

PROTECTING THE BALCOMBE ESTUARY RESERVES INTO THE FUTURE WE SEEK YOUR SUPPORT!



A place for all

Our Reserves are in constant use by walkers, joggers, families, school & kinder groups, people of all abilities, birdwatchers, kayakers, and more, from across the Peninsula and beyond – a place for recreation, environmental learning, respite, relaxation and delight.

A haven for wildlife

The Reserves provide irreplaceable wildlife habitat, with diverse communities of our local flora and



fauna, birds and marine life, and they form an

important 'biolink' with foreshore and Bay, The Briars and beyond.

An ESO The Best Possible Protection

Since June 2017, BERG Mt Martha has been negotiating with Council to protect the 73-hectare Balcombe Estuary Reserves with an **Environmental Significance Overlay**.

An ESO offers the best possible protection for our reserves now and for our children and grandchildren.

The ESO process has reached Community Consultation.

We need all supporters of the Balcombe Estuary Reserves to support the ESO in this community consultation.



An irreplaceable asset

We stand to lose all we value about the indigenous beauty of our local environment if any of it is replaced by sporting facilities or land 'grabs'.

Sporting facilities are important, but they can be developed elsewhere, on land already cleared. With so little natural vegetation left on the Mornington Peninsula, we can't afford to lose more.

Young people are demanding a different future

...where people co-exist with nature and natural systems to allow communities to prosper.

Let's protect the Balcombe Estuary Reserves in their entirety, so they continue to enrich the lives of future generations.



To support an ESO to protect the Balcombe Estuary Reserves:

- Complete the MPS Community Engagement questionnaire – go to MPS website 'Have Your Say' page & click on 'Balcombe Estuary Reserves Ecological Planning Study', or collect a printed copy from Council offices
 - Select **Option 1** in the final question, and
- Tell our Councillors your reasons for supporting our beautiful & unique Balcombe Estuary Reserves
 - **Note: Community Consultation closes 28 June 2021.**

LONG-NECKED TURTLES AT DEVILBEND WORKING, LEARNING & DISCOVERING TOGETHER

The BERG Mt Martha Friday Group visited Devilbend Reserve three times in April-May to learn about and help with Hansi Wegner's Long-necked Turtle Project – AKA 'The Crew at Daangean Turtle Project' ('Daangean' is the Bunurong name for the Devilbend area).

The project is particularly relevant to BERG MM as Devilbend Creek is an important tributary of Balcombe Creek, which also provides habitat for Long-necked Turtles.



A Long-necked Turtle

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The Long-necked Turtle project started in 2018, when Hansi noticed turtle nests around Devilbend Reservoir that had been dug up by foxes. A 6-month survey discovered 270 fox-raided nests. He then learned that over 95% of turtle nests Australia-wide are predated by foxes.

The project took off with strong backing from Parks Vic, to improve nesting habitat and reduce fox predation.

From early November, female turtles lay up to three clutches of eggs, between 4 and 20 each time, in a dug-out 'nest' in the banks of the



Above: BERGers working on the shores of Devilbend Reservoir with the Crew at Daangean

HANSI WEGNER WRITES:

I was thrilled to have BERG Mt Martha visit and pitch in with our shoreline habitat improvement at Devilbend.

In just over a month at one of the turtle nesting grounds, and in only three visits, we were able to get two nesting areas cleared of weeds that have the potential to impact the turtles' nesting, and plant 275 appropriate native plants to help increase the overall plant diversity along the shoreline.

Our nesting site habitat goals

The project is improving the shoreline nesting site habitat by removing invasive weeds, and planting indigenous species to help suppress weeds and increase diversity. This will benefit not only the turtles, but also frogs, lizards and birds. The improved shoreline plant diversity and structure is providing the turtles with safer basking areas, increased food sources, and opportunities for ambush feeding.

Thanks to BERG MM!

I would like to thank all involved at BERG Mt Martha for your support. You guys are absolute legends – the work and countless volunteer hours you have given to the Balcombe Estuary Reserves over the years is absolutely amazing.

waterway. It is 3-5 months before the eggs hatch.

Turtles nest along the shoreline, but Devilbend Reservoir was built in 1956 as a back-up water supply for the Peninsula and until it was decommissioned in 2000, its banks were denuded of growth, its waters kept free of debris – just the

opposite of what's needed for good habitat.

A two pronged approach

Each year, Hansi and his team place heavy mesh over as many nests as they can find to keep the foxes out.

They are also weeding and planting to improve habitat around two key areas where the turtles like

From left: Site of turtle nests at Devilbend; fox destruction of eggs; protected nest; Hansi Wegner, project coordinator



to lay their eggs. And they are adding branches and straw-bale islands in the water to provide safe refuges for turtle basking, as well as for birds.

Hansi estimates there are some 200-270 breeding females in the reserve, plus the males and young. Females start to breed at about 8 years of age.

Learning on the job

Learning more about Devilbend's turtle population has been an essential part of the project, so the team can protect the turtles as effectively as possible. For example, is there a healthy age demographic of turtles within the reserve? What triggers nesting within the reserve? Are there nesting patterns?

The project is bringing together community and professionals – individuals, families, community groups, friends groups, schools, first nation people and traditional owners.

SOME TURTLE FACTS

These little turtles, generally about 25cm long, are found across south-eastern Australia, and can live for 50 years or more.

Their necks are long and thin, their carapace dark brown-to-black with a handsome buttery-cream underside, and their webbed feet have claws. They prefer slow-moving water in swamps and wetlands, where they cruise the bottom for dinner – insects, worms, tadpoles, frogs, small fish, crustaceans, molluscs and the like.

They can walk up to a kilometre a day in search of food, new water or a nesting site. But if it gets too dry they will burrow into fallen leaves in a forest floor and go into a torpor and until rain comes.

If threatened they may squirt a foul-smelling fluid from the musk glands in their armpits or groin, earning them the nickname 'stinker'.

For more information on the turtle project or other projects at Devilbend Natural Features Reserve (Daangean): www.facebook.com/TheCrewDaangean/
Instagram: www.instagram.com/the.crew.at.daangean/

FIELD NEWS

Field Officer Liz Barraclough reports

On the ground

The Friday group has, again, been weeding and planting. Out with Polygala, Boneseed and Sallow Wattle seedlings and grassy weeds from the fenced site below the tennis courts; and in with *Juncus kraussii* along the banks below Ferrero Ovals, plus 70 *Carex appressa* and *Ficinia nodosa* in the regenerating Swamp Paperbark area of Hopetoun Creek, which had been previously weeded of Deadly Nightshade.

The group also spent some time at Devilbend, learning about the Long-necked Turtle project, as reported opposite.

The Sunday crew, numbering only four in April, contained the vast and damaging BMX jumps and tracks between the Kinder and tennis courts, on Watson Road, and repaired the damaged vegetation (though frustratingly they are back with lockdown). The plan for May was to weed in Citation Reserve, but it was Mothers' Day, and nobody turned up! A lesson for the future!

Meanwhile, **Naturelinks** continues its invaluable work under our grant funding, weeding around existing plantings and preparing for new plantings. Tradescantia and Forget-me-nots remain a perennial problem, the former bouncing back from the smallest bit left behind, the latter so very good at spreading their seed from year to year. And then, there are Ash seedlings, ivy, incidental Agapanthus, Rambling Dock, Bridal Creeper, Banana Passionfruit...

Rats have, frustratingly, excavated and eaten some of a lovely Greenhood patch in our fenced area.

Another grant success

We've just been notified that we have won a Biolinks Support Grant, from the Shire, of \$8,394, to work across six diverse sites within our reserves – a total of nearly 20 hectares, which include numerous EVCs. The aim is to enhance each site's biodiversity, ecological integrity, and biolinks, and so enhance ecology integrity and habitat value across the entire reserves.

Nesting Box Monitoring

I joined Anthony Fennel, of Naturelinks, in the autumn monitoring of the nest boxes in the reserves. A couple of the boxes were inhabited, some needed repairs and some were missing.

On the coast

Suzanne Ryan, Coast Group coordinator, is away, but the group has nevertheless tackled yet more weeds south of the Coolangatta Rd path: Periwinkle, Polygala, Boneseed, Flax-leaf Broom, Bridal Creeper and more. Planting is next, after lockdown.

Bats in the Laundry!

Our new poster on Mt Martha's Microbats is, at last, complete and installed in the Old Laundry, in the Campground.

The large Lesser Long-eared Bat flying out of one corner is eye-catching! – a wonderful image by Nathan Litjens, taken in our reserves.

Below: The bat poster installed. Content & design: Angela Kirsner, Liz Barraclough, Anni Dond, Nadine Weir (Progress Signs); Installation: Martin Thraves & David Barraclough.



SOME LOCAL WILDLIFE *Articles & photos Angela Kirsner*

THE POBBLEBONK

It is, without doubt, one of the best frog names about – although this chunky, warty, personality-laden frog is also known by the more restrained name of Banjo Frog



(*Limnodynastes dumerilii*). Both names come from its resounding ‘bonk bonk’ call, which is said to sound like plucking a banjo string.

Pobblebonks live in wetlands, rivers, farms and dams all across eastern Australia – always near a permanent water body. There are five different subspecies, each with a distinct range and habitat.

While not uncommon, the frogs can be elusive. They are not recorded in either of our fauna surveys of the reserves (2008 and 2019), though Liz Barraclough tells me they are often heard. The one in my photo was tucked below a chunky tuft of *Microlaena* grass beside my vegetable garden, opposite the reserves in Victoria Crescent. I was weeding, and very fortunate I didn’t put a fork through it!

Big, brown, burrowing beasties

Pobblebonks are up to 7.5cm long, and vary in colour from grey, olive

brown to dark brown with blackish patches and marbling, with a distinctive white cheek stripe.

Like most frogs, they feed on insects, worms and spiders.

The Pobblebonk is a burrower. In dry weather, it uses its powerful hind legs and a shovel-like structure on its hind toes to dig itself backwards into the ground, and it may stay buried until there is rain.

Making more Pobblebonks

The frogs breed from spring through to autumn, and heavy rains are the trigger to go hunting for a mate. The males compete with their calls, floating in open water or maybe calling from inside a burrow, which acts like a loud speaker.

After mating, the female lays up to 4000 eggs. With forearms and the large flaps of skin on her fingers, she whips up a foam from the clear jelly around the eggs, creating a frothy, white, floating raft that cradles the eggs, usually tucked beneath water-plants to hide it from predators.

The tadpoles too are big, up to 7cm long, dark brown or golden brown in colour with gold clusters. They lurk in the still water of swamps, streams, dams and lakes, trawling the bottom for food – tiny particles in the sediment and vegetation. They take at least 4-5 months to develop into frogs, and up to 15 months in colder areas.



HAIRY MARY

No, I didn’t name it. I simply found it doing acrobatics around a dead twig on a Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) by our gate opposite the reserves.

Our entomologist friend Ian Endersby identified it as an Anthelid, probably *Anthela varia*. (See lepidoptera.butterflyhouse.com.au/anth/varia.html)



But the only way to be sure, he tells me, ‘is to breed it through – it’s probably close to making its cocoon – then quite a wait for it to emerge.’

The caterpillars seem mainly to feed on Eucalypt leaves. They grow up to about 7cm (rather longer than mine), and pupate in a buff, papery, double-walled cocoon among dead leaves or under a log. The moths vary from yellow to brown, with a zig-zag line near the wing margins, often a brown-edged yellow midline across each wing, and two dark spots on the forewing and one on the hindwings one. Females’ wingspans are up to 9cm, males somewhat smaller.

The Anthelidae (‘Australian Hairy Bears’) are found in Australia and New Guinea. These hairy caterpillars all, it seems, have large heads, large eyes, and the hairs can often cause skin irritation in sensitive people.



ESTUARYWATCH

By Bruce Ferres & Angela Kirsner

The mouth of the estuary closed early in April and in the dry, stable autumn weather, it stayed closed. By the end of the month the waters behind the berm were perched more than 50cm higher than the bay and by 3rd May the rotunda jetty was underwater. The next day, the creek broke through dramatically.



Above: Cormorants perched on the flooded rotunda jetty on the morning of 4th May. Below: Seepage from behind the berm, 31st May; Bottom of page: Sandy beach for miles! – looking north from North Beach carpark

Lockdown has temporarily curtailed EstuaryWatch and Waterwatch. But no formal ‘reading’ was needed to see the huge, wide berm in place in place by late May, with the estuary waters perched well above sea level again. And in a first in our experience, water was seeping through the berm slightly above the sea level. (Breached the same day by lads with spades – see back page; though the berm was quickly back and water levels up surprisingly rapidly.)

A sandy beach!

Looking north along the beach from this vast, seeping berm, the sand is back! No huge earth-moving machinery involved, just the autumn winds and tides. There is, at



the moment, a generous and continuous sandy beach as far north as the dog beach below Helena St.

Water quality

While turbidity and salinity were consistently acceptable at least in early May, the alkalinity of the water at all testing sites, including Waterwatch sites, was of concern. High pH (>8) suggests contamination by fertilisers or detergents. Waterwatch readings showed elevated phosphate levels upstream over recent months; the May Waterwatch reading was improved (though still too high). Perhaps the Estuary-Watch results are now picking up the problem further downstream. Testing about a kilometre upstream in April also produced an elevated reading, suggesting Stockley’s creek as a possible source of these increased phosphate levels.

It would be interesting to know whether the problem was resolved when the entrance opened – but we can’t test till after lockdown.

Eel update

The Arthur Rylah research team returned to Balcombe Estuary in April in their Short-Finned Eel Study, but were unable to add to the tally of three eels they’d already caught and fitted with transmitters.



We look forward to hearing about the three eels who we hope are on their way north with their transmitters fitted!

ESTUARY WATER QUALITY IN REAL TIME

Bruce Ferres reports

We’re delighted that South East Water has agreed to co-sponsor our application to Melbourne Water for a grant to cover a 24/7 Water Quality Monitoring Station in Balcombe Estuary. SE Water will contribute \$17,500 for an ammonia sensor, to sit alongside sensors for dissolved oxygen, salinity, pH and temperature. The SE Water contribution boosts our chances of success in the grant application.

The sensor will provide on-going background data that will tell us much about estuary health. Ammonia is a good indicator of sewage contamination, and SE Water is confident, that together with readings of dissolved oxygen and electroconductivity, this will alert them in real time to any spills or unusual events.

A meeting at the estuary

On 21 May, three BERGers – Peter McMahon, Sue Milton and I, met with a team of environmental managers and scientists from SE Water, at the Estuary.

The SE Water team were keen to learn more about Balcombe Estuary and the work of BERG MM with a view to establishing an ongoing dialogue and partnership. Building on their \$17,500 commitment, they are now keen to partner with BERG MM in an effort to raise community awareness about their work.

After our meeting, and the inevitable and excellent BERG MM morning tea, the SE Water team leader told the gathering how impressed he was with the combination of professionalism and enthusiasm displayed by BERG MM.



A Bio2Lab 24-hour monitoring station recently installed in Dandenong Creek

THANKS TO OUR BUSINESS PARTNERS

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... make very low-cost shopping, gift & produce bags from up-cycled or 'out of season' fabric destined for landfill.



All bags lovingly handcrafted by local volunteers.

Our mission? - to say 'goodbye' to the plastic bag forever!



We rely on the time & generosity of our local community. Want to help?

- Become a volunteer, make bags!
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- Spread the word on living plastic free!

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FEATURING RITCHIES SUPA IGA MT MARTHA

Do you have your Ritchies Card or App yet?

Ritchies Community Benefit Program has supported clubs, schools & charities since 1993 - over \$50 million distributed to date.



- Get your Ritchies Card, or download the app via the QR codes below,
 - Nominate BERG MM
 - Use the card/app every time you shop and Ritchies will reward 0.5% of your spend to BERG MM
- BERG MM has received \$220 from the Benefits program to date.**



WORKING WITH SCHOOLS

Article & photo by Deb McMahon

It's wonderful to be hosting school visits to our reserves again! Fifty-four Grade 5 students from Mt Martha Primary spent two hours with us in mid-May.



The students explored the flora and fauna along the boardwalk with Tamara Keyte. They tuned into the 'Feathered Friends' listening post on the Dragonfly Audio Trail with the help of Jan Jones, Sue Betheras or Paul McMahon, who then set them on nature scavenger check-list hunt.

Bruce Ferres told them about the estuary, why it is important, and why the mouth should be left to open and shut naturally. They were interested in the ethics behind not digging out the sandbar to open the creek mouth.

I then took them to the bird hide for a quiet time watching the birds on the estuary, stopping on the bridge to look at

the ever-shifting estuary mouth. Their interest in understanding the need to preserve the ecology of the estuary environment is always heartening.

Many thanks to our wonderful BERG MM volunteers, who made this such a successful day.

VALE

BERG Mt Martha notes with sadness the death of two long-standing members.

Bobbi Wilson: wife of past BERG President Keith Wilson, died in June of last year – sadly, we have only just heard of her death. Keith and Bobbi joined BERG at its inception in 1997, and were subsequently made Honorary Life Members.

Brendan H Murphy, a member and generous supporter since 1999, died 19th April.

DROOPING SHEOAK

Article & photos by Angela Kirsner

Have you noticed the Drooping Sheokes (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) in flower at the moment, in the reserves, at the shops, along the foreshore and streets?

These lovely, mop-headed trees sigh gently as the wind passes through them, and their 'needles' blanket the ground beneath, in a quiet, water-conserving mulch.

The 'needles' are, in fact, branchlets, modified stems known as cladodes that can photosynthesize. The tree's leaves are barely visible, tiny pointed scales arranged in whorls on the branchlets (see photo).

Him and Her

Sheokes are dioecious – the male and female flowers are on separate trees. It's the males that are so showy at the moment, with their long, bronze, pollen-rich hanging flower spikes.

The female flowers are more reticent, orange-red tufts that cluster along branches within the tree. They are wind pollinated and develop into barrel-shaped cones, each with 100 or more winged seeds beneath spikey valves that open with heat or age.

The trees must be at least 7 years old to produce numerous seed-bearing cones, and the seeds can stay within the cones for up to ten years. They are adaptable, tolerant, long-lived plants, happy in nutrient-poor sand or well drained clay, through dry and heat – but not wet feet.

The naming of Sheokes

The Drooping Sheoke was first classified as a *Casuarina*, but in 1982 most Victorian *Casuarinas* were moved to a new genus *Allocasuarina*.

'Allo' is Greek for 'other', while 'Casuarina' is Latin for cassowary; the foliage was thought to resemble cassowary plumage! 'Verticillata', meaning 'arranged in whorls', refers to the tiny leaves.

The timber was thought to resemble Oak, hence 'She Oak'. The



spelling 'Sheoke' first appeared in Ewart's 1931 book *Flora of Victoria* and both spellings are now used.

Once, delightfully, there were both 'She Oaks' and 'He Oaks', but 'He Oaks' fell out of favour, surviving only in the Bulloak (or Buloke).

For First Nations peoples

There were many uses for the Sheoke, beyond shade and shelter. The tough wood was perfect for spears and boomerangs. Inner bark and sapwood shavings were soaked in water and the liquid gargled for toothaches. Chewing young cones alleviated thirst on long dry walks.

Sheoke logs placed in creeks

would attract tasty, wood-eating grubs to be collected as food. Seeds were roasted and eaten, while sap was chewed or melted with warm water to form an edible jelly.

And for white settlers

Sheokes and other trees on the Peninsula were plundered in the 19th century for firewood for the local lime kilns and Melbourne's fireplaces.

The resulting pure white ash was used as a sheet whitener and for making soap. The strong, beautifully grained timber was used for everything from shingles, wagon bearings, bullock yokes, axe and tool handles, to fine cabinet work.

Nitrogen fixing

Sheokes can take nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil via the nitrogen-fixing, soil-borne bacterium *Frankia*, which inhabit the tree's root nodules.

Sheoke roots also have a symbiotic relationship with subterranean Mycorrhizal fungi, which also enables them to fix nitrogen as well as providing nutrients. In the right conditions, the fungus produces fruiting bodies underground known as truffles. Bandicoots, potoroos and bettongs dig for them, aerating the soil as they go, and the spores are dispersed in their droppings.

Clockwise from top left:
Branchlet showing two whorls of tiny leaves;
Mature tree;
Female flowers;
Cones containing seeds;
Male flowers.



BERG Mt Martha welcomes new members

Michael White & family, Alexandra Mathew

SUPPORT OUR COASTAL WORK!

There's still time to donate before 30th June to support two coastal fund-raisers:

- **100 Banksias thriving by the end of 2023!**
- **Vegetation Buffer Panels completed**

Donate via the website, 'Donate' button - add 'Banksia100 project' or 'VBP21' in the comment area

ANOTHER ILLEGAL OPENING

Once again, the very full estuary was too much for the local lads. On 31st May, they were back with shovels to dig it out and surf the outflow. It is a clearly signed offence and has been reported.

Mornington Peninsula Shire erected signage last year after this was noted as a recurring issue over school holidays in previous years.

Artificially opening an estuary without an environmental risk assessment can have a detrimental impact on fish, birds and wildlife. The danger is that the oxygen-rich upper layer of water flows out first, leaving behind water with critically low oxygen levels, which can potentially cause fish kills – all for an hour or so of fun.

Come along to our Bushland Activities	Other BERG MM Activities	Other Groups
<p>ALL COVID-DEPENDENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2nd Sunday of the month: between 9am & noon. Details emailed a few days ahead, or call Liz Barraclough 0408 388 430. ❖ Coast Group: fortnightly on Wednesdays, between 9am & noon. Call Suzanne Ryan 0418 387 604 for details. Location emailed a few days ahead. ❖ Friday Group: weekly between 9.30am & noon. Call Liz Barraclough 0408 388 430. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Waterwatch & EstuaryWatch testing: monthly, 1st Sunday. WW, meet 9.15am at Augusta St bridge; call Sue Milton 0407 350 175. EW, meet 9.00am at the Rotunda; call Bruce Ferres 0435 389 804. ❖ BERG Mt Martha Committee meets monthly at Mt Martha House (or via Zoom), 9.00am, usually the 2nd Saturday; next meeting 10th July (no June meeting). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ BirdLife Mornington Peninsula bird-watching normally 2nd Wednesday and 3rd Sunday. Enquiries to Max Burrows 0429 947 893, mornington@birdlife.org.au or www.birdlife.org.au/locations/birdlife-mornington-peninsula. ❖ SPIFFA 1st Monday, normally 7.30 pm, at Seawinds Community Hub, 11A Allambi Ave, Rosebud West. See www.spiffa.org. ❖ Sunshine Reserve working bee 9.30am, last Sunday of month. Call Pia Spreen, 0437 299 847.
<p>BERG MT MARTHA PATRON: TERRY DENTON</p> <p>COMMITTEE: PRESIDENT PETER MCMAHON • VICE PRESIDENT & ESTUARYWATCH BRUCE FERRES • SECRETARY DIANNE LEWIS</p> <p>• TREASURER & BUSINESS PARTNERS COORDINATOR JULIE ZAMMIT • FIELD OFFICER LIZ BARRACLOUGH • COAST GROUP SUZANNE RYAN</p> <p>• WATERWATCH SUE MILTON • NEWSLETTER ANGELA KIRSNER</p>		
<p>Balcombe Estuary Reserves Group Mt Martha Inc. No. A0034645Y ABN 50 224 628 623 Mail: PO Box 433 Mt Martha 3934 Email: info@berg.org.au Mob: 0447 160 288 Web: www.berg.org.au</p>		

THE CREEK

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