



Reflections

The Journal of the *Lake Pedder Restoration Committee*

Future management of the restored Lake Pedder

IT IS NECESSARY for Pedder 2000 to clearly define how it sees the Pedder area being managed post-draining. To that end, the Melbourne and Hobart branches have reviewed both the Future Management Study by Geoff Mosley and a paper by Martin Hawes which has been published in this issue of *Reflections*.

The Review by the Melbourne branch takes a wilderness first stance and a hard line regarding human visitation in an effort to avoid disruption of the healing process. Nicole Kaiyan summarised the branch position:

The important question as outlined by Hawes is "...whether you are campaigning for the restoration of a lake or for the restoration of the heart

of the southwest wilderness". We are firmly committed to the idea that any restoration involves the whole of the impounded area and not just Lake Pedder. As the heart of the southwest wilderness, the entire area must be managed with the objective of integration into the surrounding WHA as restoration proceeds.

We propose guided walks, by permit only, closure of the Scotts Peak Road, a viewing area from a lookout east of the lake, a world standard visitors centre at the present Wedge picnic site and plane landings on the beach under a permit system.

The issue of tourist dollars is not dependent on visitors actually being on the beach, rather it is the flow on effect of increased tourism to the whole region of Tasmania, that is the real dollar value of restoring Lake Pedder.

ISSUE 5

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**Pedder
2000**

Public opinion in Tasmania is currently hostile, not only to the concept of draining the lake, but also to minor attempts at wilderness restoration (note the current debate over the closure of the Mt McCall Track). The Hobart branch are more keenly aware of the need to woo public support and endorse in principle the concept of the "premier walk" proposed by Martin Hawes, involving a network of hardened tracks in the area of the restored lake. Such a plan is, perhaps, our best hope of consolidating public opinion behind the draining project. As international attention is focused on the great restoration project, opportunity for non-bushwalkers to gain access is felt to be imperative. Readers are invited to send in their comment as we work towards the development of a Management Plan for the restored Lake Pedder.

Pedder restored will symbolise Tasmania's clean, green and clever direction.

Peddertorial

HELEN GEE

THE PEDDER Impoundment is a powerful symbol of our alienation from the land; the natural has been replaced by the artificial on a large scale. What an opportunity for Australia to launch the restoration project in tandem with the Olympic Games. As a celebration of the centenary of Federation, the project could commence in the year 2001.

Please do what you can to gain official support for the restoration, we need a groundswell of public opinion to warm the cold-hearted conservatives in Canberra. Tell them, the original natural lake is intact beneath the artificial surface. We need courage, as a nation, to embrace the new century with spirit, hope and faith in the recomoperative powers of nature. There is no finer catalyst than Lake Pedder.

Gordon impoundment at an all time high level

THE LEVELS OF hydro storage lakes have been generally high this year. The March figure for Lake Gordon was .28 m below full supply level. There is some likelihood that the HEC will have to divert water through the McPartlan Pass Canal and release water out through the Serpentine outlet as there is no safety overflow built into the Gordon Dam. This would enable perch to enter the Pedder galaxiid habitat and place this endangered species at an even greater risk. Four are being held in captivity while a new habitat is decided. The HEC have been working on this problem with the Inland Fisheries who are funding a recovery rescue program. However, with the 3 turbines operating flat out the water level has dropped for the time being to more than 3 m below full supply level.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Ms Gee

Thank you for your letter enclosing a copy of *Reflections*. I have read your newsletter with interest and note that your committee intends to continue its campaign.

I was a member of the House of Representative Standing Committee on the Environment, Recreation and the Arts, which conducted the Inquiry into the draining of Lake Pedder, though I have become chairman of the Committee only since the last election.

The Committee in its inquiry into Lake Pedder received 171 submissions and 25 exhibits. The Committee inspected the Lake Pedder area and held 4 sets of public hearings in Hobart and Canberra. Some of the comments in your Peddertorial (*Reflections* 4) about the findings of the Committee would seem to draw a long bow.

I remind you of the final paragraph of the summary of the Report, *The Committee concludes therefore that, although the proposal could be implemented, it does not have either the priority or the official support necessary to warrant the commitment of Commonwealth Government resources for further assessment.*

Nonetheless, I note that your Committee's new strategy is "to build national support and complete all necessary research before the next political initiative". I certainly recognise your right in a democratic society to continue to pursue the case which I know is dear to your hearts.

Yours Sincerely,

Warren Truss MP
Federal Member for Wide Bay

Dear Helen,

I am writing in the hope that I might be able to purchase a poster of Lake Pedder. We believe there is a connection with Lake Pedder and our family name.

I recently saw a lovely framed poster in an office in Auckland and was interested to hear from the person who owned it that he had been to Lake Pedder and carried this poster around with him for a couple of years before he returned to New Zealand.

Carolyn Pedder

Readers may be interested to be informed that the lake was named after Sir John Lewes Pedder who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Van Diemens Land at the time of the lake's discovery by J H Wedge in 1835. Pedder was born in London in 1793 and sailed to VDL aboard Hibernia in 1824. Lake Maria was named after Pedder's wife.

(Editor)

Dear Helen,

I have so much admiration for what has been done in Tasmania and I've enjoyed the benefits. I'm not sure what I can do...I suppose I can start by wearing the T- Shirt!

Robert Sitch
Film Director
(Frontline, *The Castle, A River Somewhere*)

• Rob has given us a donation which made *Reflections* 5 possible! Thanks Rob.

25 years since the flood

Solidarity and the return of Chris Tebbutt



Chris Tebbutt on his recent visit to Tasmania.

THE FLOODING of the lake profoundly affected all who fought for Pedder. It haunts us. It has taken one man 25 years to return to Tasmania. Hear what Chris Tebbutt had to say early this year:

I think restoration is doable and I would move back from California in a minute to take part in it...Living on the lake when it was getting flooded I could see that it really wasn't getting destroyed. All its features were still there. It was like we pulled a veil – a black veil – over the whole thing. Restoration would radiate waves of hope to the whole world.

The power of the HEC at the time was such that the democratic voice was completely disregarded. If the flooding happened today, it would be unbelievable. There would be hundreds of people up in the trees and in the water up to their necks until they were all pulled out.

To learn that the environmental community here in Tasmania is still absolutely committed to it – that nobody has ever really given up – is a really great thing.

In February this year Chris Tebbutt stood gazing at the Huon-Serpentine Impoundment for the first time in 25 years... his heart was filled with HOPE!! The bond he formed with this land has, it seems, never been broken.

Chris was the very last to leave Lake Pedder where, aged only 19, he maintained a mostly solitary vigil for seven months, rescuing stranded animals and recording the rising flood. Many of us have wondered just where Chris had gone when he could no longer bear the suffocation of all life as the waters rose around his tent on the dune. The Sunday Tasmanian published his story (*Pedder Unplugged*) on March 23

this year, on the 25th anniversary of the Green movement.

Several of the original Lake Pedder Action Committee members were thoroughly delighted to see Chris and meet his wife Stephanie. We learned of their strong commitment to saving the Californian Redwoods from their home in Mendocino country, the largest redwood district in northern California. They work for the Redwood Coast Watershed Alliance, a group of activists protecting catchments in the region and fighting to save old growth redwood forests: *Pedder taught me to question the whole idea of progress...I am committed to doing something to change the onslaught that's going on.*

Chris and Steph are landscape ecologists with a passion for Australian plants. They walked to alpine plateaux and through dry forests, eager to absorb it all and to catch up on the changes in the intervening quarter century. Chris knew nothing of all the magnificent publications that now record the numerous conservation battles since 1972. I had the sense of being in a time warp speaking to him; our last meeting was at Pedder, in a dinghy he then rowed back to camp, as I left to walk back over the Sentinel Range to the Gordon Road and my final university exam.

From California, Chris wrote on March 20th: *Even though we have finished the last of our leatherwood honey, we are mentally, in quiet moments, still walking through buttongrass plains, still walking round the edge of Solitary towards a mirage of fallen sky and clouds, and the long smooth respite of an inland beach...*

Dambusting news from the States

THE REMOVAL of Vermont's 5 metre high Newport Number 11 dam late last year has given new impetus to a wave of dambusting activism that is sweeping the USA. The Kennebec Coalition is fighting to have the Edwards Dam on the Kennebec River in Augusta destroyed. Several campaigns are underway to remove dams in Oregon and Idaho. Plans are being drawn up to dismantle two dams on the Elwha in Washington State. Local groups have joined forces with national organisations and, under the umbrella Hydropower Reform Coalition, are challenging the federal government plans to relicense some 500 hydroelectric dams that have been operating for 50 years.

Worldwide there are 40,000 large dams (over 15 m high) and more than 800,000 small ones. Many are approaching the end of their useful lives and removal is often cheaper than repair. The 1994 US National Dams Inventory shows that 20% of dams in the country have a "high" or "significant" potential for developing structural problems. Wisconsin has dismantled around thirty dams in the past two decades. In France, the environmental group SOS Loire has convinced the national government to remove the Saint Etienne du Vigan Dam to restore passage for migratory fish through the upper Loire Valley.

Environmental considerations for dambusters

ENVIRONMENTALISTS are adamant that engineers engaged in demolition work must consider the entire river system, not just the concrete structure itself. The American Society of Civil Engineers plans to publish technical guidelines for dam removal, this month. These will recommend that sediments are either removed or diverted away from rivers through alternative channels. Sediments, toxic or non-toxic, can wreak destruction downstream, and damage, though it may be temporary, can be minimised through careful planning.

Note and acknowledgement: For fuller detail refer to the article "Dambusting" published in the May edition of the *New Scientist* (pp. 34 – 37), upon which this article has been based.

(Editor)

Lake Pedder on ABC television

LAKE PEDDER, a Film Australia National Interest Program was first screened in the Timeframe series on ABC TV on Thursday, 1 May 1997. Produced and directed by Anna Grieve and Steve Best, this is historic documentation of the lake and the events that led to its flooding. It concludes with the continued hope held for Pedder's restoration. A number of Tasmanians were interviewed by Film Australia in December, for this production. The reaction to the film has been exciting. Many members have renewed their subscriptions. Thank you! This gives real heart to the small team working towards the day when it is politically opportune to raise the profile of the campaign once more.

Young people say the film explains at last just how the lake came to be flooded; they couldn't understand before how such a thing was possible. Film director Robert Sitch phoned in with support for Pedder 2000 for a chat about the extraordinary, evocative strength in the portrayal of those proud old men juxtaposed in the narrative.

Co-director, Anna Grieve, is planning to bring additional footage, not included in the film, to Melbourne's forthcoming *Moon Over Pedder* scheduled for October. Pedder 2000 extend hearty congratulations to both Anna Grieve and Steve Best for their thoroughly researched film which has encapsulated history and stimulated greater awareness of the issue around the nation.

Some of the quotes deserve being put on the record here in *Reflections*:

Of all the environmental issues that have convulsed Australia in the past two decades, Lake Pedder has had the greatest impact of all... It was a lake of intense iconic significance. Had it still existed, it would have had the same status in Australian mythology as other landscapes like Uluru and Kakadu and the Great Barrier Reef. It was a place of immense symbolic importance.

Dr Peter Hay

The hydro engineers would be the modern Moses who would lead us out of the wilderness. Central to that (belief) was that the natural



world was subservient to man and being transformed into these industrial forms. The dams were symbols of what we might be if we could only dream large.

Richard Flanagan

The bulk of the area of course was just a bog, you couldn't get around in it, it was very flat.

Sir Allan Knight

There was a national park out there, but I can't remember exactly where it was. But at least it wasn't of substantial significance in the scheme of things. The thing that was significant was that we had to double the output of power in this state in 10 years in order that we could supply the demands of industry and the community.

Sir Eric Reece

I think in large measure it was the pride of old men that led to the final demise of Lake Pedder beneath the temporary dam that's there at the moment. The basic issues, the facts and figures, the engineering possibilities, the

All eyes would be on Tasmania if the restoration was launched as a project for the year 2000, along with the Olympics and the centenary of Federation, as an acknowledgment of the need to put the past behind us and start afresh.

Annabel Richards

Future Management

by Martin Hawes

COMMENTS IN RESPONSE to *Lake Pedder A World Heritage Place To Cherish And Enjoy; Future Management* by Geoff Mosley, published by the Lake Pedder Study Group, March 1995 and available from the LPSG for \$12 (postage inclusive).

Martin Hawes is the author of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA) Walking Track Management Strategy. The Editor thanks him for the time he has taken to address this focal issue; Pedder 2000 is currently developing a Future Management policy and invites your comment. The views expressed in the following article are not necessarily those of Pedder 2000.

GEOFF MOSLEY has produced a convincing, balanced and carefully thought-out report. However I think one or two points deserve more emphasis.

From the point of view of its recreation potential, the restored Lake Pedder could be developed either as wilderness or as a campervan haven – the difference being whether or not there is road access. Major lodge development at the lake (accessed by aircraft) would also shift it out of the wilderness category. Many Tasmanians will object to the idea of restoring the lake as wilderness; if the lake is going to be restored, they will want to be able to drive there and see the lake's tourism potential exploited to the full.

Geoff Mosley acknowledges that the restoration of Lake Pedder would attract national and international attention, and that the restored lake would have the potential to play a significant role in Tasmania's tourism industry. I would go further and suggest that the restored lake has the potential to become, and remain, Tasmania's primary tourism icon – more so even than Cradle Mountain. I say this for the following reasons:

The restoration of the lake has the potential to attract more (positive) international attention to Tasmania than any previous event, including the saving of the Franklin River.

The restored lake would symbolise not only Tasmania's unique wilderness assets, but also the state's role as an international leader in wilderness restoration and environmental management.

However, in order to reap the potential tourism benefits of the restoration project it will be necessary to incorporate the restored lake into the state's tourism network.

Geoff acknowledges the importance of allowing the Tasmanian public to participate as far as possible in the restoration process. However, he doesn't seem to acknowledge that there is likely to be a strong push by locals to open the area up, and to provide road access to the restored lake. Indeed, there is likely to be an outcry from a large segment of the Tasmanian population against any proposal to preserve the restored lake as a playground for a few radical greenies unless at least one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- 1) there is a major shift in the Tasmanian public's appreciation of the values of inaccessible (ie roadless) country; or
- 2) we offer the Tasmanian public a package

north of Mt Solitary; Maintain Scotts Peak Road south of the Huon Crossing as walking track only. This scenario does not exclude the possibility of closing the Scotts Peak Road at Frodshams Pass and converting the entire road to a walking track. The proposed premier walk would consist of a short-trip and a long-trip option as follows:

SHORT OPTION (2-4 DAYS)

Day 1: Gordon River Road to Lake Pedder
Day 2: Pedder to Huon Crossing
Optional sidewalks (extra day): Mt Solitary.

LONG OPTION (4-8 DAYS)

Day 1: Gordon River Road to Lake Pedder
Day 2: Pedder to Scotts Peak
Day 3: Scotts Peak to Condominium Creek
Day 4: Condominium Creek to Huon campsite.

Optional sidewalks: Mt Solitary, Lake Judd, Mt Anne; possibly also Lake Judd.

Given the current trend of increasing demand for short walks, the short option is likely to attract more walkers although usage of the two options may be similar in terms of total visitor-nights. It is reasonable to assume that many walkers will want to include at least one rest-day in their itinerary, especially at the lake itself. Some walkers would also opt to undertake longer walks that take in the Anne Circuit, Western Arthurs, Port Davey Track etc.

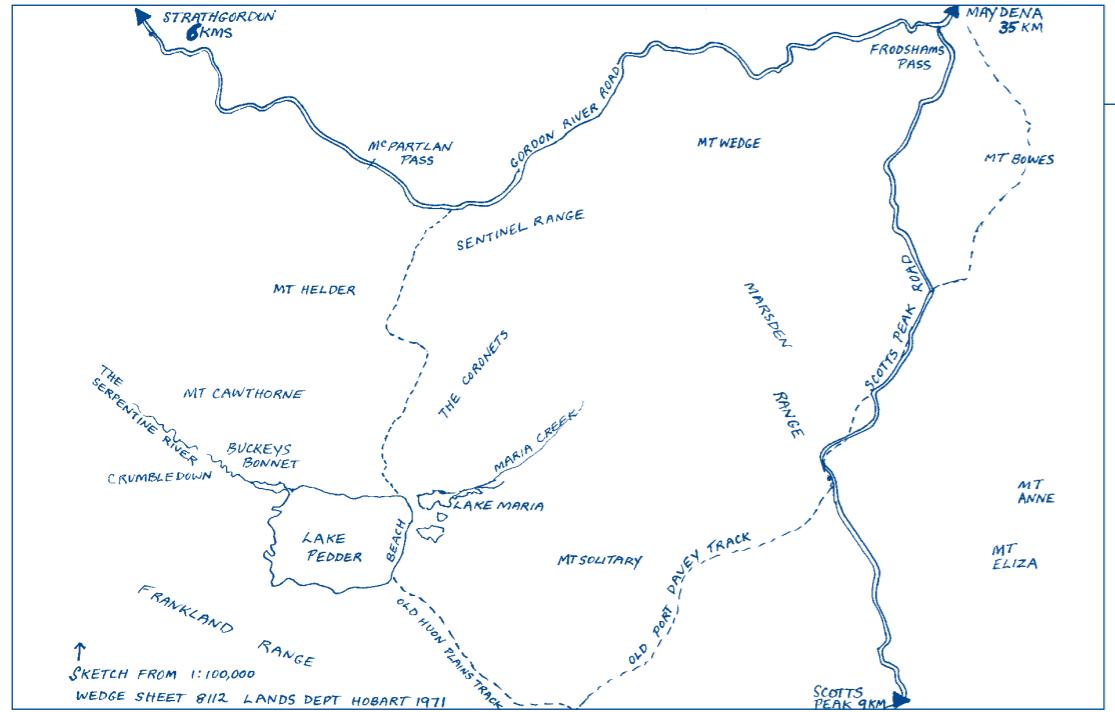
Usage levels

ASSUMING RECREATION is managed to minimise walker impacts, usage levels of up to 10,000 walkers a year can be considered. To put this figure in perspective, it is at least half of the current annual visitation to the Strathgordon-Scotts Peak region, yet only ten times the peak visitation that Pedder was getting in a weekend during the heyday of the Pedder campaign in 1970-71. Because the entire walk would be at low altitude and therefore only rarely subject to severe weather,

it would be possible to encourage usage for at least nine months of the year. 10,000 visitors could therefore be spread over 250 days with a maximum usage of 50 people per day in the summer months. I believe Pedder could comfortably handle this level of usage.

Assuming that 7500 walkers opt for the short circuit, spending an average of 1.5 nights in the bush, and assuming the remaining 2500 spend an average of 6 nights in the bush, the total visitation would be upwards of 25,000 visitor nights – a 25% increase on the projected long term carrying capacity of the WHA track system.

These figures may be conservative. Indeed, I do not think it would be entirely unreasonable to countenance double these levels of visitation. This would involve a maximum of 100 people a day visiting the lake in the high season – roughly the same level that the



Map of the Pedder Area prior to drowning, taken from Wedge 1:100,000 sheet.

Overland Track is currently getting at times of peak usage, and enough to fill (say) two walkers huts and eight dispersed camping areas. However, the lake itself could be a bottleneck if large numbers of visitors opt to spend more than one night there.

Economics of the proposed track development

APART FROM HARDENED TRACKS of T1 standard, the minimum infrastructure required would be stabilised (or at least stable) campsites and toilets. The option of installing walkers huts at Pedder and the other major campsites should also be considered.

The track system I am proposing would involve roughly 50 km of new tracks at a cost of up to \$2 million. (The cost could be substantially less than this if it is possible to use cheap track construction techniques such as machine-dug turnpiking and graveling. I am assuming that there would be minimal cost in converting the Scotts Peak Road to a walking track.)

Huts, toilets and additional infrastructure could cost a further \$500,000. Thus, if total annual visitation to the lake were around 10,000, a per-night fee of \$10 would offset the costs of track and hut infrastructure within ten years. The fee required to finance ongoing track maintenance (including periodic replacement of treated pine infrastructure) would be substantially less than this – probably around \$3 per night.

Other considerations relating to walking tracks

A POTENTIAL PROBLEM with the track system south and east of Pedder is that much of the country is marshy. One possible solution would be to route the tracks where possible along the shoreline of the existing impoundment. This could have the dual advantage that (a) the route would be dead level (no need for surveying!) and (b) the soil has already been removed by wave action, exposing relatively stable gravels. Thus substantial savings could be made in both initial construction costs and long term maintenance costs. Machinery could be used

for benching and drainage over much of the proposed track system.

In addition to duckboarding and boardwalk, another track construction technique that may be appropriate in some areas is turnpiking to expose buried gravels, as has been done on the rerouted section at the northern end of the Port Davey Track.

Effects of restoration on recreational patterns in adjacent areas

CLOSING ALL OR PART of the Scotts Peak Road would increase the remoteness and therefore probably reduce the demand for recreation in the Western Arthurs and to a lesser extent in the Anne Range. This would be a desirable trend, given the extreme fragility of these areas and the fact that usage will have to be restricted even if the tracks in these areas are fully stabilised.

Conversely, restoring Pedder would dramatically increase the demand for recreation in the Frankland Range and to a lesser extent in other ranges such as the Sentinels and Mt Solitary. While Geoff Mosley suggests that usage in the high hundreds would cause major track erosion problems in the Franklands, track conditions in the Western Arthurs suggest that the figure could be as low as 100 or even 50 visits a year.

I am inclined to propose that visitation to the Franklands be kept at minimal levels to preserve the range in a trackless condition, although a track could be constructed to the summit of Terminal Peak. If walkers are encouraged to climb Mt Solitary it would also be necessary to construct a track to that peak.

A further proposal which may be worth considering is that of repairing and relocating the Port Davey Track as per the 1989 Parks & Wildlife Service Draft Track Plan, and promoting the Pedder to Port Davey walk as an extended premier walk in its own right.

Road lookouts

ONE PROBLEM with the premier walk proposal is that only 2% of visitors to the WHA would be able to visit the lake. For this reason, it may be preferable if visitors have the

opportunity to view the lake from at least one lookout accessible by road, or only a short distance from the nearest road.

A lookout at the western end of the Sentinels, near where the old Pedder Track crosses the range, would involve about 2.5 km of new road and would shorten the northern access to Pedder. Another major advantage over Mosley's Marsden Range proposal is that the latter requires the northern section of the Scotts Peak Road to remain open.

Flights as access for the handicapped

WE CAN COUNTER the argument that lack of road access would exclude the old and handicapped by pointing out that these people would have the option of flying in. Indeed, I suggest we promote flights as the preferred option for those who can't walk in, while at the same time promoting the idea that walking is the preferred option for those who are physically up to the trip.

The impact of overflights could be substantially reduced if aircraft noise were reduced. The use of triple-bladed props makes a noticeable difference, and I understand that noise-dampening materials and noise-cancellation technologies have been developed that could practically silence an aircraft. (These are not yet commercially available but probably will be by the time the lake is drained.)

In conclusion

WILDERNESS RESTORATION implies the restoration of remoteness. Rehabilitation of the impoundment and the Scotts Peak Road would substantially increase the remoteness, and in the long term dramatically increase the viewfield quality, of many major ranges including the Anne Range, Western Arthurs and Franklands.

Although there is little evidence of Aboriginal association with the lake, the lake is a powerful symbol of the spiritual power of the Tasmanian wilderness and is therefore directly relevant to the cause of promoting Aboriginal culture in Australia.



PEDDER, The great environmental symbol

Greens election posters displayed at the 25th anniversary of the formation of the world's first Green political party, the United Tasmania Group. This party was formed at a Town Hall meeting in Hobart on March 23 1972, directly to give political impetus to the campaign to save Lake Pedder on the eve of its flooding.

Victorian Branch Report The Les Southwell audiovisual

AN EXQUISITE treat of spectacular slides, with music, is in preparation. A Fader has been donated by Pedder 2000 Vic and Les Southwell's audio visual will soon be up and running. The branch have available a variety of audio visuals, videos, films, slides and publications to offer to show schools, meetings and groups. Recently Annabel Richards gave a talk on Lake Pedder to Years 9 and 10 students at Canterbury Girls' School. Spurred on by their enthusiastic response, Annabel is preparing notes and a suggested talk outline for future use. The Moon Over Pedder 1997, this years celebration evening for Lake Pedder, will be held later in the year, in October, and anyone with an interest in being involved should contact the Victorian Branch.

We have available:

- 1) An informative talk on Lake Pedder, including slides/video as desired – suitable for small groups, club nights, students, etc.
- 2) A fifteen minute slide-show

Enquiries/bookings:
Fax: (Pedder 2000) 03 98885456
or write to us at
P.O. Box 41, Surrey Hills North, 3127.

The Harold Ogilvie Poetry Competition

CONGRATULATIONS to Sydney poet Les Wicks, whose winning poem was read at the recent Sydney Poetry Festival and published in the NSW Poetry Journal. The Pedder 2000 Restoration Committee would like to thank our judge Les Murray, and congratulate him on his subsequent winning of the T S Eliot Prize. To Harold Ogilvie, thank you for your great generosity and innovation in sponsoring this competition. Successive issues of *Reflections* will feature many of the excellent entries which Pedder 2000 wish to share with all readers.

Winning poem Lost

1.
Over the browns and
ginger of that month.
Rain on the day and gangs of
silver mist
loitered.
First light ink-brush fingers
combed the distance / soothing
the arch back of stone.

2.
They are waiting
for the word
in weatherblown, torn khaki plastic.

Torrents
in angry fusillade dropping from the clouds against
the obdurate calm of the waters,
as like opposing elements
this downpour is no relation
to the lakes still
or the earthbound beard of ice clinging
brittle beneath overhangs.

Tears
& other human stuff
bounce off the pink sand.

3.
Some have dived to find the hidden shore,
Pressed fingers on the old beach.
And sunsets still bring rose to the water
as the lake lies buried beneath itself.

Les Wicks

Prevent Environmental Degradation Develop Ecological Restoration

This issue we are featuring sand dune and foreshore restoration

READERS ARE URGED to send in news of their own restoration projects, wherever and whatever. The following accounts come to us from Ethel Tenby and Annabel Richards. Thank you! Keep up the inspiring work!!

SEPTEMBER 1958. We got our land on the north shore of Phillip Island. It was ancient sand-dune country with an already rare mix of old vegetation, a wild tangle. When a storm took sand and trees, we pegged down brushy material to break the waves and trap sand. As other families removed scrub we used it to build our groynes. Each was about 6 – 8 feet long, perhaps 1 – 2

feet wide and up to 8" high, all at right angles to the shore-line.

Meanwhile I photographed "tree skeletons" on the beach, and shots of piles of sea-weed each with a small dune on the windward side. Mounted on card, with captions, these made a poster for the local shop window. Others caught on and started their own groynes.

In front of my bush block now there are 64 metres of new foreshore, densely vegetated with the same mix of scrub we have always cherished. And of course I haven't stopped the process.

Ethel Tenby

ON THE MORNINGTON Peninsula, the Friends of the Promenade Reserve, Somers – affiliated with FOLKAW INC.; commissioned a report to enable a program of restoration of the degraded and weed infested foreshore.

Removal of exotic weed species and replanting of local indigenous trees,

shrubs and grasses has attracted back native fauna including blue tongue lizards, frogs and echidnas.

Koalas are resident in Somers and suffer from lack of food trees – mainly coastal manna gum (*Eucalyptus prioriana*). So this species along with Boobialla, Cassuarinas, Banksias, coastal heath and coastal tea trees are amongst the tree species grown.

Annabel Richards

John Hill, one of the band restoring the foreshore at Somers in Victoria.



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Helen Gee (Tas), Brian Dodd (Vic)

JOURNAL EDITOR

Helen Gee

Meetings and social events are held in Melbourne and Hobart. Phone for details.

Contributions for *Reflections* #6 welcome: post/fax Hobart.



Forthcoming events

Monday July 28 7.30pm

Pedder 2000 AGM

Sip gluhwein while we view TV coverage of our campaign beside the open fire at Fern Tree after a short AGM. 835 Huon Road, Fern Tree
Ph: 62391120

Friday August 15

from 6.30 – 8.00pm

Politics in the Pub:

LAKE PEDDER FOR SALE?

The Government wants to sell the Hydro and connect Tasmania to the National Grid. Privatisation and competition or people and the environment? What's at stake?
Venue: Round Midnight, Hobart.

Pedder Pennies

To Hobart branch

Annual Membership	\$40
Three years	\$100
Concession	\$20
Friend	Donation

To Annabel, Melbourne branch

Large Stickers	\$1
Pedder 2000 T Shirt	\$30 +\$3 postage
Reports	\$10 +\$3 postage