

## FUNGI!

### Angela Kirsner reports

On 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> April, Alison Pouliot, ecologist, environmental photographer and fungi guru, presented two workshops for BERG MM at Mt Martha House and in the reserves. Particular thanks to Jeanette Miller for making them happen, and to Mt Martha Community Bank, who funded them. This article is the first of two based on those presentations.

‘Today’, Alison began, ‘I want to challenge your idea of what fungi are.’ Indeed, she challenged, enlarged and enriched our understanding of these fascinating organisms that are neither plant nor animal, but a kingdom of their own.

As we entered the room, we were greeted by a gorgeous array of them across a large table. Alison spoke of the importance of aesthetics in raising people's interest in fungi and the environment. The group's reaction to her display was clear proof.

### An image problem

Fungi however have long had an image problem. We don't have much language to talk about them and what we do have is largely negative. Think ‘crime is mushrooming’, ‘mushroom cloud’. Synonyms for ‘fungus’ in an online thesaurus include ‘blot on the landscape, blight, canker, curse, evil, scum’.

Where, asked Alison, is the word that means fundamentally important organism that hangs together every ecosystem on the planet?

Even the terminology of fungi is unfamiliar: stipe (stem), pileus (cap), the lamellae (gills).

### A life underground

Fungi are so much more than the mushroom, the puff ball, the bracket on a log. These are just the reproductive bit, container for the minuscule spores.

The fungal organism itself is out of sight, below ground or within rotting wood, a matrix of long microscopic cells called hyphae, roped and twisted together in white strands that form the fungal *mycelium*. You'll see it if you scratch about in leaf litter or roll over a log. Under certain conditions, usually a drop in temperature and an increase in moisture (classic autumn weather), the mycelium pops up its mushrooms.

Mycelia are vitally important. They put the scaffold or architecture in soil. They hold soil particles apart, so soil is aerated and habitable for armies of invertebrates, which themselves move through the soil, aerate it further, and chew up organic

matter, sticks and leaves, into smaller pieces. Aeration allows water to trickle gently through the soil. Mycelia also secrete polysaccharides that bind organic matter together, important after fire, logging or other soil disturbance.

### In partnership with plants

Also vitally important is the mutually beneficial *mycorrhizal relationship* that mycelia form with plants. The word comes from the Greek words for fungus and root. Pretty much every Eucalypt, Acacia or Teatree, every orchid, most grasses and shrubs, many crop species, all form relationships with fungi whereby the mycelium latches onto the plant's root system and helps it to get more nutrients and water. Foresters actually inoculate pine plantations with different fungi to improve their trees' access to nutrients and water.



Display of fungi at Alison's presentation  
Photo Angela Kirsner



Mycelium on rotting wood Photo Alison Pouliot

A root is basically a pipe for conducting water and nutrients to the plant, but roots aren't particularly effective in accessing nutrients. The mycelium, the fungal partner, forms a mantle around the root, effectively expanding its surface area to absorb nutrients. Being much finer than the finest root, mycelia can get into tiny spaces a root can't penetrate. Furthermore, mycelia secrete enzymes that break down the hard, recalcitrant compounds in wood, such as lignin and cellulose, unlocking the nutrients they contain.

In return for these nutrients, the plant gives the fungus a feast of the sugars it produces through photosynthesis.

Furthermore, it's been shown that mycorrhizal networks connect trees in a forest, enabling resources to be shared. This stems from the work of forest scientist Susan Simard from British Columbia, who coined the term 'wood wide web'. We don't know if this interconnectivity is as vast as it's been made out to be, but there is certainly some level of interconnectivity, and the notion that trees are not just individual isolated entities is changing the way we think about forestry, agriculture, gardens, and how we tread on the earth.

### The great recyclers

Not all fungi form mycorrhizal relationships. The group known as saprotrophs are the great recyclers of our environment. They decompose and recycle organic matter, breaking down recalcitrant compounds and returning the nutrients to the soil, making them available to plants (as well as to the fungus itself).

While invertebrates also break down organic matter, they do it mechanically with their mouth-parts. Fungi do it chemically, through enzyme secretion, as we do. But while our digestion takes place in our digestive tract, fungi do it externally. They sit within their food source, release enzymes straight into it, and absorb the nutrients directly.

Importantly, only fungi have the enzymes to break down lignin, one



*Alison picked away the bark of a pine log in the reserves, revealing a mass of fungi (& probably slime moulds).*

*Photo Angela Kirsner*

of the main structural components of wood. Without fungi we'd be kilometres deep in dead wood.

When a piece of wood falls to the

ground, hundreds if not thousands of fungi species could be involved in its breakdown. Some colonise the wood as soon as or before it hits the ground, to start decomposing it into soil (pedogenesis). Resupinate (inverted) fungi are usually the first. They're often called paint fungi because they look like a stripe of paint or a sheath on the surface, with no defined form. When the lignin starts to breakdown, other fungi will come in to tackle the cellulose or hemicellulose, others will work on the bark, others will come in right at the end.

Whenever a bit of wood feels spongy, you know there are fungi working away. While some produce visible sporing bodies – like the tiny mushrooms you may see on a fallen log – many produce their spores out of sight, straight from the mycelium.

### What is a fungus?

Our understanding of the natural world is based very largely on plants and animals. Fungi challenge this. They can have an endless lifespan. They are potentially boundless in size. A single organism in Oregon, *Armillaria mellea*, the Honey Fungus, covers nearly 1000 hectares and is thought to be several thousand years old. They have many different 'mating types' (not called sexes); one species has up to 22,000. In Alison's words, 'they wobble all the knowledge you build up as a scientist'.

### Our local fungi

Some 15,000 fungi species have been identified in Australia, some 8000 of which are 'larger fungi', ones you can see with the naked eye.

Alison has recently put together, for the Mornington Peninsula Shire, a guide to *Fungi of the Peninsula* – you can download it [here](#). She was struck by the diversity of habitats on the Peninsula, from coastal scrubs to grasslands, and all the different fungi they support.

The guide has 96 of the more recognisable species of the Peninsula across 14 'morphogroups' (based on shape similarities), plus a section on invasive fungi.



*Above: Alison in the reserves with a Scarlet Bracket, *Trametes coccinea*, on a log. This species was used by the Wiradjuri People to cure cuts, ulcers & sores.*

*Photo Angela Kirsner*

*Below: Yellow-stemmed *Mycena*, *Mycena epipterygia*, which occurs around Mt Martha*

*Photo Alison Pouliot*



## BERG BENEFITS FROM A GENEROUS LEGACY

Fran Dedrick and her family have donated a wonderful \$20,000 to BERG MM in honour of Fran's husband Peter, who died in December 2020. In their words:

The Dedrick family wishes to support BERG Mt Martha's revegetation projects as an ongoing legacy of Peter's passion for the natural ecosystem in the Mt Martha area.

Peter, a lawyer by profession, was very involved with Marine Care Ricketts Point from 2000. He joined BERG MM, along with Fran, when they moved to Mt Martha in 2017. They brought the Baykeeper Beach Litter Audit to South Beach, one of nine sites around the Bay, that was surveyed monthly for small litter (plastic nurdles, cigarette butts etc) often missed in beach clean-ups. Peter also became a highly valued regular at the Friday morning bushland activities, again with Fran.



Peter and Fran Dedrick Photo supplied by Fran

## THANKS TO OUR FUNDERS

BERG Mt Martha's work has been supported by a number of granting bodies over the past 12 months and beyond. We thank these organizations. They make it possible for us to continue to preserve and restore the Balcombe Estuary and Coastal Reserves, through planting (over 2000 plants over the past 12 months) and ongoing weed control.

Three grants were completed during the past financial year:

- CoastCare Victoria Community Grant Moving Forward (DELWP), November 2020 to end of 2022.
- Port Phillip Bay Fund (DELWP), June 2021 to September 2022
- Community Volunteer Action Grant (DELWP), August 2021 to September 2022
- Port Phillip & Westernport Catchment Management Authority, November 2021 to November 2022.

Still going are:

- Two Melbourne Water Liveable Communities & Waterways grants, May 2022 to November 2023, for work along Balcombe and Hopetoun creeks
- Our 2022 and 2023 Mornington Peninsula Shire BioLinks Community Grants.

### South Beach Banksia 100 Project

Thanks to Richards Sellars-Jones for his ongoing championship of this project, started in 2021, and all who support it. With this funding, we are restoring the threatened Coast Banksia Woodland along South Beach, removing large woody weeds to assist the natural regeneration and recruitment of indigenous species. Over recent years more than 100 Banksia and other species have been planted in highly degraded areas.

### Thanks to Pat Boag

Long-standing BERGer Pat Boag continues to donate \$300 each month, as she has done since late 2016 – a total donation to date of \$25,500. Most recently, her funds supported the Cultural Heritage Workshops BERG ran in November and February.



Pat Boag with presenter Gillian Weir at the Cultural Awareness Workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> February, which Pat helped to fund.

Photo Liz Barraclough

Hoary-headed Grebes on Balcombe Creek



## LIFE ON THE ESTUARY

By Angela Kirsner

There have been a number of Hoary-headed Grebes on the estuary and creek recently. These shy little birds are common throughout Australia and Tasmania on open, fresh or brackish waters.

They dive deeply to trawl for aquatic invertebrates and insects. Gregarious birds, they are often in groups or large flocks, and are colonial nesters, with many nests a metre apart, though some nest alone. The nest is a small floating platform of algae and aquatic plants loosely anchored to submerged vegetation, usually some distance from the shore among sparse reeds.

The Hoary-headed Grebe tends to fly off when alarmed, after a long, splashing take-off, and it does not allow a close approach. They are tricky to photograph!



Meanwhile this flustered Great Egret was feeding among the reeds on the Estuary when it took off in fright to get away from an approaching Little Pied Cormorant!

## DIGITAL INNOVATION TARGETS SEWAGE SPILLS

*Paige-Elise Galloway, Community Manager, South East Water, reports in the second of two articles for The Creek, following last year's sewage spills.*

Through BERG MM's partnership with South East Water, which has included piloting water quality sensors at the Balcombe Estuary, we've been learning about how digital technology can help support the health of our environment.

### Technology preventing spills

SE Water's vision, *Innovate with Purpose and Act with Care*, comes to life in its development, at its Frankston HQ, of technology to help prevent sewer spills.

The increasing frequency and intensity of storms into the future present a significant risk for SE Water, as inflow and infiltration into the sewerage network could lead to sewage releases to the environment.

To address these risks, SE Water is using products developed in-house: Advanced Blokaid® and Manhole Lotic™. Installed at the top of sewer maintenance holes, these devices detect and clear sewer blockages before they spill. To date, over 1,200 Advanced Blokaid® devices have been installed across SE Water's almost 12,000km of sewer mains.

'We also have an extensive and proactive maintenance schedule to avoid blockages in the first place,' said Matt Maxwell, SE Water's Senior Sewer Operations Engineer.

'In addition, we are installing low-cost, IoT (Internet of Things) enabled sensors in some waterways to detect and measure the extent and duration of spills as they happen. And we are trialling devices for rapid analysis of samples (eg portable qPCR systems) so our field crews can quickly assess a sewer spill and work out the best way to fix it.'

Last year, SE Water reviewed the literature, and protocols and practices across water authorities and government departments, to ensure its sewer spill response and remediation practices were best practice. The review also garnered specialist advice and industry input through interviews and a workshop. The focus was on minimising harm, particularly to the ecological health of receiving waters.

'We're currently updating our sewer spill procedures based on the findings of this review, but we were pleased to learn how strong they were already,' Matt said.

### A year's water quality data assessed

The partnership between BERG MM and SE Water in a 12-month pilot of a water quality sensor hub provided real-time data on:

- electrical conductivity (EC), proxy for the amount of salt in the water
- dissolved oxygen (DO), important for healthy aquatic fauna. It is enhanced by aeration and healthy aquatic plants, reduced by rotting vegetation or in stagnant waters

- pH and oxidation reduction potential (ORP).

After the trial ended in December 2022, SE Water's Environment team analysed the 12 months of data to gain a better understanding of water quality in the Estuary and its surrounding waterways. The trial also helped SE Water in its quest to find the best sensors to alert it about sewage spills.

SE Water's Environmental Technical Lead, Rebecca Goulding outlined some key findings:

- There are noticeable differences in most of the parameters during different seasons and times of the

day. EC and ORP showed significant seasonal variation; DO showed significant daily variation.

- pH was outside water quality guideline values in spring and summer. DO at surface levels was outside guideline levels in all seasons except spring. All ammonium levels met the guidelines.
- The work of BERG's Estuary-Watch team remains very important as the water quality hub sensor does not record physical observations, which help in interpreting the data by providing information on the drivers of estuary hydrodynamics such as inflows and entrance condition.
- Threshold levels were derived for DO and ORP to alert SE Water to potential sewer spills. Further testing of these sensors is needed to determine if they are suitable for use in the estuary.
- Various limitations were noted for the ammonia sensor including significant drift. In its current form it is not recommended for sewer spill detection.

- SE Water will continue to explore water quality sensor options for early detection of sewer spills.

SE Water has removed the sensors because the results showed they were not the right fit-for-purpose. However, it is great to have this in-depth understanding across a

one-year period, and build a wider picture of the health of our Estuary.

### Water authorities' responsibilities

Melbourne Water is responsible for the health of waterways across Melbourne and we're grateful to work with them on programs like EstuaryWatch. SE Water and the other metropolitan water authorities are responsible for safe delivery of healthy water to those who live, work and play in their service areas – then taking the waste away and managing its treatment and disposal in a way that upholds environmental health regulations.



Left: Advanced Blokaid® device.

Above: Blokaid® being installed.

## ESTUARYWATCH

*Bruce Ferres reports*

The estuary mouth was mostly closed in the calmer month of May but in later May and early June, wind and several torrential downpours changed this. Storm water build-up forced the mouth open, shifting sand encouraged by strong westerlies closed it again, then it opened again after a heavy downpour.



*Late autumn calm – the estuary mouth on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2023 Photo Bruce Ferres*

### Water monitoring

Testing continues to show that creek and estuary were in general good health during May and while parameters such as dissolved oxygen and pH remained stable in June, some significant differences were noted. Increased rainfall has flooded the estuary with storm water, and the water profile of the basin and as far upstream as the oval is typically freshwater, with very little salinity and no obvious lower salty layer or salt wedge.

Although this storm water showed higher levels of dissolved oxygen, the water was brown and opaque, and turbidity levels at both jetty and oval test sites were very high. When tested it returned the worst result ever recorded since BERG joined the EstuaryWatch program. It was not difficult to discover the cause.

### Hopetoun Creek (Uralla Drive) erosion management works

Work to repair damage caused by flood-induced erosion of the Hopetoun Creek bed just below the Uralla Drive bend completed early last year has failed to prevent further erosion of the steep northern bank of the creek. New work started in early June to line the creek bed and banks with large boulders where the

barrel drain emerges from under Uralla Drive.

On Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> June contractors had driven an excavator down the steep southern slope into the silt-laden creek bed to move the boulders into place. In the process it stirred up prodigious amounts of mud and silt. And torrential rain the previous night meant that the silt and mud were rapidly carried downstream, entering Balcombe Creek via the Hopetoun Creek outfall below Ferrero Oval.



*Work on Hopetoun Creek below Uralla Rd, stirring up silt Photo Bruce Ferres*

Hence the appalling turbidity levels in the estuary. One of the contractors reported sighting two mature eels disturbed by the work.

It can only be hoped that the detrimental impact of this project will be temporary and that the adaptive powers of estuary aquatic life can cope with this serious degradation of their ecosystem. This all underlines the constant vigilance and care required to protect natural environments within urban settings

### JOIN THE ESTUARYWATCH TEAM!

We carry out observations and measurements once a month, at three test sites: campground jetty, fishing platform near Ferrero Oval, and August Street footbridge.

Just a couple of hours a month, no expertise required.

Join us one day and see how it is done! You will be made very welcome.

Please contact Bruce Ferres on 0435 389 804.

## FRIEND!

*Eric Smalley reports*



This little hen was so curious as to what I was up to, it came in close and dropped its head, seemingly inviting me to pat it. So I did - for several minutes! It wanted to be part of the WaterWatch team.

## VALE MARGARET MACKIE

BERGER Marg Mackie, who died on 6<sup>th</sup> May after a brief illness, was for many years Sue Milton's WaterWatch 'right hand'. Every month she was there, helping with measurements, recording the data, and enlivening the proceedings with her quirky sense of humour. She will be sorely missed.



*Marg Mackie (left) helping Sue Milton with WaterWatch at The Briars in 2017 Photo Angela Kirsner*

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**FIELD NEWS**

*Field Officer Liz Barracough reports*  
**Fridays and Sundays**

Weeding, planting and mulching again! Fridays saw us weeding in from La Trobe Drive, below the houses on Hilton Court, and at the end of Wattle Ave (Old Camp-ground area), where we also spread a heap of mulch. Weeding, spot planting and site assessment of proposed grant sites and nearby at the top of the Citation slopes, planting and weeding south of the Geoff Kaye Bridge, more fill-in planting in the Rabbit Paddock

Sunday activities focussed on the

top of Rabbit Paddock, weeding Polygala, Polygala, and yet more Polygala! Lots remains, but we have made a significant dint in the job.

**Naturelinks in our grant areas**

Meanwhile, with our grant and Shire funding, Naturelinks has tackled ground flora weeds in the fenced area near the start of the boardwalk, taking particular care of the thriving patches of Nodding Greenhoods. They've hand-weeded around Poas and more along the southern side of the creek and Augusta Street, and carefully sprayed ground flora weeds in our orchid area beneath the Teatree. On the north bank, from the esplanade bridge to Victoria

Crescent, they have sprayed Bridal Creeper and Blue Passion Flower.

Along lower Hopetoun Creek, under a Melbourne Water grant, they cut and painted Mirror Bush, Desert Ash, Inkweed and Arum Lilies through the creek line, and sprayed Blackberry, Rambling Dock and Vinca.

**Australian Plants Society Sale**

BERG Mt Martha shared a marquee with Mornington Peninsula Gardens for Wildlife and The Briars Nursery to promote and educate the crowd at this very successful plant sale held at The Briars in April. The sale attracted nearly 700 people.



**Sunday group** Left: With some new volunteers, Liz showed how to plant tubestock. Below: Thanks to Bev & Colin Fryer for the excellent cheese scones Photos Angela Kirsner  
**Friday Group** Right: Helen Smalley among an avenue of new plantings in the Rabbit Paddock Photo Liz Barracough



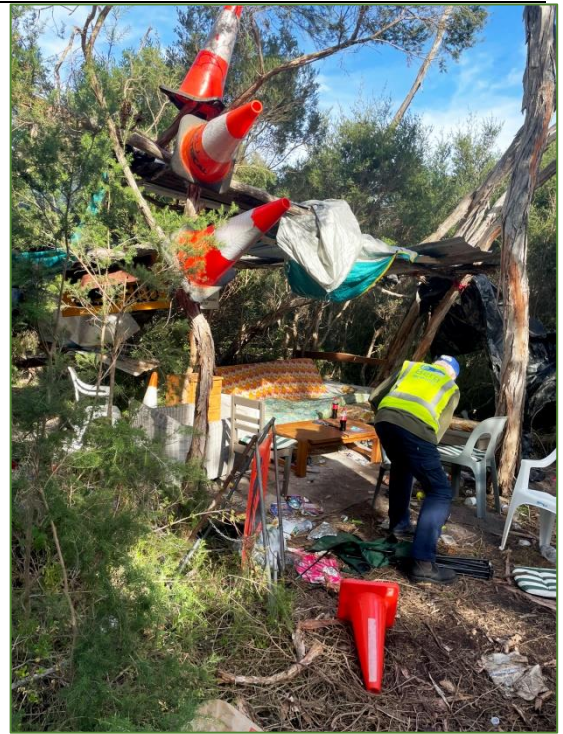
## HOME AWAY FROM HOME

*Eric Smalley reports*

Our usual Friday bush activity in the Reserves took a different path in late April when we had to deconstruct a camp built, we assume, during the school holidays, among the Swamp Paperbark near LaTrobe Drive.

The place was a mess, as the photo on the right shows. Rubbish strewn everywhere, foliage cut down and trampled, witches' hats and signage uprooted from elsewhere adorning the camp. Plus couch, chairs, drawers, table, plastic and much more. It is difficult to believe, with the amount of stuff brought in, that no one was seen doing so. Of particular concern were signs of an attempt to set fire to the couch.

After hours of work, a trip to the tip and yet another trip to dispose of the corrugated iron, the site was finally cleaned. Not cheap. It cost us \$196 to dump, even at the reduced rate.



## COASTAL SURVEYS

*Suzanne Ryan reports*

In 2022 the Port Phillip EcoCentre received the Minister's Choice Award for its successful Parks Victoria Volunteer Innovation Fund grant application for the Baywide Data Pioneers project. The project aim is to understand the coastline better in the face of climate change and growing infrastructure.

BERG MM's Coastal Team is one of the community groups partnering with Neil Blake of the EcoCentre to survey and record sand surface levels, dune plant species and intertidal molluscs along the Mt Martha beach, noting the elevations at which they occur. You can hear Neil explain the process on a 3RRR podcast [here](#).

Led by Neil, two surveys have been conducted so far, and the next and last will be in August. We are having an interesting and fun time assisting. The surveys involve recording sand elevations from the vegetated dunes down the beach and, depending on the tide, into the bay for 2 to 3 metres, using a water level tube, plus sifting for molluscs in the intertidal line, and rekindling the microplastic audits.

### What is a water level tube?

Essentially a length of transparent flexible plastic tubing filled with water, a water level tube is used to transfer a vertical level across a distance. Neil's simple but effective tool to measure elevation involves a tub of water and tubing with a

folding ruler along one end of it. The tub is placed at or above the highest point to be measured; the ruler with tube attached is placed at points along the transect line (defined by a measuring tape down the beach); the water settles in the tube and the level is recorded.

### Plants in the dunes

Plant species are being surveyed in the dune areas along the transect lines and within 1 metre square grids, defined by folding metal grid squares Neil has made. A talented, inventive gentleman!

Thank goodness Justin Lund, the team's fabulous Naturelinks support person, was on hand at our last bushland activity to assist with the ID of *all* flora in the grid!

Shire personnel joined Neil and the team in June to learn more about the project, and they helped with the microplastic audit.

Once the project is completed, we can advise you of the findings



*Above: Suzanne Ryan helping Neil Blake measure the sand elevation*



*Left: Shire personnel helped Bay Keeper Neil Blake (facing the camera) with the microplastic audit in June. L-R Haydan Forrest & Gerard Cook, Coastal Planners; Jessica Wingard Asset Management Team  
Photo Cate Clark*

**BERG Mt Martha welcomes new members** Jess Schubert-Hoban & family, Daniel Chandler, Joseph Karam

**LIDS4KIDS** recycles plastic bottle lids to protect our environment for future generations and wildlife.



**Which lids?** Lids from milk/UHT, water and soft drink bottles only  
**BERGer Roo Rawlins** will pass on your lids to Melbourne Zoo, which is a collecting point. Roo is at 9 Hilton Court. Call her on 0437 946 106.  
*[Editor's apology for giving the wrong address for Roo in the Feb issue]*

**NEW LOOK TO BERG MM PAYMENTS**


*From BERG MM Treasurer Julie Zammit*

When you renew your BERG membership online (and maybe include a donation), you'll find a new look to the credit card payment process. Bendigo Bank no longer processes online credit card payments, so we have integrated the **Stripe e-payment system** into our membership system. Stripe continues to provide the same high level of security as our previous system.

As always:

- You can still donate to BERG MM by credit card via the GiveNow link on our website.
- You can still transfer your membership and/or donation direct to our bank account, BSB 633000, Acct 159 803 337. In the description, please provide your surname & initial plus whether Family (F) or Single (S) membership, and/or Donation.

Thank you for your ongoing support of the Balcombe Estuary Reserves Group Mt Martha

Come along to our <b>Bushland Activities</b>	Join us at <b>WaterWatch &amp; EstuaryWatch</b>	<b>Other Local Groups</b>
<p>❖ <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Sunday of the month:</b> between 9.30am &amp; noon. Details emailed a few days ahead, or call Liz Barraclough 0408 388 430.</p> <p>❖ <b>Coast Group:</b> fortnightly on Wednesdays, between 9.30am &amp; noon. Call Suzanne Ryan 0418 387 604. Details emailed a few days ahead.</p> <p>❖ <b>Friday Group:</b> weekly between 9.30am &amp; noon. Call Liz Barraclough 0408 388 430. Details emailed a few days ahead.</p>	<p><b>First Sunday of each month:</b></p> <p>❖ <b>WaterWatch testing:</b> meet 9.15am at Uralla Rd bridge. Enquiries to Franc Amendola 0433 626 007 or Sue Milton 0407 350 175.</p> <p>❖ <b>EstuaryWatch testing:</b> meet 9.00am at the Rotunda. Enquiries to Bruce Ferres 0435 389 804.</p>	<p>❖ <b>BirdLife Mornington Peninsula</b> bird-watching 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday and 3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday. Enquiries to Max Burrows mornington@birdlife.org.au or 0429 947 893, or visit <a href="http://www.birdlife.org.au/locations/birdlif-e-mornington-peninsula">www.birdlife.org.au/locations/birdlif-e-mornington-peninsula</a>.</p> <p>❖ <b>Sunshine Reserve</b> working bee 9.30am, last Sunday of month. Call Pia Spreen 0437 299 847.</p>
<p align="center"><b>BERG MT MARTHA PATRON:</b> TERRY DENTON</p> <p align="center"><b>COMMITTEE:</b> PRESIDENT ERIC SMALLEY • VICE PRESIDENT (POSITION VACANT) • SECRETARY KATH SMALLEY • TREASURER &amp; BUSINESS PARTNERS COORDINATOR JULIE ZAMMIT • FIELD OFFICER LIZ BARRACLOUGH • WATERWATCH SUE MILTON • NEWSLETTER ANGELA KIRSNER • MARION ORCHISON</p>		
<p><b>Balcombe Estuary Reserves Group Mt Martha Inc.</b> No. A0034645Y ABN 50 224 628 623  <b>Mail:</b> PO Box 433 Mt Martha 3934 <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:info@berg.org.au">info@berg.org.au</a> <b>Mob:</b> 0427 433 585 <b>Web:</b> <a href="http://www.berg.org.au">www.berg.org.au</a></p>		

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