



OTATARA PIGEON POST

NUMBER 43

APRIL 2011

Otatara Landcare Group Membership

It costs as little as \$10 a year to join the Otatara Landcare Group. Your fees help to support various projects in our community, including:

- The Bushy Point Restoration Project
- *Otatara Pigeon Post* newsletter
- *Natural Otatara* booklet
- Otatara Pestbusters and Pestbusters letterbox signs
- Kereru road signs
- Many other activities in Otatara and its environment.

Join today, or renew your membership, to support our local environment and help keep Otatara the most special place in Invercargill City.

Events

Bushy Point Planting and Weeding Day – 1 May 2011, 2pm

Otatara Landcare Group Annual General Meeting – Thursday 26 May, 7.30pm, Otatara Community Hall, Dunns Road at 7.30pm followed by illustrated talk by Barry Smith about the Chatham Islands.

Bushy Point Living Legends Planting Day – 11 September 2011



Mission Statement

To focus attention of Otatara residents and others on the natural features and ecological values of the Otatara environment, especially native forest and wetland flora and fauna. To promote and where possible facilitate the protection, restoration and creation of such features in the interests of scientific appreciation and intrinsic worth and to encourage community appreciation of these values.

Objectives

- To act as a liaison forum for Otatara landowners, with the ICC, SRC, DOC and other agencies, in issues of land use and management of natural resources.
- To provide information to Otatara residents and other landowners on how best to manage and enhance natural areas, including weed and pest management.
- To advocate for the preservation and enhancement of forest remnants and other natural values of the Otatara area (including New River Estuary, Sandy Point and Oreti Beach).
- To promote increased use of native plants in gardens and on properties in Otatara.
- To improve the habitat for native wildlife in the Otatara area.
- To run a programme of activities which will include bush walks, field days and talks to improve knowledge of the local environment, and working bees to help individuals and organisations with their environmental projects.
- To promote Otatara's natural areas to local people and visitors through publicity (newsletter, leaflets, e.g., Gamble's Educational Boardwalk).

Your Committee

Please contact any of the committee members if you have questions, ideas or problems relating to the Otatara/Sandy Point area. Elected Committee Members 2009 – 2010:

Barry Smith – Chairperson (ph. 213-1500)

Chris Rance – Secretary (ph. 213-1161)

Glenda Graham – Treasurer (ph 213-1397)

Lloyd Esler (ph. 213-0404)

Linda Jackson (ph. 213-1271)

Brian Rance (ph. 213-1161)

Randall Milne (ph. 213-0851)

Cathy MacFie (ph. 213-1267)

Jill Warhurst (ph. 216-6234)

Clair Leith (ph. 213-1148)

Deidre Francis (ph 213-0957)

Russel Evans (ph. 213 0530)

May Evans (ph. 213 0530)

Chairspeak – A Message from the Chairperson, Barry Smith

This is going to be a year of great change, both within our family and also with what the Otatarā Landcare Group is trying to achieve. Firstly, our family is growing up, our eldest is off to university to begin the next stage of her life, accepting the challenge of a University education and a challenge for adult life. In less than two years her sister will follow and then it will be back to 'Darby and Joan' – no more running round to after-school events, no more parent teacher interviews, no more regimenting our life around the school year and the school term and term holidays...but...that is two years away.

Interestingly enough, two years away is also the end of another stage in the evolutionary development of the latest project to hit the Otatarā Landcare Group. 2011 is world cup year and the Otatarā Land Group, in association with Project Crimson and Department of Conservation, is running the "Living Legends" Bushy Point planting project on 11 September 2011. This is a project of environmental magnitude for us because, having planted 1000 plants per year for the last 10 or 11 years, this year we are going to plant 5000! 2012 will see 3000 plants planted and 2013 will see 2000 plants in the ground. All in all, what we had previously planned to take until about 2022, will now be achieved by 2013. This means that by 2020 we should have all the hillock areas also planted and a slightly changed network of tracks around the area for people to use.

Another really important milestone to happen this year will be the completion of planting the forest link. For the first time in well over 100 years the two separated areas of bush in the Bushy Point area will be reconnected. My only regret is that it will probably take about 4000 years for the forest to become what it was 150 years ago, with podocarps reaching up to 30 metres. Therefore, we will (probably) never see it, but possibly our great, great (keep going 40 times) grandchildren will and they will stand there in awe and wonderment and probably say, "What a bunch of silly old coots they were!"

Barry Smith, Chairperson

Hidden In The Bush...

While exploring the Otatarā Scenic Reserve, someone came across a stone cairn in the bush. It's actually the altar for the bush chapel used by the Girl Guides, when they used their camp located off Dunns Road. A nice bit of stonework in a natural amphitheatre.



Southland Community Nursery

We have a brand new website – www.southlandcommunitynursery.org.nz

It contains lots of information specific to native plants of Southland – what and how to grow, collecting seeds, taking cuttings, places to visit, forest and wetland types, planting ideas and much more.

The website is of course no substitute for visiting the nursery yourself on a Friday morning – the morning teas are legendary – lots of local produce on display and we are all doing something positive for the local environment. If you have land or a garden and would like to



Free Cuttings Days

Learn how to propagate your own cuttings. Friday 10 June and Friday 17 June 2011, 10am – noon. Book with Chris Rance, phone 213 1161 or email rances@ihug.co.nz

plant with local native plants, do come and join us.

In case you don't know – the nursery is a place where you can come and pot your own native plants and take them away for free. You can ask all sorts of questions about growing native plants and join our friendly like minded people enjoying each other's company. Age is no barrier, small children to adults

are welcome and we can find a job that matches your skills and fitness. Or just come for a look – take a walk around our restoration area, wetland and forest and enjoy nature.

March through till May is the main seed collecting time and we will be going out around the property identifying and collecting ripe seeds and showing how to prepare them for sowing.

Don't delay – we only have a short growing season in Southland - come and join us on Friday morning at 185 Grant Road, phone 213 1161.

Chris Rance



Members of the Windsor Brownies collect seeds

Otatara Pestbusters Update

The launching of our letterbox sign to active Pestbusters on Saturday 5 March, while enjoyable for us on the committee, was disappointing with regard to members attending – there were very few of you! Does this mean that you do not want to show the rest of Otatara what you are doing? We hope not! Please make an effort to call at 49 Bryson Road on either Wednesday afternoon, 3pm to 6pm, or Saturday morning, 9am to 12 noon, to pick up your sign if you are actively 'pestbusting'. If you want assistance with how to best look after your property, you can join us by purchasing products to assist in doing so. If occasionally we are not here on Wednesdays (because of other commitments), please phone 213 0530 to arrange another time, or come on Saturday morning.

Otatara Pestbusters is now a very important sub-group of Otatara Landcare and includes Brian and Chris Rance, Russell and May Evans, Nathan Cruickshank, Randall Milne and Edith Jones as the sub-committee, with Tim Riding as our Environment Southland advisor. Otatara Landcare began by controlling pests and replanting Bushy Point (an area of 90 hectares is currently being controlled for pests). The ultimate aim of Otatara Pestbusters is for all Otatara residents to undertake pestbcontrol on their own properties, so that pests will be managed throughout Otatara, not just at Bushy Point and the surrounding area. We strongly believe that we can make a difference to our birdlife.

Don't think that just because you've never seen a live rat, there aren't any there. We've heard lately of so many people with rats in their ceilings. Instead of treating the ceiling area you should be treating the outside your home, whether on a small or large section. We also hope ICC will come on board and keep better control of the various reserves which come under their control.

Our list of members now totals 88. Of that number, 61 people have purchased pest control products to either trap or poison rats, also possum and stoat traps, or have already been conducting eradication activities. There were several open days last year with good attendances and newsletters have been emailed to everyone on the list. If products are not in stock, we will order them from Environment Southland. Our costs are subsidized by ES and we have also received a grant from ICC. The more people on board, the cheaper it will be for all of us, and the more effective.

Remember we can also supply more poison when you run out. Pestbusters, we would also like to know your results!



Pestbusters Recommended Traps for Killing Pests – Not Pets!

Possums

Possum Master Traps - kill trap that can be nailed up a tree, so no danger to pets or children. Baited with apple of a non-toxic cereal bait

Stoats

DOC 150 Traps - kill trap set in a box with screwed down lid, with wire mesh at each end and a small entrance hole - too small for cats and dogs to access the trap. Baited with salted rabbit or eggs.

Rats

Rat Bait Stations – poison fixed in the middle of a long plastic tunnel. Rats have to eat the bait on site - they cannot take it away and store it!



Russell and May Evans with examples of the traps available from the Otatara Pestbusters

Bushy Point Trapping Statistics

Over the three years of trapping the Bushy Point area we have caught 56 stoats, five weasels and one ferret (most catches in January, August and December). The possum kill tally has been 99 in 2007, 74 in 2008, 26 in 2009, 17 in 2010 and only three so far in 2011 (most catches in November to April). Rats are a constant threat and need ongoing control if we are to maintain bird populations.

The Bushy Point control area covers 90 hectares of land and everyone who lives in Otatara can do their bit by joining Otatara Pestbusters and controlling pests on their own property (you will also stop rats getting into your ceiling in winter!).

Gorse Spider Mite

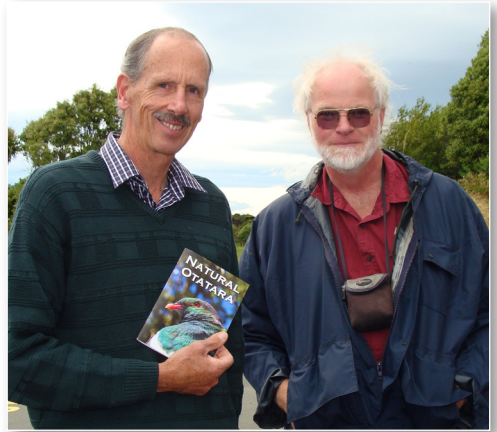
Infestations of the gorse spider mite have been noted recently on gorse bushes around Otatara. This is a welcome introduction. Colonies of spider mites suck the liquid from growing gorse tips, bleaching and eventually killing them. It's not fatal to the plant but reduces its growth and the development of flowers.



'Natural Otatara'

This great little book – a guide to the natural history of Otatara, should be in every Otatara household. It was publicly launched on 20 January 2011 and was enthusiastically received by about 40 people – who enjoyed an introduction by Maurice Rodway, followed by a talk and walk through Otatara Scenic Reserve with Lloyd Esler.

The book is available for just \$5 from the Otatara 4 Square. It will give you excellent information and illustrations on the natural playground that we can all enjoy.



Maurice Rodway (left) with author, Lloyd Esler

How to Slip Past Biosecurity!

On 29 December 2010, I found a polystyrene float covered in goose barnacles and OYSTERS washed up on Oreti Beach. The latter are not a New Zealand species but I managed to eat them all without any ill effects...so far. There were also two crabs, one was the red rock crab, *Plagusia chabrus* and the other is the hairy crab, *Pilumnus lumpinus*. Interestingly, the furthest southern record for the latter species had been at Banks Peninsula. What two rocky shore crabs from the North Island, and two dozen foreign oysters, are doing on a float on our beach, is a mystery.

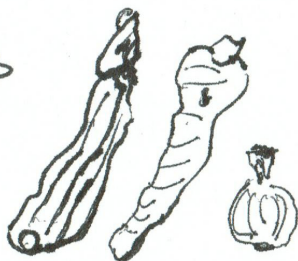


Polystyrene float covered in barnacles and oysters

Lloyd Esler

Pickled Vegetables

- 4 c. sliced zucchini
- 10 pickling onions
- 4 c. vegetables eg. carrots, green beans, capsicums, broccoli, cauliflower, white turnip, daikon radish.
- 2 - 3 tbslp salt
- 3 c. white vinegar
- 2 c. white sugar
- 2 tsp mustard seeds
- 2 tsp turmeric



Slice or dice vegetables, place in a non-metallic bowl & sprinkle with salt. Drain & rinse lightly. Bring vinegar, sugar, mustard seeds & turmeric to boil & simmer 2 mins.

Add veges, simmer for 5 mins. Pack into sterilised hot jars, seal. Keep 1 month before using.

Surveying Lizards at Bushy Point

We have three types of reptiles in New Zealand: tuatara, skinks and geckos. While you are extremely unlikely to see a tuatara in the wild, many people will have seen skinks in their gardens or out and about. They like to sunbathe, and might be found in warm, dry places like wood piles or in amongst rocks. Geckos are usually a bit harder to find and many of the native species live in trees, very well camouflaged against bark and leaves. Skinks and geckos eat insects and berries, and some geckos eat nectar too, pollinating the plants as they go. It's easy to tell these two lizard types apart. Skinks have small eyes, scales and no defined neck; geckos have big eyes, velvety skin and a definite neck.

Although some researchers have looked for lizards at Sandy Point and Otatara Scenic Reserve, no one has done a formal survey of lizards at Bushy Point – until now. I decided to spend the summer there, looking for skinks and geckos. I'm no expert on lizards or ecology but I've been studying Environmental Management at SIT for the last two years. In February I moved home to Wellington to finish my degree through Massey University and doing a research project seemed like a good way to say farewell to Southland before I left.

I set up 'artificial cover objects' (ACOs) to attract the lizards. These provide a cosy, dry place for them to warm up or hide from predators like stoats, hedgehogs or cats. A more traditional method would have been to use 'pit-fall' traps which are small containers buried with their rim at ground level. The problem with these is that the animals caught in them might starve, be caught by a hungry predator or could even drown if there is rain. With the ACOs, they are free to move out of the cover at any time. So the idea is just to increase the likelihood of finding them, but not to trap them.

Overall I put out 240 ACOs around Bushy Point Conservation Area as well as at the Rance's (Southland Community Nursery) and Gamble's (Fernbirds) QEII covenants and on the west and south of the end of Grant Road. Once I had put them all out and recorded their positions on a GPS unit, I left them undisturbed for a couple of



Ali Caddy searches for lizards at Bushy Point

weeks to give the lizards time to find them and start using them. After that I checked each one 8 times – a total of over 1900 cover checks. Every time I checked a cover I would leave it least two days before I checked it again, so that I wasn't disturbing them too much.

I used two different types of covers, corrugated iron pieces and short lengths of black pipe, to attract skinks in the open, grassy areas of Bushy Point. I set these up on fence lines and bush edges near the paddocks and also on estuary edges. The corrugated iron ACOs worked well, they warmed up nicely in the sun and over the summer I found 50 skinks hiding in them. The plastic pipes didn't heat up as much and I only found one skink hiding under one



Skink

of these. The time of day that seemed best for finding skinks varied with the day's temperature but was generally between 10am and 1pm when the cover had had time to warm up but the air temperature was still slightly cool.

In the forested areas of Bushy Point – at the main bush block, the totara block and also on the west of Grant Road – I put covers up in trees, hoping to find some geckos living in there. Unfortunately I didn't find any, and didn't see any sign like droppings or shed skins either. The covers I used there were pieces of 'closed-cell' foam, which is the same type used for the bed rolls that you might use when you're camping. I wrapped them around tree trunks and tied them on with string, folding down a flap at the top so that it would stay dry inside. This is a similar technique to what has been developed by Landcare Research recently, and has worked well in other parts of the country. Although I didn't find geckos, I did find quite a lot of weta and interesting spiders of different shapes and sizes hiding in these covers.

The 51 skinks found were of two different species, mostly common skinks (*Oligosoma polychroma*) and a smaller number of cryptic skinks (*Oligosoma inconspicuum*), both of which are present in quite good numbers in Southland. I saw a couple of small juvenile skinks too, so we know they are breeding there. It's hard to tell how big the Bushy Point population is at the moment, but Environment Southland is going to continue the lizard monitoring there, along with weta monitoring, so hopefully more will be discovered in the longer term.

It was an absolute privilege to spend my summer at Bushy Point. I loved being out in the bush every day, eating blackberries and being followed around by fernbirds and fantails, but it was the community support that really made the experience special. I want to thank Tim Riding and Environment Southland who helped with equipment along with the Department of Conservation. Thank you also to Anna Palliser for putting a roof over my head during my research. Last but not least, I especially want to thank Chris and Brian Rance, Ian and Jenny Gamble and the Otatara Landcare Group. It's great to know that Bushy Point is in such good hands.

Ali Caddy

Living Legends

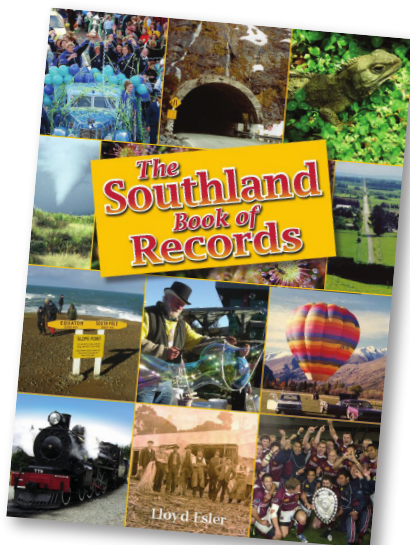
Bushy Point is one of 17 regional sites around the country chosen for a 'Living Legends' planting project as part of the Rugby World Cup. It is a joint Rugby World Cup and Department of Conservation initiative. 'Living Legends' are funding 5,000 plants in year one, 3,000 plants in year two and 1,000 plants in year three plus plant maintenance over those years.

Living Legends focuses on an All Black Rugby 'legend' from each region. Southland's Living Legend is Kevin Laidlaw – the only All Black to have come from the Ohai/Nightcaps area. It reinforces the slogan for our city – 'a place where dreams are possible'.

The Bushy Point planting date is Saturday 11 September 2011 – put it in your diary today. We will need help from all Southlanders – it is by far our biggest planting day and it will be a great community event. If you haven't been to the Bushy Point Project then this is a great opportunity to get involved – this project will get better and better over time and you can be a part of it for the future. Already it has interpretation signs and a public track with views over the estuary. The track winds its way to the pond with picnic tables, interpretation signs and short bush walk.

The Southland Book of Records

If you read the 'About the South' column in *The Southland Times* on Thursdays you may like to buy the book! Only \$39, available from Craigs, the Southland Museum and Art Gallery, Young Reflections, Windsor Take Note or the author, Lloyd Esler (phone 213 0404). Are you in it?



One Lucky Kingfisher

One lucky kingfisher was found floating in the whale pot at Whalers Bay by Willy Gamble in January. Still alive, but shivering, the young kingfisher could not get out of the deep pot. Knowing Russell and May Evans and their bird rescue centre in Bryson Road, Willy picked up the bird and took it to there. Russell and May looked after it until 4th of February – feeding it pieces of crab by hand almost every hour! During that month, Russell and May went away and gave the feeding responsibility to Ian and Jenny Gamble – keeping it in the family!

It was a great occasion to watch the release of the fully recovered bird – which flew out of May's hands back at Whalers Bay on 4th February. I had heard another kingfisher calling in the area that morning, so hopefully the bird rejoined its family. Kingfishers are quite rare in Southland, a result of a lack of clay banks for nesting, so any



... and one less fortunate. On 11 March a dead kingfisher was picked up in an Otatara garden after hitting a window. You can tell it is a juvenile from the grey mottling on the chest.



The kingfisher



May Evans releases the recovered kingfisher

young birds adding to the population is a very real bonus. So well done to Willy Gamble, Russell and May for saving this bird and returning it to the Southland population for us all to enjoy.

The work that Russell and May do for all the injured native birds is amazing. They show great dedication – it is a full time job caring for the birds until they are ready to be released back into the wild, for which they don't get paid. If you would like to help, their Charitable Trust they will happily accept donations (though they will not ask themselves) – send to Bush Haven 49 Bryson Road.

Chris Rance

My Piece of Otatara Bush

It was over three years ago when I became an owner of a bush-covered section in Otatara, or should I say, it owns me. It wasn't my conscious decision to select a place which was half covered with bush. I just wanted a cheap place in Otatara, and since the house was mice and borer infested, a very old crib with lean-to add-ons, this one met the bill. I could have opted for a little house on Dunns Road without bush, but the attraction of getting out of one's car and instantly hearing bellbirds and tui was irresistible. These were experiences that I had only associated with bush walks. Kereru and the delightful fantails add to the captivation of the bush, and now it is on my doorstep, literally, every day.

However, the other half of the property had been let go whilst it was tenanted for over ten years. It was a jungle of tree species I had no knowledge of. It took me three visits before I discovered the second glasshouse and the potting shed, that had once been the posy of someone who was very fond of orchids and other mysterious plants with unpronounceable names. However, I did recognise weed No 1 – aluminium plant. This had been a useful ground cover at my town property. It cut down the need to weed the area under the trees, as it thrives in shade. It did take an effort to pull out, once I decided that it was taking these spreading capacities too far. However, I didn't stay on at the property long enough to find out how effective hand weeding was.

At Terrabithia, the name a friend accorded to my new property, I had a glade of aluminium plant under the overgrown trees. It was also moving into the edge of the bush. There was too much to contemplate hand weeding. I consulted the *Otatara-Sandy Point Bushcare – A Guide to enhancing your bush*. This is published by the Invercargill City Council. It is a real must for local bush owners, particularly novices, as I was. Aluminium plant was listed as a "vigorous perennial ground cover, hairy, purple stem. That pretty much sums it up. In a review of control methods, several methods were nominated for aluminium plant; hand weeding, spraying and excluding light. However, I wasn't sure what sort of spray to use, so I consulted with Environment Southland. Keith Crothers referred me to two sprays, Escort, which he thought to be too severe, and glyphosate 50% AYR. Now glyphosate is more commonly known as Roundup (though more cheaply obtained alternative brands are available). However, 50% AYR is still meaningless to me.



Aluminium plant

Nevertheless I gave glyphosate a try, following the manufacturers instructions, and waited..... and waited..... and waited. There was not a lot of encouragement for my efforts. Little discernible effect, even after 3 weeks. I presume those hairy leaves are pretty good and resisting the stuff. I was reluctant to use it any way as it would discourage seedlings as well, though the area was quite dry and there wasn't a lot of other growth in the area. Hence I gave strategy number three a try; excluding light. Armed with a large number of coal sacks I covered the area of aluminium weed over, and left it for 6 months. This was very successful. I sprayed some areas again where I couldn't lay sacks because of branches etc. but made the brew much stronger, eg. three times the recommended ratio. I also added a penetrant, Sprayfix, a "non-toxic, surfactant containing 50g/litre alkylaryl polyglycol ether" which "improved coverage, penetration and adhesion of garden sprays". I couldn't guarantee that this had an improved effect. The combination achieved a reasonable kill rate, but not as absolute as excluding light. There has been some small growth in the places that have only been sprayed, presumably from seeds or missed plants. However using a push (Dutch) hoe every few months is an easy way of dealing with this.

I am pleased to report that the aluminium weed is now largely eliminated from the bush edge. Removing it from the rest of the section – that has been more of a challenge where there is more light available. However I am confident that persistence use of the same methods, spraying and suffocation, will win out.

Glenda Graham

Blackberries

In case you hadn't noticed, the 2011 blackberry harvest is a vintage one. The right combination of warmth, moisture and freedom from disease and caterpillars means that the branches are drooping with fruit. Blackberries make excellent jam. Weigh the fruit, very slowly bring it to the boil without having to add water and then boil with an equal weight of sugar until you guess, probably wrongly, that it will set. But never mind! The jam is delectable whether it has the consistency of peanut butter, golden syrup, lemonade or granite.



ALERT! New Old Man's Beard Site Found in Otatara

A new site of old man's beard was found in Otatara recently on Marama Avenue South, near Bushy Point reserve. The new site is so large that removing the bulk of this pest plant by hand won't be possible; a Department of Conservation spray truck will be used in the initial control next month.

When left alone, old man's beard will smother large areas of trees and scrub, the photos show what this pest plant can do.

Have you seen any old man's beard on your property or anywhere else in Otatara? It is a woody vine that can climb up to 20 metres high. The leaves have five leaflets that are widely spaced along the stems. The flowers have white plumes that are 3-4 cm long and are found in Southland from January to May. The distinctive wool-like seed heads are what give this plant the name 'old man's beard'.

Please let me know if you have some on your property and I will remove it for you at no cost.

Contact Amy Lagerstedt at Environment Southland, phone 03 2115 115



Top – Amy Lagerstedt looks down a bank of solid old man's beard

Middle – Amy holds onto a vine the size of her arm. This vine alone will be covering a significant amount of canopy.

Bottom – Close up of seed heads and leaves of old man's beard.

Green Tomato Chutney

4 lb green tomatoes

2 lb brown onions

2 lb white sugar

1 26oz bottle brown vinegar

2 heaped tbsps dried mustard

1 dsp turmeric

2 tbsps curry powder

3 heaped tbsps. cornflour

Cut up veges, place in a non-metallic bowl, sprinkle over 1 tbsps salt & leave overnight. Drain.

Bring $\frac{3}{4}$ bottle vinegar & sugar to the boil & simmer for 20 mins.

Use remaining vinegar to mix with cornflour & spices, mix into veges & cook for a further 5 mins until thick & smooth.

Bottle in sterilised jars.



Bird of the Month – Hedge Sparrow or Dunnock

The dunnock is one of the few birds that is camouflaged because it needs to be, mostly to evade cuckolded males of its own species, looking for revenge. The dunnock has possibly the most rapid mating in the known universe. The male flies at the female, bounces off, wobbles away and its all over.



Dunnock



An Otatara School student helps pull out young sycamore plants in Otatara Bush.

Tackling Sycamore

Sycamore is a great specimen tree for a park, but out of place in the bush. By pulling seedlings you can help control its spread. Year Five students from Otatara School spent an hour in Otatara Bush and did sterling work tweaking out the young plants. There is a lot of sycamore in the western end of the reserve, much of it young saplings which are too big to pull out. We hope these may be eventually cut and poisoned.

Dunnocks are one of the many British birds introduced in the late 1800s. Like the others: blackbird, thrush, chaffinch etc, it adapted well to a new environment. Dunnocks are common in gardens and shrubland throughout New Zealand although they avoid tall forest and open grassland. The nest is low down in the shrubbery and quite large but the four bright blue eggs are well hidden in the soft lining material. The voice is a plaintive trembling song, a little more decisive than the Grey warbler but easy to confuse with the tomtit in the bush. Unlike the House sparrow, the Hedge sparrow is an insect eater, working through the leaf litter and in the low branches of shrubs. It's easily overlooked despite being one of our most abundant birds.



I Want to Help Care for the Birds, the Bush and Wetlands at Otatara and see them Prosper for Future Generations to Enjoy. I can Help by Joining the OTATARA LANDCARE GROUP.

Membership

First Name/s

Last name/s

Address

.....

.....

Contact phone/email

I enclose an annual membership fee \$10 per household \$

Ten year membership \$50 per household \$

Lifetime membership \$100 per household \$

I wish to make a donation \$

Enclosed Total Payment of \$

Tick if receipt required ()

Activities

I want to (please tick):

() help with restoration, weed control or growing plants

() help with or attend local Otatara walks

() help with bird surveys

() help with liaison with local councils

Send to:

Otatara Landcare Group

33 Rakiura Parade

Otatara.

