alliance discussed recently approved and newly proposed Envirofund revegetation projects submitted by the various member groups.
- Ernie Rayment and Karen Stevens of the Ngadjon Mitcha Jimma Ma Aboriginal Corporation (office in Catherine St, Malanda – ph: 40 966622) requested more communication regarding projects with the Traditional Owners. Certain protocols should be adhered to, including the request for a Traditional

Owners to be present at breaking of the ground once an application is approved. The Ngadjonjii are keen to open up more avenues for working side by side with groups on these projects.

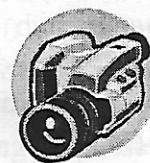
**SATRA – Southern Atherton Tablelands
Revegetation Alliance – 8th September 2004**
Meeting attended by Larry Crook

The group discussed the suggestion put forward by Barbara Lansky (President TREAT) that SATRA become a sub-funding body administering devolved grants on behalf of its member groups. Further discussions are to take place.

**Mabi Forest Working Group – 22nd June
2004** *Meeting attended by Kylie Freebody*

Peter Stanton was present to discuss the Stanton & Stanton vegetation mapping, which will be used as a basis for the Wet Tropics Regional Ecosystem mapping when it is updated. The issue of assessing 'regrowth' vegetation for the purpose of having small patches of Mabi protected under the state Vegetation Management Act (VMA) legislation was discussed. Many of these small patches of Mabi forest are considered under this legislation as regrowth (which still provides good habitat for tree-kangaroos and other wildlife) and are not protected from clearing, despite Mabi forest being listed federally as an 'endangered ecosystem'. Currently, 'regrowth' (as opposed to 'remnant') vegetation, as described under the VMA includes vegetation with less than 50% of the canopy at a height of less than 70% of the vegetation's undisturbed height.

Film Premiere at the Pub



The red carpet will roll out and Director Dr John Winter will walk the walk and talk the talk when he presents the world premiere of his latest documentary video, *Are Possums Disappearing from Cape York Peninsula*, at the Malanda Hotel this Thursday night. John takes us on a fascinating journey in this road movie, made more authentic by his post modern hand held camera, and reveals many secret aspects of Cape York nightlife, which at times can be a little risqué. The film is delightfully shot within the genre by John Winter and Helen Myles and is spiritedly edited by Kaisa Breeden. *5 stars isn't enough, I gave it a clear sky full of stars. (D. Statten).*

The video will be the focal point of the Tree Kangaroo & Mammal Group's meeting at the pub on October 7th, with the curtain raising at 7.30pm. Following the screening, Dr John will expand on the video, discussing his project *Enhancing eucalypt woodland in Cape York Peninsula as arboreal marsupial habitat*, a Cape York Natural Heritage Project.

All are welcome and supper is provided for a gold coin donation. Phone Sue on 4095 2251 for further details.

TKMG meeting. Thurs 7.30pm. October 7th

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

We value your membership. TKMG memberships were due on 30th June. Membership remains at \$11 (incl. GST), single or family.

If your address label shows 6/04, please complete the enclosed form and return by mail, or see Larry or Wendy at the October 7th meeting.

Possum News

Second Progress Report on:

Enhancing eucalypt woodland in Cape York Peninsula as arboreal marsupial habitat

A Cape York Natural Heritage Project - CY01.09

By Dr John Winter

It is about 18 months since I last reported on this project in **Possum News November 2002** and the project is nearing completion. I have completed the field work and am in the throes of writing up the final reports and Kaisa Breeden is preparing a video of the project from footage Helen Myles and I took.

The video will be a ten minute report on the project to be sent out to stake holders and other interested parties free of charge – I hope to have 100 copies. It will take all of Kaisa's skills and ingenuity to produce a smooth film from our footage which was taken with a hand-held digital camera; definitely not visual media quality and not a natural history film, but a record of 'people at work'. I have enjoyed the experience and hope that it will provide visually the story of how I went about investigating the possum population on Cape York Peninsula and what seems to be important for the possums in the extensive woodlands of the Peninsula. Attend the Premiere of this exciting production *Are Woodland Possums Disappearing from Cape York Peninsula* at the Malanda Hotel this coming Thursday, 7th October (See page 5)

As a result of the project I think I know what the possum population is doing on Cape York Peninsula and some of the things that are important for the possums. Why this is happening is still in the realms of speculation and will keep me enthralled for years to come.

Background

First, some background as to why I wanted to check what was happening to the common brushtail possum *Trichosurus vulpecula eburacensis* on Cape York Peninsula.

There is good evidence that the possum is disappearing from dry woodland habitat in northern Australia and down the east coast inland of the main ranges, despite thriving populations close to the east coast and in suburbia. Was it disappearing from the woodlands of Cape York Peninsula? The first inkling that it might be came from the Batavia Landing area between Weipa and Mapoon. In 1980 Rob Atherton and I counted 12 brushtails in 23 kilometres, a very good result for the Peninsula. Anne Kerle, who was studying the brushtail in Kakadu, wanted to compare her possums with the ones on Cape York so I sent her to Batavia Landing where she found plenty. However, when I sent Bill Foley and Simon Ward to Batavia Landing in 1991 they found none during two nights spotlighting. Over the next seven years I repeated the transect four times and still no possums. The population appeared to have crashed between 1981 and 1990. The possum seemed to be suffering a similar decline at other locations, both on Cape York Peninsula and in the Einasleigh Uplands west of the Wet Tropics bioregion. At Vrilya Point near the mouth of the Jardine River I obtained evidence that the common ringtail possum *Psuedocheirus peregrinus* might also be disappearing. In August 1981 a group of us spent 10 days at the point and saw several ringtails, but when I returned for a night in 1992 I could not find any.

By the end of 1992, I was convinced that the brushtail was in serious decline over the whole of Cape York Peninsula and in areas further south, until I spoke to the late Mick Delaney, then QPWS ranger at Coen. He told me that the brushtails were common at Coen and that in 1990 and 1991 he had seen 13 and 17 when spotlighting along the main road north of Coen. I repeated the transect three

times between 1993 and 1997 and recorded between 20 and 31 brushtails each time, fantastic densities for Cape York. In 1979 along the same line I had seen only one brushtail. At Coen the possums were increasing rather than declining.

So what was happening to the brushtail possums on Cape York Peninsula? Obtaining a CYNHT grant allowed me to try and find out.

I am also involved in a Savanna Cooperative Research Centre (Sav CRC) project assessing the decline of mammals on Cape York Peninsula, which has allowed me to obtain additional information on the possums to that collected during the CYNHT project.

What did I do?

I revisited areas where I had spotlighted in the past, mostly where I had seen possums, but some areas where I had not, to assess the present status of the possums. I would spend at least two nights spotlighting at a locality, three if none were seen in the first two.

I also spoke to local residents and others, all very helpful, about their knowledge of possums on the Peninsula.

What did I find?

The history of possum sightings at the 11 locations I revisited between Laura and the Jardine River is shown in Table 1 and their geographical locations shown in Figure 1. At three of the locations the possums appear to have disappeared, at least are so reduced in numbers that I was not able to find them despite at least three nights spotlighting at each location. At two of these it was the brushtail involved while at the third, Vrilya Point, it was the ringtail. At four locations the brushtails are still present and at four of the locations where brushtails were not recorded in the past, they are still absent at three, but at

Strathgordon they have appeared and were present in good numbers when we visited in 2003.

Even though the brushtail appears to have disappeared from the Jardine River and Batavia Landing locations it is unlikely that it has become locally extinct. Instead, I believe that numbers have significantly declined to the point where they are unlikely to be found with standard spotlighting surveys. The evidence for this is the occasional sighting of the possum by other people close to these two locations. For instance, at the Eliot Falls camping ground 15 kilometres south of the Jardine River locality, Euan Ritchie saw one in 2002. We spent two nights spotlighting at the camp ground and saw none, but on the morning we left xxxx from the camp next door told us one had come into their camp at two in the morning. Likewise, during the Australian Geographical Society expedition to the Pennefather River in 2002, brushtail possums were seen 10 kilometres west of the Batavia Landing location.

Only two common ringtail possums were seen during the present project, one on the Embley Range the other in the Coen area.

A feature of the possum records at locations where possums are currently present is the relatively confined limits to the distribution of the possums. For example, the brushtails appear to be confined to within about 10 km radius of Coen. At Rokeby the cluster within about 5 km of Eric Yard, and at Laura the observations are confined to a 10 km stretch of road through the sandstone country. At the Embley Range the possums are more prevalent on the plateau summit of the range. I perceive these as **nodes** of relatively high density rapidly decreasing to very low densities in the immediate surrounds. The Strathgordon records were closely associated with the Edward River and could be a long linear population concentration along the watercourse.

Table 1. Locations at which spotlighting for possums undertaken in relation to past and present status.

Locality	Possum records prior to 2002		Possum records in current project		Present status
	Recorded	Not recorded	Recorded	Not recorded	
Common Brushtail Possum					
Jardine River	1973, 1975			2002	“Disappeared”
Batavia Landing	1980, 1981	1991, 1993, 1996, 1997		2002	“Disappeared”
Embley Range	1985	1991	2002		Still present
Laura	1978, 1979	1993	2004		Still present
Rokeby	1986, 1988, 1993		2003, 2004		Still present
Coen	1979, 1991, 1993, 1996, 1997		2002, 2003		Still present
Atambaya, Cockatoo Creek		1975		2003	Still absent
Massy Creek		1978, 1979		2003	Still absent
Kimba		1993		2003	Still absent
Strathgordon		1993	2003		Appeared
Common Ringtail Possum					
Vrilya Point	1981	1992		2002, 2003	“Disappeared”

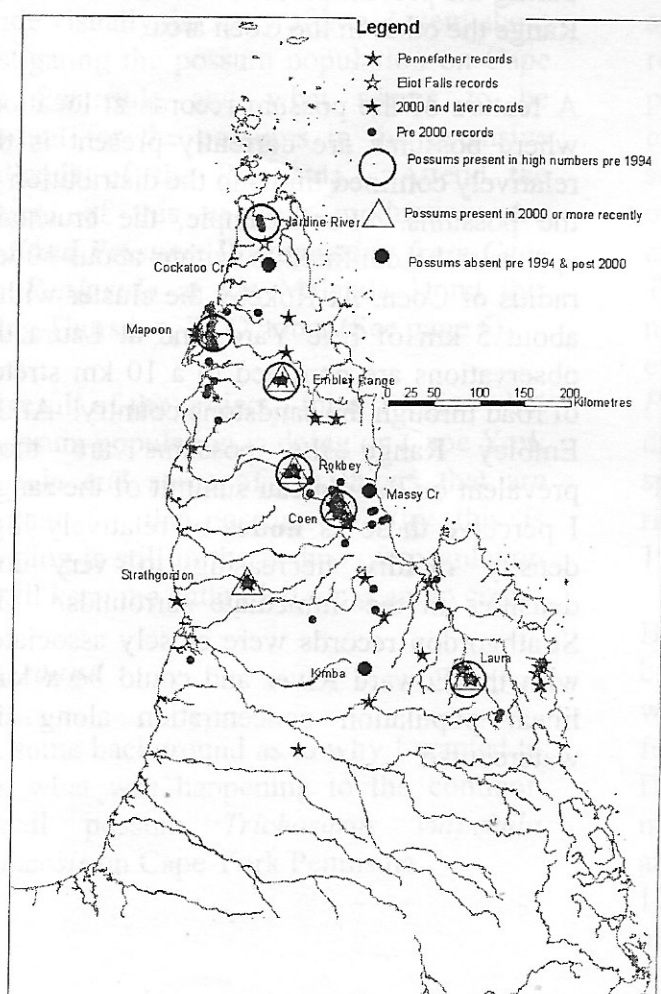


Figure 1. Distribution of locations sampled for possums on Cape York Peninsula in relation to the population changes recorded.

The results from Coen demonstrate that these high density nodes may fluctuate over time as shown in Figure 2. The spotlighting records

show a low population in 1979, rising to a high in the 1990s with a decline to more moderate levels in the 2000s.

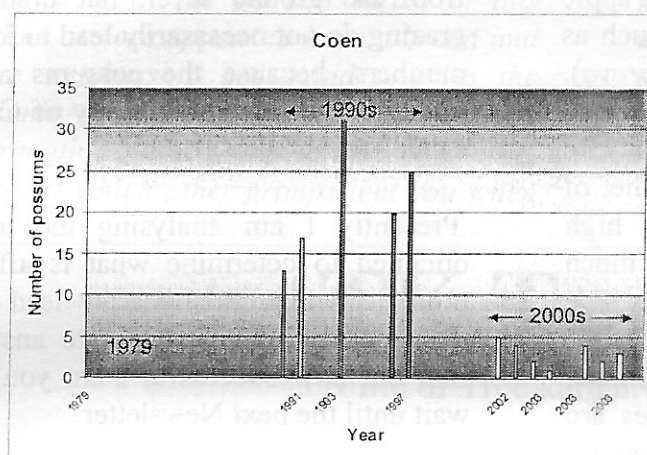


Figure 2. Numbers of brushtail possums sighted at night along a 5.8 km stretch of road north of Coen over a 24 year period

What does it mean?

Although the brushtails appear to have disappeared from two localities, Jardine River crossing and Batavia Landing, and the ringtail from Vrilya Point, the brushtail is still present at a number of localities and has appeared at one, Strathgordon. My current interpretation of the data is that the brushtail possum Cape York Peninsula population is one of extremely low densities over much of the area, with very restricted areas, nodes, of relatively high densities.

Has this always been the case, or is the population on the Peninsula in the process of general decline with a few pockets of survival? I am in the process of trying to make sense of the data and will give you the results in the next news letter.

Here are some of my thoughts about what may be happening, but need to be checked.

Possums have always, at least in the past 100 years, been sparse on Cape York Peninsula because of the low fertility soils. Reading the journals of early European explorers and visitors suggest that possum numbers have been low. For example the Jardine brothers' journal of their cattle drive up the western and

central part of the Peninsula in 1864 mention brushtail possums several times between their starting point at Carpentaria Downs south of Einasleigh and the Staaten River west of Chillagoe, then not a mention. However, one can never be sure that they still saw possums but stopped recording them.

Conversely, if they are declining what is causing the decline? Could it be:

- Hunting, but very little of that now occurs on the Peninsula;
- Predators, particularly the introduced feral cat which could easily take young possums and is found throughout the Peninsula, even miles from human habitation;
- Baits laid for dingoes, particularly strychnine which is more likely to kill possums than 1080;
- Disease, but the only sign has been a few individuals with 'bare rump' which is not thought to be fatal;
- Climate, in that possums may not be able to tolerate very high temperatures when they occur at the same time as very dry weather, for example towards the end of the dry season or
- habitat change.

I favour habitat as the most important factor, because the possums are better able to withstand the other pressures in good habitat. What constitutes good habitat for brushtails in woodland? My working hypothesis is that they need a diverse, not necessarily a thick, understorey with trees such as the white apple (*Syzygium suborbiculare*) and shrubs such as the cocky apple (*Planchonia careya*). Brushtails also feed on the ground which means that plants in the ground layer may be important. Anne Kerle found that the diet of her Kakadu brushtails contained a high proportion of flowers and fruit and that much of this came from the understorey plants.

Three factors affecting the habitat are climate, fire and stock grazing. Drought cycles are known to kill trees, plus drought may directly kill the possums because of reduced water in the vegetation which where the possums obtain their water. In addition there is the much longer term climate change of global warming which might be impacting on the woodlands. Fire has an obvious affect on the woodlands and in the Northern Territory possum numbers are lower in areas where fire is more frequent. Also, on Magnetic Island, Joanne Isaac has found that the possums loose condition following a fire through their

woodland habitat. Too frequent fires possibly prevent plants such as the cocky apple from reaching maturity and producing flowers and fruit which the possums are known to eat. Stock grazing may affect brushtail numbers by removing plants important to the possums from the ground layer, but high levels of grazing do not necessarily lead to low possum numbers, because the possums are still in good numbers in the vicinity of Coen where cattle numbers are also high.

Presently I am analysing the information obtained to determine what is affecting the possums, although this may lead to further questions rather than definite answers. To find out how successful I am you will have wait until the next Newsletter.

In the mean time, if you have any ideas about the possums on Cape York Peninsula, I would love to hear about them.

John Winter
Zoologist
June 2004
PO Box 151, Ravenshoe 4888.
Phone 4097 0048
email John.Winter@iig.com.au

Snippets

Margit Cianelli has a new orphan tree kangaroo which she has named Geoffrey - after Geoff Tracey.

Chris Doyle from Roger Williams Park Zoo in Providence Rhode Island USA will be visiting local schools October 15-19 on the Australian leg of the USA/PNG/Australia educational environmental art exchange program. This will be the second year the TKMG has hosted the Australian component of the program. More news next edition.

Sue Mathams successfully applied to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNR&M) to have TKMG covered under

their community based natural resource management groups policy.

With our public liability insurance soaring and a new volunteer insurance policy needed it looked like all our fundraising efforts this year would go to insurance companies until DNR&M agreed to put us under their umbrella and provide us with *FREE* insurance.

On the 28th May this year TKMG became officially endorsed as a Landcare Group which means that now all our insurance needs are met by their policy which covers:

- Public and products liability;
- Personal accident; and

- Professional indemnity.

The decision to endorse our group took a little longer to process than the 'norm' and was finally accepted because:

*'Whilst your group seems to have a narrow focus outside of the general thrust of this guideline, it **does** appear to have a broad and diverse membership base, and involves the community on a wide range of issues. It is on the strength of these points and the high level of support which other groups lent you when*

we approached them regarding your application that the final decision was made to endorse your group.' (Dr AJ Pressland, General Manager, Catchment and Regional Planning)

Being on the DNR&M policy means an annual saving to the group of over \$2500, so now almost all the funds we raise can go on our Christmas party, oops, I mean conservation projects!!

TK Tucker

Profile of Tree kangaroo food plants

By Kylie Freebody

SPECIES:

Elaeocarpus angustifolius

FAMILY:

Elaeocarpaceae

COMMON NAME:

Blue Quandong

PLANT PART EATEN:

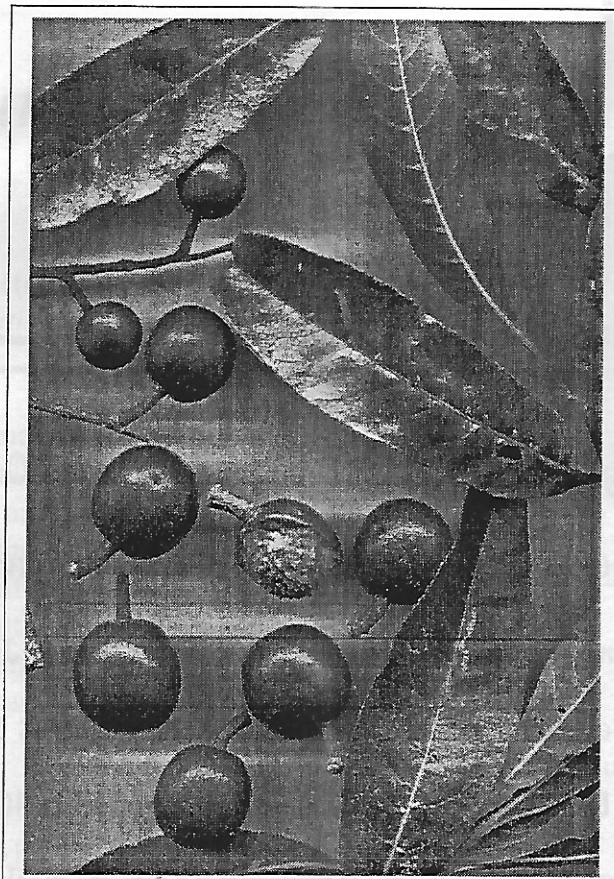
Leaves and fruit (information source- Karen Coombes)

PLANT DESCRIPTION:

Leaves – simple, alternate, 8-15 x 2.5-4.5cm, margin toothed (25-55 teeth either side), foveoles present. Old leaves turn red on tree prior to falling.

Fruit – globular, bright blue/purple, 15-23mm diameter. Endocarp deeply pitted

NOTES: A good species to use for habitat plantings. This species is relatively quick growing and can be used as a pioneer in between other species. Blue Quandong also has good tree architecture and is used by many bird species as a perch tree. This is very beneficial in young plantings as the bird droppings contain numerous seeds. This



facilitates the recruitment process of numerous rainforest seedlings.

Glossary: foveole – (a form of domatia) small hooded structure usually found on the underside of leaves, usually in the forks formed by the midrib and the main lateral veins.

Photo by Kylie Freebody



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Photo by Steve Parish

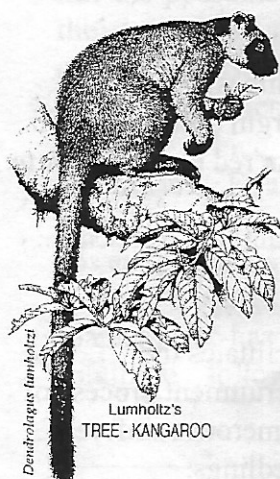


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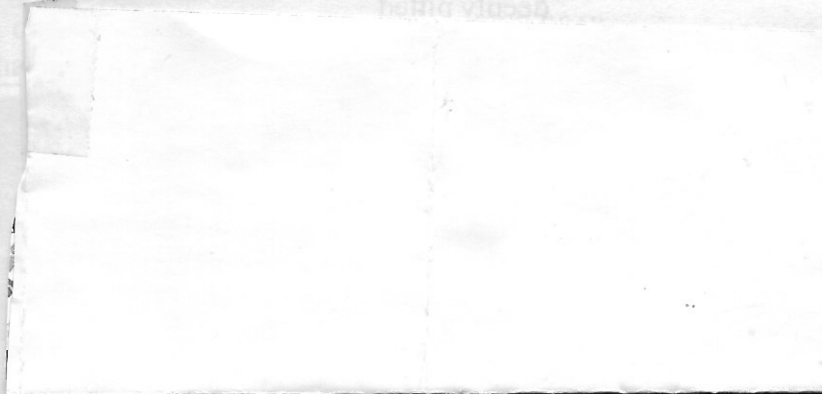
Newsletter of the Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group Inc.

PO Box 1409, Atherton, Q, 4883



Drawing by W. Cooper

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Next issue deadline: 25th November 2004