

Moreton Bay Strategic Plan

A COMMUNITY PROPOSAL

**Prepared by
FRIENDS OF COOCHIEMUDLO ISLAND**

INTRODUCTION

It can be easy to overlook Coochiemudlo Island when studying a map of Moreton Bay as it is only 130 hectares of land a stone's throw from Victoria Point.

However, Coochiemudlo attracts more visitors than Moreton Island and is second only to North Stradbroke when it comes to tourism in the Bay. The very features which attract people are now endangered by the growing population pressure.

The Island boasts at least seven significant natural and cultural features - easy, quick and cheap access from the mainland; sandy beaches; magnificent stands of trees in a number of different ecological zones; a rich diversity of birdlife; a variety of "bush" foods and medicines growing in their natural habitats; European historical sites and obvious connections to its Aboriginal past.

While each of the Bay islands may have many of these, no other island has all seven natural and cultural resources.

At a recent public meeting, residents expressed concern at a number of proposals outlined in the Draft Strategic Plan which overlooked Coochiemudlo Island. (See Appendix A).

We address these issues in the following submission in the hope that their omission will be redressed.

PHOTOGRAPH OF COOCHIEMUDLO ISLAND SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is a list of recommendations outlined at the conclusion of each section:-

1. PRESERVATION

- i. That the western mangroves of Coochiemudlo be granted Preservation status under the Plan. An indication of this intent would be the declaration of a Fish Habitat Reserve as previously recommended.
- ii. That Local Government Reserve No. 2117 be granted Preservation status under the Plan and the area be declared an Environmental Park.

2. NATURE CONSERVATION

- i. That urgent investigation be undertaken by the Beach Protection Authority as part of a Management Plan to preserve one of Moreton Bay's most beautiful and historic foreshores, Norfolk Beach.
- ii. As part of a Flora and Fauna Management Plan, a full inventory should be taken of the Reserve and Mangrove areas and monitored on a regular basis.

3. FISHERIES

That Commercial fishing activities be banned within 500-metres of the low-water mark along the entire foreshore of Coochiemudlo Island.

4. TOURISM, RECREATION AND HERITAGE

Tourist-related pressure on Coochiemudlo demands an immediate management strategy which should recognise the island's unique appeal as well as European and Aboriginal heritage.

5. WATER QUALITY

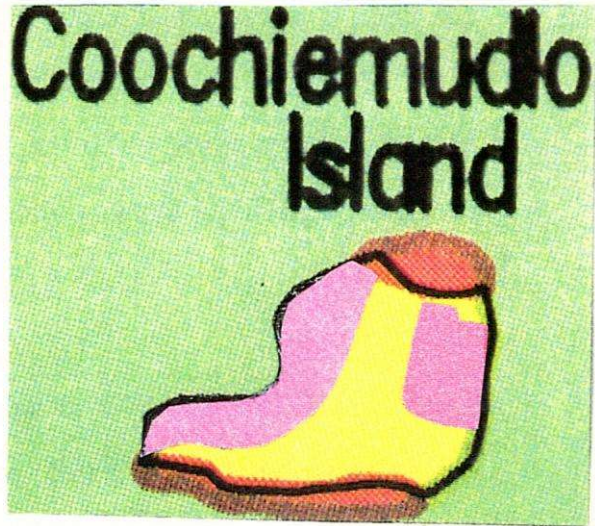
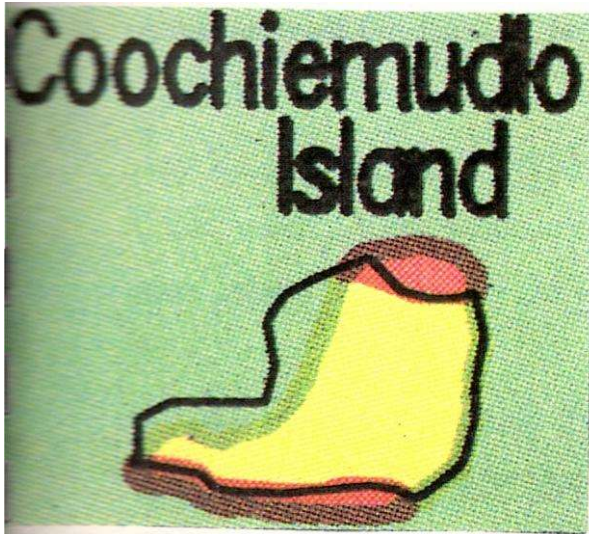
- i. That the catchment management guidelines outlined by Cameron McNamara be implemented on Coochiemudlo Island.
- ii. Ground and surface water quality be investigated and monitored especially during peak

holiday periods. These results should be made public.

- iii. Public amenities be converted to composting toilets before this summer's peak tourist Season.

CURRENT PLAN

F.O.C.I. 'S PROPOSAL



	Preservation - to ensure outstanding biological communities are preserved
	Habitat protection – identifies important biological habitats
	Island residential – for low density, low impact residential and ancillary development
	Foreshore recreation – for public access and enjoyment of the foreshore and adjacent waters

1 PRESERVATION

Preservation as defined under the terms of the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan ensures that “key biological communities and habits, their productivity and diversity, and cultural heritage values” are retained. (1)p. 42.

There are two such areas on Coochiemudlo Island which experts and locals agree deserve Preservation.

- i. The Western Mangroves
- ii. Local Government Reserve No. 2117

- (i) The Western Mangroves

While commending the Planners’ recognition of the western mangroves of Coochiemudlo Island under Habitat Protection, we believe this is under-valuing one of our most important assets.

When Matthew Flinders first landed in Queensland at Coochiemudlo Island in 1799 the mangroves were a significant part of the landscape. In his book “A voyage to Terra Australis,” Flinders gave this description, “The exterior part of the island on the west side is flat, which the tide seems to rise over. It is abundantly covered with large mangrove trees”. (2)p.17.

Previous studies compiled by Cameron McNamara, first in 1983 for the Redland Shire Council and again in 1987 for Premier’s Department, detailed the importance of the mangrove area.

Cameron McNamara noted “large numbers of wading birds, crabs and other crustaceans, molluscs and worms” while studying the littoral zone which was rated a “high value” habitat area. (3)p.4.27.

Seagrass banks line this shallow bay which is fringed by a broad band of mangroves covering an area of approximately 33 hectares.

There is a seasonal and temporal variation in the density and extent of these seagrass meadows.

Recent constructions in the Bay like the extension of the barge ramp at Victoria Point have caused massive mortalities in seagrass meadows from Point Halloran to Mac1eay Island.

In the 1987 report Cameron McNamara identified three areas where it was "considered that the conservation value of the wetland is sufficient to warrant Fish Habitat Reserve status." (3) Exec Summ 8-4.

One area was the Eprapah Creek Estuary . . . another was "the western side of Coochiemudlo. "

Since the time of these investigations the resource value of this mangrove area has increased. With the loss of mangroves from the nearby Point Halloran foreshore under development pressure, the Coochie mangroves assume greater ecological importance in this part of Moreton Bay.

A recent survey (5) of the distribution of mangroves in Moreton Bay has shown that a nett loss of > 8% of mangroves occurred in the period 1974-87. On the mainland and islands between Victoria Point a nett loss of about half the area of Coochiemudlo mangroves occurred during this period.

The island's mangroves include the species found in Moreton Bay - *Avicennia marina*, *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Rhizophora stylosa*, *Aegiceras corniculatum* and *Excoecaria agallocha*.

Furthermore, any regeneration of fringing coral reef on the north-west side of Coochiemudlo is contingent on the shoreline stability and sediment entrapment afforded by the mangroves.

This mangrove community is integral to the landscape character of the island and to Moreton Bay as a whole.

Finally, it is noted by Cameron McNamara that greater long-term protection is given in Fish Habitat Reserves and that "Reserves are proposed for Eprapah Creek." (3) 3-14.

The same report is noted in the 1989 Background Information to the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan. (6) 3-12.

What about Coochiemudlo?

RECOMMENDATION: That the western mangroves of Coochiemudlo Island be granted Preservation status under the Plan. An indication of this intent would be the declaration of a Fish Habitat Reserve as previously recommended.

- (ii) Local Government Reserve No. 2117 - gazetted in 1978 Volume 2 p.772
File No. 12167

This area, bounded in the east by the foreshore of Coochiemudlo and in the west by the main road, Elizabeth Street, is a 19.5 hectare low-lying parcel of land which has "the richest, most varied flora of the entire island" (7) p.10. Yet for some reason its importance was overlooked by the Strategic Planners.

When consultants, Cameron McNamara studied the area in 1983 and again in 1987, the Melaleuca swamp was rated highly "for terrestrial vegetation and conservation purposes".

(3)p.4.27.

It was further noted that "A relatively large Wallum tree-tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) community extends to the shore on Coochiemudlo Island." (4)2-14. "Wallum swamps occur in areas that are inundated seasonally or permanently by freshwater and are important habitats for water fowl and migratory birds" (9)p.14. This is evidenced by the rich diversity of birdlife on Coochiemudlo - see Section 2 (ii).

There is a pure stand of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* where the water table is close to the surface. Following the long dry spell and prior to recent rain, standing water ranged up to 60 cms in depth over 400 sq. metres.

It is important to note that "Melaleuca bushlands have largely disappeared from Brisbane and this type of bushland does have value as flood retention basins, excellent feeding areas for birds and other wildlife, educational areas - particularly when located within intact coastal transects and attractive recreation areas during dry periods". (8)p.27.

Fortunately, the Redland Shire Council has indicated that a rubbish dump which encroaches on the south-west corner of the Reserve will soon be closed. This pleases many residents who are concerned that pollutants are being leached from the dump.

The swamp is a valuable wetland because of the variety of ecological functions it performs

against erosion, nutrient cycling, settling of run-off sediments and provision of terrestrial, arboreal and aquatic habitats.

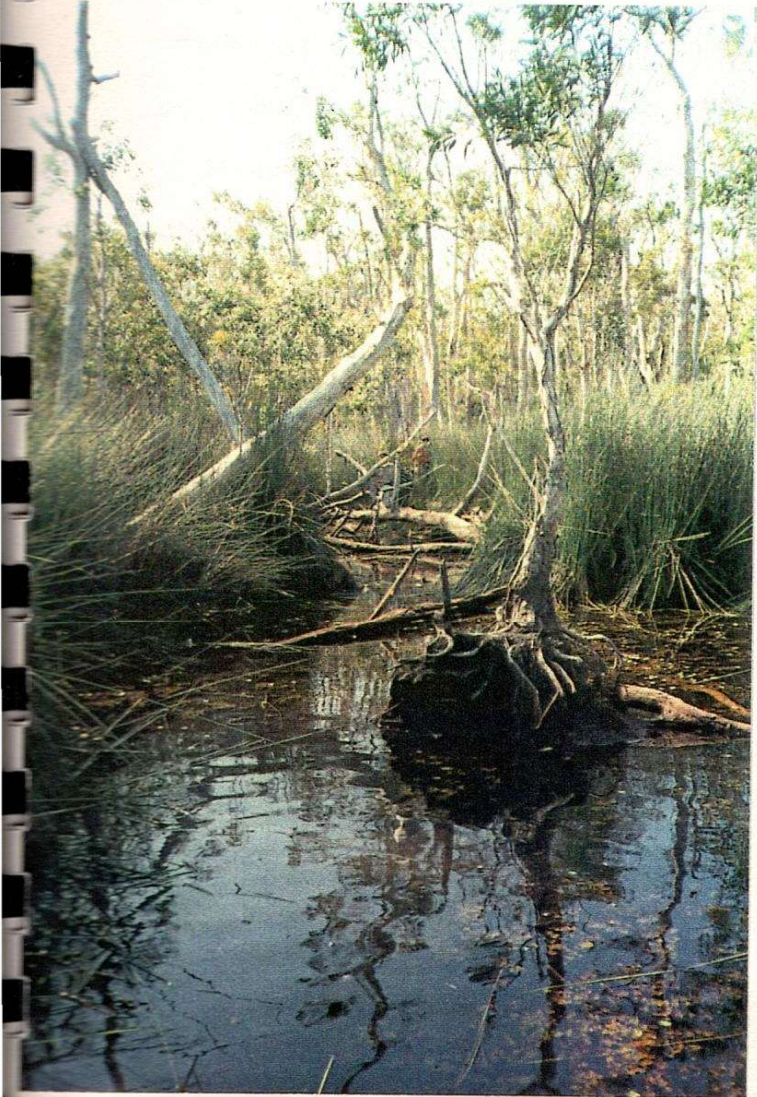
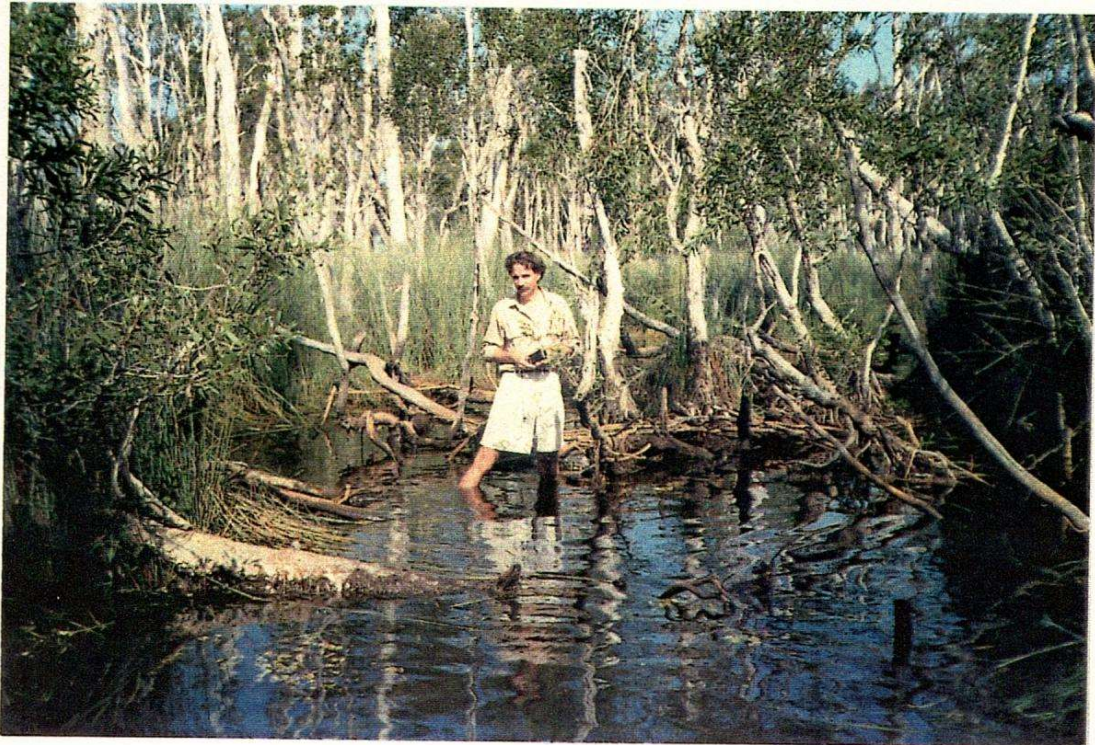
The preservation of the reserve is fundamental to the balance of landscape characteristics of the island and acts as an important buffer to residential development.

This Reserve is a sensitive environment and was officially identified as such 10 years ago.

To remain a productive resource it urgently requires special management. Handled properly it could "provide opportunities for environmental education and research". (I)p.40.

RECOMMENDATION: That Local Government Reserve No. 2117 be granted Preservation status under the plan and be declared an Environmental Park.

THE BEAUTY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESERVE NO. 2117



2. NATURE CONSERVATION

It is stated that the goal of the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan is "To provide for ecologically sustainable use of Moreton Bay and for protection of its natural recreational, cultural heritage and amenity values." (1)p.37. It is further reported that this goal will be "seen as the over-riding force to guide all future considerations" relating to the Bay. The document goes on to acknowledge the need to identify areas requiring "stringent conservation measures and/or particular management practices to ensure their viability". (1)p.37.

In Section 1 we addressed the need for Preservation of our wetlands - the western mangroves and the Local Government Reserve.

(i) Beach Protection

Another aspect of island management requiring urgent attention is historic Norfolk Beach on the eastern side of the Island. This sandy stretch with panoramic views across the bay to Macleay, North Stradbroke and Peel Islands is under intense recreational-pressure, especially at weekends and holidays.

Locals have watched with concern as the frontal dunes have eroded, exposing the roots of many trees. The situation is exacerbated by the barbecue amenities and toilet block which encourage increased tourist visitation.

We have been advised that the beach is "next on the list" for attention by the Beach Protection Authority. However, the need for action appears urgent.

It is noted that this beach, which is significant to both Aboriginal and European history, has been largely overlooked by the Plan.

Under the heading, Management Areas Defined, Foreshore Recreation, the north and south beaches on Coochiemudlo are listed.(1)p.74.

There is no mention of Norfolk Beach.

Yet this is where hundreds of people gather each July to witness the re-enactment of Matthew Flinders landing in 1799.

The entire foreshore area - the trees, what ground cover is left and other scattered vegetation - is under stress as a result of the impact of human use.

RECOMMENDATION: That urgent investigation be undertaken by the Beach Protection Authority as part of a management plan to preserve one of Moreton Bay's most beautiful and historic foreshores, Norfolk Beach.



(ii) Wildlife Habitats

Central to the goal of the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan is the provision of protection for Moreton Bay's natural values. The Plan aims to "ensure conservation of the flora, fauna, and ecological systems" by identifying "areas in the Bay requiring stringent conservation measures" and "maintaining and increasing the area of a range of habitats and species protection reserves." (1) p.37

Coochiemudlo Island, with 19.5 hectares of melaleuca swamp (Reserve no. 2117) is an integral part of Moreton Bay's fragile ecosystem. Both the mangroves in the west and the Reserve are at risk from pollutants, weeds, and general people pressure. Urgent management of these areas is required if these valuable habits are to be preserved. The value of mangroves as a habitat is well established. Melaleuca swamp is becoming increasingly rare and is "now considered to be poorly conserved in South East Queensland". (8) p.14.

"Moreton Bay is well known for its birdlife especially the wader birds. It is estimated that about 2,000 people come to Brisbane each year from overseas to observe wader birds in Moreton Bay. The Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union (RAOD) has conducted wader counts in Moreton Bay since 1981, which have shown that the Bay is of international significance. Moreton Bay is one of only three major intertidal habitats for birds on the east coast of Australia. (6) p.3.30.

The Plan states "Australia is signatory to the Japan-Australia and China Australia migratory bird agreements, which require the setting aside as reserves of habitat used by certain species listed in the agreements". (1) p.7. At least eight birds listed in these agreements have been sighted on Coochiemudlo. (**See Appendix B**). Local birdwatchers have identified more than 120 different species on the island.

"It is clear then, that because of the beauty of the birdlife within the Shire (Redland) and because of the great importance of the area as a major bird habitat, all possible steps should be taken to prevent any damage to birds, and to preserve, as far as possible, their natural habitat." (4) p.2-23.

Lists of birds and plants found on Coochiemudlo have been included in Appendix B and C.

These lists are still in the process of examination as data continues to be collected. Local residents also report hearing and sighting small animals such as bandicoots, echidnas, and koala in the melaleuca swamp. Recently a dead koala was found on newly cleared land adjacent to the swamp. This specimen has been verified by the Queensland Museum (koala JM 7309).

While the majority of wildlife found on Coochiemudlo can be found elsewhere in South East Queensland, the Island may function as an important corridor for rare visitors. This should not be overlooked in view of the importance of corridors in maintaining wildlife populations between the remnants of bushland and indeed between the Bay Islands themselves.

RECOMMENDATION: As part of a Flora and Fauna Management Plan, a full inventory should be taken of the Reserve and Mangrove areas and monitored on a regular basis.

3. FISHERIES

The Background Information to the Draft Plan addresses the issue of commercial vs. recreational fishing stating, "There is some conflict in the Bay between commercial and recreational fishermen as they are mainly seeking the same species." (6)p.5-14. Net fishing along the foreshores of Coochiemudlo encourages this conflict because it targets key recreational species like bream, flathead, whiting and tailor.

The Report continues, quoting Department of Primary Industry sources which state that about \$160 million is spent by 300,000 fishermen in the region each year. (6)p.5.13. The Plan states that "during 1986, expenditure on commercial and recreational fishing activities was estimated at more than \$100 million. Further, the commercial fishing haul has an estimated \$100 million in retail value. These figures indicate the importance of both activities to the regional economy." (1)p.8. However, other studies suggest that recreational fishing is a much greater generator of regional economic activity than commercial fishing.

A report from Cameron McNamara states that the 1986 value of commercial fishing expenditure was \$28 million. At the same time recreational fishing expenditure was \$70 million. Of, if boating and recreational fishing were combined, \$95 million. (3)p.2-12.

In the conference proceedings from the National Fisheries Forum and Exhibition 88, the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation said, "Recreational fishing in Moreton Bay was worth \$70 million in 1986. By year 2000 ... \$220 million. Commercial fishing is worth about \$28 million and it's limited to that. (10).

It is clear from the above that recreational fishing is economically as important as, and probably more important than, commercial fishing in Moreton Bay.

Net fishing in particular is of lower economic significance in commercial activities. The Background to the Draft states that of otter trawling, beam trawling, crabbing and net fishing, net fishing added the least value to the commercial catch. (6)p.5-32.

Net fishing is also not sufficiently viable to serve as a sole source of support for commercial fishermen. The Background states, "Primary net fishermen are likely to operate in other fisheries either part-time or according to season." (11)p.5-34 .

Cameron McNamara report that "Fishing takes place throughout the bay, the greatest intensity being in the shallow, more protected, more easily accessible southern and western part." (3)p.2-15.

Coochiemudlo residents would attest to the validity of this statement.

Accessibility is a key element for recreational fishing and the Island is a prime target. Over one third (9 of the 23) public boat launching ramps in the Redlands area are located at Victoria Point and Redland Bay. Recreational boat-based fishermen thus have easy access to the waters of Coochiemudlo Island. (12)p.153.

The Island's sandy beaches are some of the most easily accessed and frequently visited in the Bay. This is why it is such a popular shore-based recreational fishing venue. In 1985 - 86 more passenger trips were made to Coochiemudlo Island than to Moreton Island. It was estimated that there were about 180,000 Coochie passenger movements per year vs 148,000 Moreton Island passenger movements. (13)p.396.

Areas of south-east Queensland where commercial netting is prohibited or severely restricted under the Fishing Industry Organisation and Marketing Act 1982:... 1989 include the Sandgate Jetty, Currumbin Creek, Tallebudgera Creek, the Broadwater and Nerang River at Southport, the Gold Coast Seaway, Jumpinpin Bar area, parts of the Coomera River, the foreshore of North Stradbroke Island at Dunwich and the Dunwich Jetty, the foreshores of Wynnum and Manly and large parts of Brisbane.

The prohibition or limiting of netting in these areas not only protects fish stocks, but has also created some noted recreational fishing spots. However many of these areas are not as accessible to the population of South-East Queensland as Coochiemudlo Island.

Commercial fishermen generally work from larger boats with wide operational ranges. Under the proposed Strategic Plan the vast majority of the Bay is open to commercial activity. With this good general access we believe that it is unlikely that a ban on commercial fishing activities in the waters

near the foreshores of Coochiemudlo would result in any significant damage to the industry.

Coochiemudlo's unique position as an easily accessible recreational fishing area should enable Moreton Bay Strategic Planners to prohibit all commercial fishing activities within 500 metres of the low-water mark along the entire foreshore.

RECOMMENDATION: That commercial fishing activities be banned within 500-metres of the low water mark along the entire foreshore of Coochiemudlo Island.

4. TOURISM, RECREATION AND HERITAGE

The primary intent of the Foreshore Recreation section of the Strategic Plan is to provide public access to the Bay beaches and attractions while providing protection for the area's "visual amenity and homogeneous character." (1).p.44.

Without careful regulation and monitoring by both State and local governments we are on the brink of large-scale erosion of the heritage aspects of Coochiemudlo and "long-term irreversible environmental damage." (1) p.44.

Islanders, as demonstrated by the unanimous vote of more than 100 people attending a recent public meeting to discuss the Strategic Plan and its implications for Coochiemudlo, hold grave concerns for the Island's future. See **Appendix A**.

Annual visitor usage of Coochiemudlo was documented at 180,000 in 1987 compared to 148,000 for Moreton Island. (13)p.396. There has been a noted upsurge of visits in recent times with the introduction of a regular vehicle barge. Also, bus loads of international visitors arrive mid-week when tour operators judge the weather on the Gold Coast to be unsuitable.

These increasing tourist visitations put added pressure on already stressed foreshore areas. There are also worries that at the height of the holiday season, the septic systems cannot cope with the influx.

This is outlined further in Section 5 - Water Quality.

It should be noted that the Island is a popular mid-week destination for school and educational groups.

Coochiemudlo currently has two motels, a restaurant, sailing school, holiday centre for the visually handicapped, flats as well as many rental houses.

According to the Redland Shire Council there are 722 blocks of land on the Island with 370 houses

and 214 permanent residents.

Approval was recently granted for a proposed motel and condominium complex despite local opposition.

HERITAGE

Coochiemudlo received a well-documented place in European history when Matthew Flinders landed on 19 July 1799. This date is celebrated annually by locals and tourists as the landing is re-enacted in full tradition. "Flinders Day" would be a hollow celebration indeed if the natural beauty of the foreshore and its Aboriginal content was trampled to non-existence by a tidal wave of tourists and developers.

The very name "Coochiemudlo" links the place with Aborigines. There is firm evidence that the Island was economically important to Moreton Bay Aboriginal people and that it was spiritually and ceremonially significant as well.

Coochiemudlo means place of red stone or ochre. The reason for the name is immediately obvious: a notable feature of the Island is the red cliff on the southern shore. In addition, there are clumps of this soft stone on many parts of the beach. Red ochre is an important cultural object and probably much of the stone was carried off the Island and used in trade, in much the same way as the Aboriginal people of Moreton Bay traded dilly bags made from Stradbroke Island rushes.

There is documentary evidence of Aboriginal use of Coochiemudlo Island. Flinders found considerable quantities of husks of pandanus nuts - a well-known Aboriginal food in Moreton Bay and other areas.

Tom Petrie, the first white child in the new settlement of Brisbane notes in his reminiscences that Aboriginal people launched boats off the east coast of Coochiemudlo hunting for turtles. On one of these occasions, a famous turtle-hunter disappeared and his body was never found. A corroboree commemorated this sad event and Petrie provides the words of the song. He notes that the corroboree became famous and rights to the song were eventually "sold" to the Aboriginal people living on what is now the Sunshine Coast.

The historian Steele records that Coochiemudlo lay along a Dreaming Trail; that is a track travelled by a Dreamtime ancestral being.

Usually Dreaming Trails denote ceremonial sites often associated with resources. This suggests Coochiemudlo had ceremonial importance.

A number of stone tools have been found on Coochiemudlo. Some excellent ones are in private hands and others are in museum collections. There are also a number of trees thought to be "Canoe trees" (two of which are registered within 50 metres of Norfolk Beach). Many of the plants growing on Coochiemudlo, for example *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, are known to have been used by Aboriginal people for food, medicines and material culture items.

Coochiemudlo has relatively few recorded sites. However, it must be stressed that a lack of recorded sites does not mean that few sites exist (or did exist) on the island. In order for a site to be officially recognised, three conditions must be met. People must see the site and they must be able and willing to have the site authenticated and registered.

Coochiemudlo provides a good example of how subject to chance the whole process is. About five years ago, Redland Shire dug a trench along the front of some houses on the northern side of Coochiemudlo and another trench across the north-east nature strip of the island.

This work laid bare deposits of shells. Eventually, somebody judged them to be a midden.

The Friends of Coochiemudlo acted to have them authenticated. Mr Robert Neale of the Department of Environment and Heritage established on 31 October 1991 that Coochiemudlo has at least two more middens of which it was unaware.

Clearly registration of these particular sites was largely luck. Probably many other sites have never been recognised and are now built upon, washed away by beach erosion or lie buried under swamps.

RECOMMENDATION: That tourist-related pressure on Coochiemudlo demands an immediate management strategy which should recognise the Island's unique appeal as well as European and Aboriginal heritage.

5. WATER QUALITY

The Strategic Plan notes that "Improved catchment practices should be implemented to minimise inputs into the Bay of silt, nutrients and other matter via stormwater run-off and tributary streams". (1)p.51.

It also states that consideration should be given to implementing a "wide range of water pollution control and water quality protection measures." (1)p.51.

Observations from Coochiemudlo residents reveal the following problems or potential problems with Island water quality:-

- (i) During periods of high visitor usage and high rainfall (summer) odorous effluent discharges onto the Island's eastern beach.
- (ii) Run-off results in high turbidity, sediment-laden water discharges to the wetlands of the Local Government Reserve 2117 and other low-lying areas of the island.
- (iii) Leachate from the refuse dump in the Reserve and from residential areas may be entering this wetland. A deterioration in water quality (odour, colour) of the creek discharging from the Reserve into the Bay has been noted.

Field observations from a QIT study of the Island (Courier-Mail 30.8.1978) indicate that, at that time it was questionable whether the soils were able to absorb the volume of septic effluent.

Since that time the permanent population has more than doubled.

The water quality problems of the Island impinge on the inter-tidal zone and this falls within the jurisdiction of the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan.

These concerns were raised in 1983 by consultants, Cameron McNamara in the "Redland Shire Coastal Management Investigation" for the Redland Shire.

The consultants said the Council in conjunction with other statutory bodies should consider proposals to "conserve, protect and retain the long-term viability of wetland habitats identified as having high conservation value," (4)8-1.

The Report further recommended plans for capturing storm water run-off from urban development. It stressed the guidelines were most applicable to several areas of the Bay including "the western shore of Coochiemudlo Island." (4)8-2.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the catchment management guidelines outlined by Cameron McNamara be implemented on Coochiemudlo Island.
2. Ground and surface water quality be investigated and monitored, especially during peak holiday periods. These results should be made public.
3. Public amenities be converted to composting toilets before this summer's peak tourist season.

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7 APPENDIX A

Wednesday, October 16, 1991

**THE
REDLANDS TIMES**
INCORPORATING "THE ISLANDER"

Islanders voice fears for wetlands

MORE than 100 people met at Coochiemudlo Island last Sunday to voice their concerns over the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan.

The meeting, organised by the Friends of Coochiemudlo (FOCI) and chaired by the Member for Manly Jim Elder covered a wide range of issues.

Mr Elder, who also is on the Ministerial Consultative Committee for the Moreton Bay Strategic Plan, explained how the bay could become a marine desert without government protection.

Many islanders are worried that the Plan threatens a 19 hectare Local Government Reserve which borders the eastern shore of the island. This melaleuca swamp is home to a wide variety of birdlife, several whose habitats are protected under the International Australia-Japan Bird Agreement.

The site also has been recognised in studies by consultants, Cameron MacNamra as warranting high conservation value. Under the map accompanying the Plan the area is

indicated for residential development.

Mr Elder told, the meeting he "was almost 99 per cent sure" the wetlands would be preserved based on the strength of information supplied at the meeting.

He said it was important FOCI presented its case in a submission to the State Government before the November 15 deadline.

Redland Shire Councillor Rosemary Skelly said environment standards would be set in a new Corporate Plan. She indicated the Reserve would be studied by consultants undertaking a 40-week investigation of open space and recreation in the Shire.

When concerns were raised about encroachment of the island dump on to the Reserve, Cr Skelly assured residents the dump would soon be closed. She indicated the site would be a suitable recreation area.

Queensland Conservation Council representative Ted Fensom urged the meeting to undertake a flora and fauna survey with studies of local seagrass beds and mangroves as tools for a management plan for the island.

MEETING - COMMUNITY HALL - SUNDAY 13 OCTOBER 1991.

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✓ MARGARET WALKER		COOCHIEMUDO IS. F.O.C.I.
✓ CLARE WELLS		COOCHIEMUDO ISL FOCI.
✓ Vivienne Roberts-Thomson		Coochiemudo Is. F.O.C.I.
✓ Raene Roberts-Thomson		" F.O.C.I.
✓ Daryl Low. Croy	137 Jha. lei nu Jhaleca p.m.c. 4121	(AMINGA ST) COOCHIEM
✓ Carolina Wilson		Marroo St Cocchie.
✓ Emily Taylor		Penulpa St Cocchie
✓ CLIFF DRAPER		PHILLIPS ST FOCI.
✓ FRED TOOMER		PROGRESS ABE KING, FISHER ST
✓ Helen Ryan		10 Raven St Coochiemudo F.O.C.I.
✓ Margaret Saunders		16 Kingfisher St.
✓ Brian Saunders		ditto.
✓ A. Brewer		James St
✓ M. Brown		James St
✓ E. Brown		James St
✓ H. Forno		ELIZABETH ST
✓ D. Gonne		Elizabeth St.
✓ D. Sherline		Webby St.
✓ M. Caveltin		James St.
✓ J. Taylor		113 Victoria Pde Coochiemudo

NAME	ADDRESS TELEPHONE No.
	ASSN. / SOCIETY
E.J. CHALKLEY	Lot 9. JAMES ST. F.O.C.I.
N.E. CHALKLEY J.P.	" " JAMES ST. F.O.C.I.
G.P. STOLL	2 Phillips ST.
N. Gummely.	Shirley St Coochie Is.
M. Foxton	James St Coochie Is.
R. CLARIC	Lot 50 - AMINYA ST. C.M.
M. FABIAN	" " " " "
J. [unclear] (CHESMAN)	Shirley St
B. Bailey	Lot 23 Ooyan St.
G. Bailey	23 Ooyan St
ORIELLE WHITE	ELIZABETH ST COOCHIE
PETER WHITE	Victoria Pl., Coochiemudlo
Norman Anlibald.	Victoria Pl. Coochiemudlo.
Nadine Archibald	Shirley St Coochie
Merle Beckett	Shirley St COOCHIE
Kerrie Beckett	10 Barford St Moolooka. Bris
Rosanne Mayer.	6 Twooona St Coochie.
Ray Wilson	19 DRANA ESP PT. HALCORAN.
Lynn M. Dougall	" " " "
Kym M. Dougall	15 OXFORD Tce TARDIMOTT
[unclear]	Lot 21 Ooyan St
Jacki Low Chay	Lot 41 Aminga Street Coochie
Denise Selby	Lot 710 Victoria Pl Coochiemudlo Is.

NAME	ADDRESS	
	TELEPHONE No.	ASSN. / SOCIETY.
✓ R.L. Taylor	113 Victoria Rd.	
✓ S.M. Hodge	2078719	
✓ Melan Boyd JP	Out Cottage Coochimullo.	
✓ D. Dungan	37 Meendal St Cochoe.	
✓ W. Jeffrey	3 Dawn St	
✓ W. Hill	Cochimullo Is.	F.O.C.I.
✓ D.A. Seepie	Cochimullo Trl.	
✓ Edgar Jones	Cochimullo Island	
✓ M. Smith	Victoria Rd Cochoe	Faci
✓ J.B. Toomes	Wingfield St Coochimullo	
✓ Jack Adams	Meendal St Cochoe	
✓ Noel Miller	Matana St. Cochoe	
✓ W. Taylor	Williams St Cochoe	
✓ O. Stephenson	12 George St Cochoe	
✓ M. Jones	Lot 19 MARQUEE ST Cochoe	
✓ E. Barber	41 MARQUEE ST. COCHIE.	
✓ A.D. BARBER	LOT 42, PULLEN ST COCHIE	
✓ Mrs Gard	LOT 7 Victoria Rd, Cochoe	
✓ D.L.B. MATTHEW	41 CAREFREE ST	
✓ S. Soltys	Lot 21 Ooyan St Cochoe	
✓ R.S. MR WATSON	27 CAREFREE ST. COCHIE.	
✓ D. Ryan	85 Amynya	

NAME	ADDRESS . TELEPHONE No.
	ASSN. / SOCIETY.
✓ D KAYE .	46 Moorah St Coochie 2079961
✓ E Marshall.	85 Carefree St 2077541
✓ Bob Pryde	Carefree St.
✓ KARL SCHLOBOHM	124 Carefree St.
✓ LEONE CRADDOCK	L27 PULLEN ST, COOCHIE
✓ ROBERT CRADDOCK	L27 PULLEN ST, COOCHIE 34374
✓ Wels.	26 Moorah St Coochie
✓ Lee Lawen	29 PULLEN ST Coochie
✓ TANIA SAMSON ✓	2 Macandoo St. Coochie
✓ TED SAMSON ✓	LOT 4 MOORAH ST COOCHIE
✓ ANN SIERRA	LOT 47 SHEWA ST COOCHIE
✓ RON FUNNELL	LOT 140 ROS ST COOCHIE
✓ JIM FUNNELL	LOT 140 ROS ST COOCHIE
✓ WILKINE CURRY	LOT 40 MERINOAN ST COOCHIE
✓ ROGER CURRY	- - -
✓ RICHARD BROWN	LOT 36 LINES ST COOCHIE
✓ SAIDIE BROWN	- - -
✓ Patricia Mearns - Draper	23 Bindarra St. ³⁴¹⁸⁰⁷ Brisbane F.O.C.I.
✓ Simon Barnett	Cnr Phillips + James St Coochie F.O.C.I.
✓ Helen Barnett	" " " " F.O.C.I.
✓ NICOLAINE BORDAN	17 Ooyan St Coochie
✓ LESTER MARKWELL	17 Ooyan St COOCHIE
✓ ELIZABETH ROWLAND	9 FIFTH AVE, KERRON.
✓ Jenny Anusford	21 Amnya St. ^{F.O.C.I.} 2077180
✓ Buce	" " " "
✓ Laurie BURNS	CAREFREE ST 2077157
✓ JIM ELGER, M.L.A.	
✓ ROSEMARY SKELLEY.	ROSLAND SHIRE COUNCIL.
✓ JIM + JUNE HEALEY	
99 ¹⁰⁰ IN BOOTH.	

APPENDIX B - BIRDS OF COOCHIEMUDLO

- Bee eater, Rainbow (*Merops ornatus*)
- Bower Bird, Regent (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*)
- Bronze - Cuckoos
- U Horsfield's (*Chrysococcyx basalis*)
- Shining (*Chrysococcyx lucidus*)
- Butcherbirds
- Grey (*Cracticus torquatus*)
- Pied (*Cracticus nigrogularis*)
- Cicadabird (*Coracina tenuirostris*)
- Cockatoos
- Glossy Black (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*)
- Sulphur-crested (*Cacatua galerita*)
- Cormorants
- Little Pied (*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*)
- Pied. (*Phalacrocorax varius*)
- Couca1, pheasant (*Centropus phasianinus*)
- Crow, torresian (*Corvus orru*)
- Cuckoos
- Brush (*Caculus variolosus*)
- Channel-billed (*Scythrops novaehollandiae*)
- Pallid (*Cuculus pallidus*)
- Cuckoo-shrike, black-faced (*Corancina novaehollandiae*)
- Curlew, Eastern (*Numenius madagascariensis*)
- Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)
- Dollarbird (*Eurystomus orientalis*)
- Doves

- Bar-shouldered (*Geopelia humeralis*)
- U Diamond (*Geopelia cuneata*)
- Peaceful (*Geopelia striata*)
- Drongo, spangled (*Dicrurus hottentottus*)
- Ducks
- Australian wood (*Chenonetta jubata*)
- Black (*Anas superciliosa*)
- U Eagle, Little (*Hieraaetus morphoides*)
- Egret
- Large (*Egretta alba*)
- Little (*Egretta garzetta*)
- Falcon, Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*)
- Fantails
- Grey (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*)
- Rufous (*Rhipidura rufifrons*)
- Figbird (*Sphecotheres viridis*)
- Finch, double-barred (*Poephila bichenovii*)
- Flycatchers
- Leaden (*Myiagra rubecula*)
- Restless (*Myiagra inquieta*)
- U Satin (*Myiagra cyanoleuca*)
- Friarbirds
- Little (*Philemon citreogularis*)
- Noisy (*Philemon corniculatus*)
- Frogmouth, Tawny (*Podargus strigoides*)
- Galah (*Cacatua roseicapilla*)
- Gannet, Australian (*Morus serrator*)
- Godwit, Bar-tailed (*Limosa lapponica*)

Goose, Pied (Magpie) (*Anserana semipalmata*)

Gull, Silver (*Larus novaehollandiae*)

Hérons

Mangrove, (*Butorides striatus*)

White-faced (*Ardea novaehollandiae*)

Honeyeaters

Blue-faced (*Entomyzon cyanotis*)

Brown (*Lichmera indistincta*)

U Dusky (*Myzomela obscura*)

U Fuscous (*Lichenostomus fuscus*)

Lewins (*Meliphaga lewinii*)

Mangrove (*Lichenostomus fasciogularis*)

Scarlet (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*)

White-cheeked (*Phylidonnnyris nigra*)

U White-naped (*Melithreptus albogularis*)

Ibises

- Glossy (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Straw-necked (*Threskiornis spinicollis*)

White (*Threskiornis molucca*)

Kingfishers

Forest (*Halycon macleayii*)

Mangrove (*Halycon chloris*)

Sacred (*Halycon sancta*)

Kites

Black-shouldered (*Elanus notatus*)

Brahminy (*Haliastur indus*)

Whistling (*Haliastur sphenurus*)

Koel (common) (*Eudynamys scolopacea*)

Kookaburra, Laughing (*Dacelo gigas*)

Lorikeets

Little (*Glossopsitta pusilla*)

Rainbow (*Trichoglossus haematodus*)

Scaly-breasted (*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*)

Magpie, Australian (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)

Magpie-Lark, Australian (*Grallina cyanoleuca*)

Martins

Fairy (*Cecepis ariel*)

Tree (*Cecropis nigricans*)

Miner, Noisy (*Manorina melanocephala*)

Mistletoebird (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*)

Oriole-Olive-backed (*Oriolus sagittatus*)

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Owls

Boobook (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*)

U Powerful (*Ninox strenua*)

Owlet-night jar (*Aegotheles cristatus*)

Oystercatcher, Pied (*Haematopus longirostris*)

Pardalotes

spotted (*Pardalotus punctatus*)

Striated (*Pardalotes striatus*)

Pelican, Australian (*Pelicanus conspicillatus*)

pigeons

Crested (*Ocyphaps lophotes*)

Topknot (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*)

Wompoo (*Ptilinopus magnificus*)

Pitta, Noisy (*Pitta versicolor*)

Plover

- Masked (*Vanellus miles*)

Mongolian Sand (*Charadrius mongolus*)

Quail, Brown (*Corturnix australis*)

- U Robin, Rose (*Petroica rosea*)

Rosellas

Crimson (*Platycercus elegans*)

Eastern (*Platycercus eximius*)

Pale - Headed (*Platycercus adscitus*)

Sandpiper

Common (*Tringa hypoleucos*)

Sharp-tailed (*Calidris acuminata*)

Marsh (*Tringa stagnatilis*)

- Sea Eagle, White-breasted (bellied) (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)

Shrike Thrush, Grey (*Colluricincla harmonica*)

- U Shrike Tit, Crested (*Falcunculus frontatus*)

Silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis*)

Sparrow, House (*Passer domesticus*)

Spinebill, Eastern (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*)

Spoonbill

Yellow-Billed (*Platalea flavipes*)

Royal (*Platalea regia*)

Starling, Common (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

Stint, Red-Necked, (*Calidris ruficollis*)

Stone-Curlew, Bush (*Burhinus magnirostris*)

Swallow, Welcome (*Hirundo neoxena*)

Swamphen (purple) (*Porphyrion porphyrio*)

Swan, Black (*Cygnus atratus*)

Tattler, Grey- Tailed (*Tringa brevipes*)

Terns

- Caspian (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Crested (*Sterna bergii*)

Common (*Sterna hirundo*)

Triller, Varied (*Lalage leucomela*)

Turtle-Dove, Spotted (*Streptopelia chinensis*)

Wagtail, Willie (*Rhipidura leucophrys*)

Warblers

Brown (*Gerygone mould*)

Mangrove (*Gerygone levigaster*)

White-Throated (*Gerygone olivacea*)

- Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

Whistlers

Golden (*Pachycephala pectoralis*)

Rufous (*Pachycephala rufiventris*)

Wren, Superb Blue (*Malurus cyaneus*)

- Birds protected by the Japan - Australian Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) / or the China - Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)

U Unusual sightings

APPENDIX C - PLANTS OF COOCHIEMUDLO

FERNS

Acrostichum acuminatum

Blechnum indicum

Schizaea bifida

Pyrrhosia rupestris

Adiantum hispidulum

Cheilanthes sieberi

ORCHIDS

Dendrobium monophyllum

D. linguiforme

Cymbidium madidum

Caladenia caerulea

Pterostylis nutans

Corybas aconitiflorus

C. fordhamii

Godorum pictum

MANGROVES

Avicennia marina

Bruguiera gymnorhiza

Ceriops tagal

Rhizophora stylosa

Excoecaria agallocha

Aegiceras corniculatum

VINES

Glycine clandestina

Smilax australis

Parsonia straminea

Eustrephus latifolius

Geitonoplesium cymosum

Hibbertia scandens

Hardenbergia violacea

Kennedia rubicunda

Ipomoea pes-caprae

HERBS

Peperomia leptostachya

Plectranthus parviflorus

Wahlenbergia sp. indet.

Drosera spathulata

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

Persoonia cornifolia

Persoonia virgata

Erythrina vespertilio

Alphitonia excelsa

Melastoma affine

Thysanotus tuberosus

Dianella caerulea

Tricoryne elatior





Banksia integrifolia

Banksia robur

Zieria smithii

Hakea florulenta
Elaeocarpus reticulatus
Callitris columellaris
Acacia aulacocarpa
Leptospermum polygalifolium subsp cismontanum
Hibbertia vestita
Epacris
Cupaniopsis anarcardioides
Melaleuca quinquenervia
Casuarina glauca
Casuarina equisetifolia
Casuarina littoralis
Angophora costata
E. tessellaris
E. robusta
E. signata
E crebra
E. drepanophylla
E. intermedia
Xanthorrhoea macronema - minor
Baekea stenophylla
Pimelea linifolia
Pultenaea retusa
P. villosa
Dodonaea triquetra
Patersonia sericea
Trachymene incisa
Gompholobium virgatum

Nymphaea sp. (exotic)
Nymphoides sp. indet.
Sophora tomentosa
Hibiscus tiliaceus
Exocarpus cupressiformis
E. latifolius
Psychotria loniceroides
Acronychia imperforata
Syzygium oleosum
Petalostigma triloculare
Myoporum acuminatum
Crinum pedunculata
Carpobrotus glaucescens
Austromyrtus dulcis
Platysace linearifolia
Mitrasacme alsinoides
Lomandra spp
Lomatia silaifolia
Xylomelum sp (pyriforme)
Pomax umbellata
Hibbertia vestita

  F.O.C.I.  
(Friends of Coochiemudlo Island)

P.O Box 705 Cleveland 4163