



SH 20 Update - by Wendy John



Tree Privet Removal and Lizard Habitat Enhancement The Well Connected Alliance (WCA) have been busy with the 'early works' of realigning sections of Oakley Creek in Alan Wood Reserve, prior to the construction of the motorway. As part of this work, over 150 native, copper skinks have been relocated down to the Oakley Creek Walkway Reserve. The WCA is also required to 'enhance the lizard habitat', which has included the addition of some large logs for the lizards to 'loungue' on.

Friends of Oakley Creek had planned for the next stage of tree privet removal from the Privet Forest this year, as part of the transition from 'privets' to 'natives'. We needed 'trees' removed and the WCA needed 'logs' - so, with the aid of some 'big machines', the result was a win/win for everyone ... including the lizards! Thanks to the WCA team for their support.

The privet trees were roped up, ready for the helicopter to lift them out. The foliage and small branches were chipped, leaving the logs for the lizards.

Photos: top, W. John; left, K. Warne

Right: Geranium aff. retrorsum 'Oakley Creek'. Photo: W. John



Geranium aff. retrorsum 'Oakley Creek' Further to its mention in the March 2012 newsletter, this relatively newly identified species of native geranium, which was 'discovered' growing alongside Oakley Creek, was classified during SH20 Waterview Connection hearings as a 'potentially threatened species'.

It was described as 'a small and inconspicuous herb, being a tap-rooted geranium', which was currently known in only one location in New Zealand - in the Hendon Park / Alan Wood Reserve area in Auckland, 'getting to New Zealand either via natural means or by inadvertent human introduction. If it arrived here with human help it would be classified as a weed, but if it arrived here naturally it will be of greater botanical significance.'

The taxonomic position, origins and consequent 'rarity status' of this plant were noted as 'presently problematic'. 'It seems to be part of the *Geranium solanderi* / *Geranium retrorsum* complex, with both of these species being present in Australia and New Zealand. While it has similar traits to both it is actually neither, but instead appears to be a distinct species and a new arrival in the country (Dr. R. Gardner, pers. comm.).'

The SH20 consent conditions are as follows:

V.12: Should the taxonomic and rarity status of the *Geranium* species growing alongside Oakley Creek in Hendon Park and Alan Wood Reserve not be confirmed before the commencement of works in this area, then this species shall be treated as Significant Vegetation and shall either be: a) Protected in full or in part, and/or b) Where protection is not practicable, relocated to a suitable and safe habitat elsewhere; or c) Where protection or translocation are not practicable, this population shall be cleared in locations where required to allow works to proceed, but replaced with an equal extent of replacement plantings of the same species (from propagated material sourced from the existing population) planted at a safe and suitable habitat nearby in Hendon Park / Alan Wood Reserve.

V.13: Any clearance of the *Geranium* in accordance with Condition V.12 shall be restricted to the minimum necessary to facilitate the works. Plants for replanting, from both seed and cuttings, are being propagated at the Auckland Botanical Gardens.

Dates for your diary

Bring your family and friends - and spread the word.

Saturday 30th June, 9.00 - 11.00 am: Annual Bird Monitoring As part of the Landcare Research / Forest & Bird / Ornithological Society of NZ Garden Bird Survey (30th June - 8th July). Meet at the Unitec Student Residence Carpark - access from Great North Rd (opp Alverston St, Waterview) or through Unitec (entry through Gate 4, Carrington Rd, Mt Albert). Bring warm, wet weather clothing, bird ID book, binoculars (if you have some), something dry to sit on and maybe a thermos and snack.

Sunday 8th July, 10.00am - noon: Community Planting to help enhance the copper skinks' habitat. Meet on the Walkway, below the Unitec organic gardens. Please wear sturdy footwear.

Sunday 5th August, 10.00 am - noon: Community Planting Meet on the Walkway, below the Unitec organic gardens. Please wear sturdy footwear.

Sunday 2nd September, 10.00 am - noon: Community Working Bee
Details to come.

Sunday 9th September: Conservation Week: Capture the Creek - on your camera Bring your camera and join with others to capture your favourite views of Oakley Creek and its inhabitants. More details to come.

Spring: Welcome to the Shining Cuckoo, Pipiwhauroa Look out for more details as spring approaches.

See www.oakleycreek.org.nz or contact Wendy John by emailing info@oakleycreek.org.nz or ph 815 3101 for more information.

Our website has had a much needed makeover! Take a look now and add it to your watch list as we will be adding more content over the coming months. We welcome your feedback, thoughts and ideas on what else is needed too.

A big thank you to Carol Knutson, Jack Henderson and Heather Docherty for making it happen, to Kennedy Warne for the use of his wonderful photos and to the Lion Foundation for the funding.

And, we're on www.naturespace.org.nz

The Department of Conservation, the QEII Trust and local government agencies have joined together to create a website for groups such as ours, who are undertaking indigenous ecosystem restoration. The website is a platform to share knowledge, network and upskill. The organisers hope that groups will use the site to store information such as photos, annual reports and other data, and so document the community effort and area covered by community conservation activities. This information can then be used to secure appropriate resources for the projects, as well as being shared between groups for mutual benefit.

Is it a War Zone? by Dorothy Maddock



What is it like for the wildlife of Alan Wood Reserve now that humans have decided that they need a motorway and that motorway is under construction?

Some of them are probably not bothered about what the humans do. They, the humans, have been going in and out of the park, with or without their dogs, bikes, footballs or children, forever, making very little difference. For others the changes have been a lot more drastic. The realignment of Te Auaunga / Oakley Creek will surely be the worst thing they have ever had to face; or is that an anthropomorphic view? Certainly some of them have had to move out.

The contractors, charged with the realignment, have had a number of conditions imposed on them and they have made an effort not to completely remove all of the wild scruffy habitat that bordered the

creek on its left bank. The border continues as private land and a strip owned by Odyssey House around as far as the motor camp on Bollard Ave. This is the home of an unknown number of pukeko and is a wilderness of weeds, scrub and largely exotic trees. Some would consider it to be an eyesore.

Back where the realignment work is being done, life seems to have continued, despite noise, machinery and men in high visibility vests wandering around. They might have limited the area available for foraging, but there have been other advantages.

When the noisy machinery stops blackbirds and minahs are quick to pick over the newly laid topsoil. The spreading of straw, to stop erosion, has been a real feast for sparrows. And the pukeko and the guinea fowl have made do with what they have left to them. They too prowl around on the disturbed land when the diggers stop digging.

Since the rains of early May, the seeds in the straw have germinated making the slope, down from Methuen Road, into a new lawn and the birds, including the pukeko and guinea fowl, are loving it. For the inhabitants of the creek itself life hasn't changed much -- yet. Unfortunately, for all of them, the commencement of the blasting of the basalt could be a testing time. Then again, they may be more tolerant than humans realise.

Photos: D. Maddock



Keith Hay Park Concept Plan

The concept designs for Keith Hay Park can now be viewed at www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/.../keithhayparkconceptdesigns.pdf Friends of Oakley Creek has had some input into this plan, including supporting a number of the initiatives. We recommended that they plant a stand of wetland trees, such as kahikatea and/or pukatea, at the south end of the gym, and this is now included on the plan. This project is a major gain for the Oakley Creek catchment.

In the news ..

Did you see the double spread on Oakley Creek in the local newspaper on May 4th? This is the article that Dave Hansford wrote for WWF. You can read it on the web at www.stuff.co.nz/auckland/local-news/western-leader/6851728/Helping-hands-restore-Oakley-Creek

Monitoring and Pest Control Update

Review of Possum Control and Monitoring by Alicia Warren

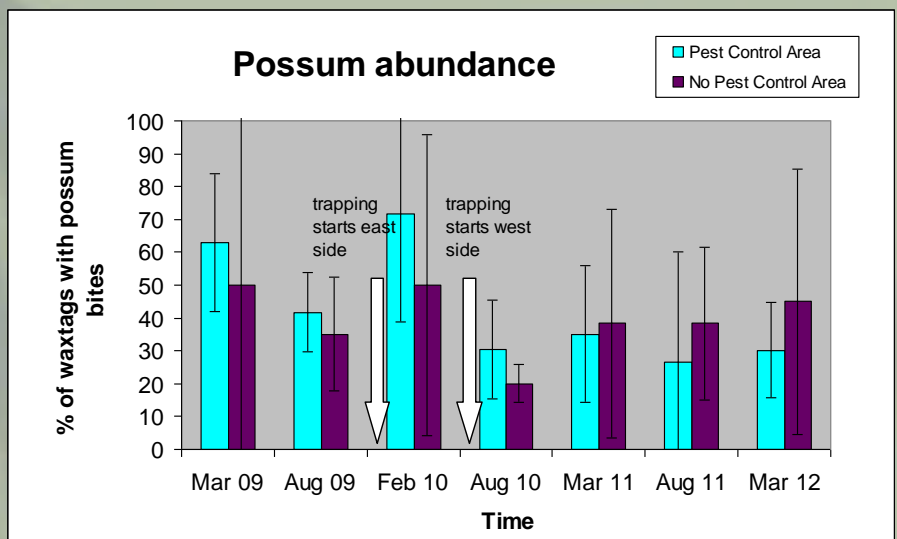
Friends of Oakley Creek control possums so that we can have more native wildlife in Oakley Creek and better native plant regeneration. Possums were once thought to be entirely herbivorous. When it became possible to monitor bird nests using cameras at night, it was discovered that possums were also meat eaters. They are partial to baby birds and large invertebrates that can't defend themselves and that don't move fast enough to escape.

Friends of Oakley Creek volunteers began trapping possums in late 2009, two and half years ago. Auckland Council supplies us with Timms traps which look like a yellow box with a hole in one side. These are very simple to use. The volunteers check the traps and refresh the bait (a piece of apple) once a week. Possum trapping is the pest control task that requires the most volunteer hours per year (about 300) a year. Trapping is done every week for 10 months of the year.

In the last 10 months (since 1 July 2011), on the east side of the creek there have been 2870 corrected trap-nights (the estimated number of trap-nights when the traps were baited and ready to catch a possum). In this time, the traps have caught 18 possums. Some non target animals have also been caught, including rats, rabbits and hedgehogs.

Compare this with the first year of trapping, when an enormous number of possums were removed (111 possums from the east side in the first 8 months of trapping in only 637 corrected trap-nights).

Monitoring of possums started a year before the trapping started, both in the pest control area and in the no-pest-control area. This has allowed us to compare the trend in possum abundance over time in each area, which gives us a good idea of the impact of trapping.



Animal view of a tracking tunnel. Photo: A. Warren

Results

Before possum control started, the possum numbers in the pest control area were consistently higher than in the no pest control area. Possum numbers are usually lower in winter (Aug) than in summer (Feb) - more deaths in winter and more births in spring. It took a year of trapping before monitoring showed fewer possums in the pest control area than in the no pest control area (Aug 2010). After 2½ years of trapping, possum numbers are at moderate abundance in the pest control area (25-35% of waxy tags have possum bites), slightly lower than in the no pest control area (38-45% of waxy tags have possum bites).

Conclusion

Currently we are not meeting our target of reducing possum numbers to low abundance (only 5% of waxy tags bitten) in the pest control area.

Decisions for the next phase

At the possum review workshop we considered two options to try to meet our target:

- Option 1 - find ways to get more effective at trapping
- Option 2 - supplement trapping with occasional toxin use.

We decided to work at more effective trapping before considering Option 2.

Specifically, we decided to try the following:

- use sweetened flour, scented with aniseed oil or orange oil, in a line extending one metre out from the trap entrance to entice possums into the traps.
- find out where the possums are in the trapping area (using chew cards) and then move traps to those sites to catch them
- monitor traps to find out which ones are successful at catching possums
- maintain the traps and replace them as necessary
- move the traps that are not catching possums
- don't move the traps that are successful at catching possums
- hold a trapping workshop with an expert trapper to learn more about possums and how to site our traps so that they are more effective at catching possums.



Heads down and hard at work - from top left, Jane Shand recording data; centre, Venturer pest control co-ordinator, Hamish Ross, checking the equipment; above, Jagjeeta Kaur and Margaret McConnell, predator monitoring; and, left, John Maskell widening the entrance hole in a DOC200 trap to make it easier for hedgehogs to enter.

What creature is that?

Stephen Moore, Landcare Research, reports that a new web resource on freshwater invertebrates has been developed. It is designed especially for us - for community groups undertaking stream monitoring. As well as a species identification key, there is also useful information about water quality and indicator species. You can find it at www.landcareresearch.co.nz/research/biocons/freshwater/ (Note that the web address will be changing in a few months.)



This damselfly larva (found by Eileen Witt - see Out and About, below) will now be easier to identify.

Photo: W. John

AGM

The Friends of Oakley Creek Te Auaunga annual general meeting was held on Monday, 17th June. Wendy John described another eventful and productive year in her Chairperson's report (available on the website), Jane Shand gave a useful report on the finances and Heather Docherty gave an update on SH20 and a presentation on our wonderful new website. Dorothy Maddock resigned from the committee, but thankfully not from all her other activities which contribute so much to Oakley Creek. Thank you for your valuable input to the committee Dorothy, over so many years. Nigel Mather, a senior environmental consultant, joined the committee and it was noted that his skills and experience will be most useful - welcome, Nigel. Otherwise, the officers and committee remain largely unchanged, as listed at the end of the newsletter.

After the meeting, Matt Baber, herpetologist from Tonkin and Taylor, gave a most interesting talk about lizards in the Auckland region and the translocation of the copper skinks at Oakley Creek. We are all resolved now to go to Shakespeare Regional Park with a torch after dark!

'Start thinking and acting about conservation, and about our need to live alongside nature with a clear conscience. The natural resources of New Zealand are all we have. Let's look after them, for ourselves and future generations. Don't forget about the mayfly nymphs when you next go down to the river.'

- John Parsons (Ed.) 1968. *This precious land.*
The Scout Association of New Zealand,

Remnant mahoe rock forest by Wendy John



During the original Assessment of Terrestrial Vegetation for the motorway, a 'tiny thicket' of approximately 700m² of remnant rock forest, in Phyllis Reserve, growing on basalt boulder 'tumble' immediately above the west bank of Oakley Creek was identified. The assessment went on to say that 'rock forest is a very rare vegetation type in Auckland, which is (in general) normally comprised of mahoe and/or karaka, mangeao and titoki'; and 'given the maturity of the mahoe trees here it is likely that they are naturally occurring and represent a vestige of the historic rock forests of Auckland. Hence, despite the exotic emergent trees present here (and the conspicuous presence of exotic trees in the canopy), this small remnant is considered to be Valued Vegetation.'

While Friends of Oakley Creek welcomed this announcement, we felt that the area of remnant rock forest was much greater than the 700m² identified. We were successful with a proposal to the Albert Eden Local Board for funding for the investigation of the wider area, to determine the full extent of the 'rock forest, including specific, high priority areas for weed control; and for the commencement of weed control, to ensure the protection of these forests, and to encourage natural regeneration.

The investigation was undertaken by Michelle Dubion, Te Ngahere. The Te Ngahere team has recently undertaken the initial weed control.
Photo: W. John

Conservation Week 9 - 16 September: Capture the creek!



Love New Zealand Arohaina i a Aotearoa. This year, Conservation Week is about showing how much you love New Zealand. We are being encouraged to 'join thousands of people all across the country to celebrate New Zealand's unique wildlife, our incredible natural areas, and the places that are part of our history'.

At Oakley Creek, we will be getting together on Sunday, September 9th, to capture the creek - on our cameras. Look out for more details nearer the time, then come and join in. We can share some tips and tricks, and compare our favourite views. We will upload the best images to our Friends of Oakley Creek website and Facebook page as well as to the Conservation Week flickr photo group. There are already some wonderful images there - www.doc.govt.nz/conservation-week-home/show-us-your-photos/

While you are online, have a look at www.doc.govt.nz/conservation-week-home/kids/ There are lots of games and activities to try - find out what native species you most closely match, make bird masks or a kaleidocycle!

How did it all begin?

In the 1960s, the Scout Association of New Zealand saw a need to promote conservation to young people, but found few resources and no Department of Conservation to help. So the Association convened a committee - the Conservation Advisory Committee - which included representatives from many government departments: Water and Soil, Internal Affairs, Lands and Survey, the Forest Service, and Tourist and Publicity. One of the first achievements was the publication of a booklet, 'This precious land', edited by John Parsons, in 1968 - and it proved to be so useful, with wide public demand, that several further editions were developed.

It was also the Scout Association which originally promoted Conservation Week. Then, in 1970, the week became a national project sponsored by the Nature Conservation Council, through their committee, Conservation New Zealand. Today, Conservation Week is organised by a partnership between the Department of Conservation and TVNZ 7.

Auckland Museum is also focusing on photography at present. There are two exhibitions on display: 'Wildlife Photographer of the Year' images, curated by London's Natural History Museum and BBC Wildlife magazine, as well as the best images of 'NZ Life' (no doubt, some of it wild) from the NZ Geographic magazine's Photographer of the Year competitions.



Left: This vivid purple fruit of NZ blueberry, Dianella nigra, can sometimes be almost white in colour.

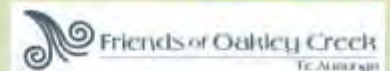
Above: Puriri, Vitex lucens - a fallen flower and fruit on the tree, waiting for a kereru.

Photos: W. John

Corrections Teams Lend a Helping Hand

Over the summer months teams of community workers have helped out on a regular basis with weeding on various sites along the creek. This year, they have come from both the New Lynn and the Onehunga depots. Their contribution to maintaining some of the planted areas, and keeping some of the more aggressive weeds at bay, has been greatly appreciated.

The impact of predator control on skink abundance at Oakley Creek



Tracey Stewart, Bachelor of Applied Sciences,
Supervisor: Dr John Perrott

ABSTRACT: This pilot study was developed in conjunction with the Friends of Oakley Creek (FoOC) to determine the relative impacts of predator control on native and exotic skink numbers at Oakley Creek (refer fig.1 & 2). Two study sites were constructed using pitfall traps. Site One was situated within a predator control area (treatment) and Site Two was situated outside of the predator control area (control). Relative skink and invertebrate densities were measured at each site and correlated with environmental factors and predator management. Overall results suggest that skink numbers in the predator control area are significantly higher than found in the control area. Copper (*Cyclodina aenea*) to Rainbow (*Lampropholis delicata*) skink densities were similar in the control area, however predator control seems to favour copper skinks over rainbow skinks by two to one. Due to the low numbers of total skinks caught (n=14) these results are tentative and require greater sampling effort to strengthen conclusions.

AIM: to determine skink species present at Oakley Creek and quantify the effects of predator control on native versus exotic skinks.

METHODOLOGY: Twenty pitfall traps were used to monitor skinks at Oakley Creek. At each site (treatment and control) ten pitfall traps were set at approximately ten metre intervals along a transect line following the bank of the creek. The pitfall traps were monitored every second day for four months. Skinks were identified using scale patterns (as shown in figure 4) and released away from study area to reduce recapture. Invertebrates were counted, recorded and released.



Figure 1 - Pitfall trap design used in study at Oakley Creek. By: www.researchgate.net/publication/266666666

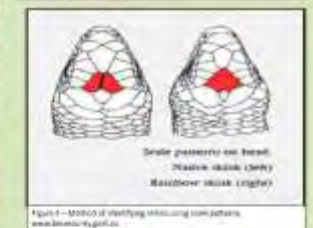
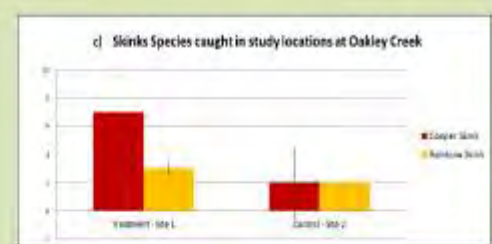
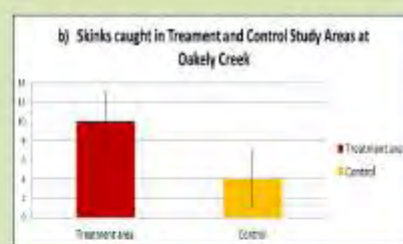
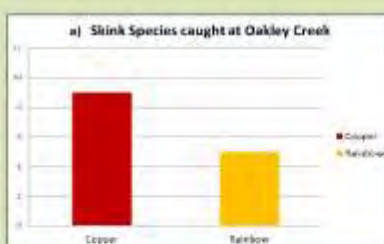


Figure 2 - Method of identifying skink using scale patterns. www.biodid.org.uk/gskt/02



RESULTS: Overall the numbers of skinks caught were low (e.g., n=14).

- We identified two species of skinks in the study sites, both species were found in both sampling areas.
- Overall we caught more copper skinks (n=9/14) than rainbow skinks (n=5/14).
- The treatment area had significantly higher skink numbers than the control area, with twice the species being caught in predator control area. Equal numbers of copper and rainbow skinks were caught in the non predator control area (n=2:2), however, twice as many copper skinks were caught compared to rainbow skinks in the predator control area.



CONCLUSION: Overall results suggest predator control favours native skinks over exotic skinks. Data gathered was limited by a low overall catch rate. This may have been due to the abnormal weather patterns experienced, excessive rain during the study period and suitability of trap locations. Predator management efforts and weed control in the treatment area may explain high abundance of native skinks and suggest that copper skinks favour predator free conditions whilst rainbow skinks may have an edge in disturbed environments. This hypothesis will be tested in future studies at Oakley Creek.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: I would like to thank Wendy John, the Friends of Oakley Creek for helping me with access and general support during the project. Thank you Dr John Perrott for your time and support and students; Jeremy Stead for helping install pitfall traps, Sabrina Montgomery, Amy Gladman and Sarah Carley for accompanying me to site for monitoring purposes and to the lovely Fin Perrott for accompanying me to site when no one else could.



Tracey Stewart and one of her pitfall traps for catching passing skinks. Photos: W. John

Oakley Creek Animal word ladders

Help the duck swim to land, the weta to run under some bark, the worm to wriggle into its hole and the fish to hide in the weed. Change one letter at a time to make a new word until the transformation is complete - you may need a round about route. Solutions are at the end of the newsletter.

duck	worm	weta	fish
land	hole		
		bark	
			weed



Moss covered tree trunk. Photo: W. John

'Trees are your best antiques.'

- Alexander Smith

Weed Watch

This section of the newsletter features details about weeds that threaten the native plants along Oakley Creek. You can help by tackling these at the stream and in your garden, if present. In this issue:

Anredera cordifolia, Basellaceae – madeira vine, mignonette vine, potato vine, lamb's tail vine



Like some other vine weeds at Oakley Creek, madeira vine has heart shaped leaves and pinkish stems - but the leaves are distinctively thick, glossy and quite a bright green. Also, on the older parts of the vine, aerial tubers form in the leaf axils. These tubers (the 'potatoes' - which are edible when peeled, but not enjoyable) readily fall off and grow into new plants. Underground tubers and rhizome fragments can also regrow,



making madeira vine difficult to eradicate. The masses of sweet smelling flowers are creamy white and are borne from January to

May on long racemes resembling lamb's tails. Fortunately, fruit, and hence seed, do not form here.

A perennial succulent which is native to South America, madeira vine was introduced as an ornamental. In Australia it was commonly planted beside outdoor toilets because it was believed that the leaves acted as a laxative when eaten (<http://wilsonscreeklancare.mullum.com.au>). Madeira vine is now an invasive weed through the tropics and sub-tropics, growing in fertile, moist soils. It grows up into the high and mid forest

canopy, where its volume and weight can smother and even fell individual trees.

Control: Eradicating madeira vine is complicated by the aerial tubers which fall off if the vine is pulled about. Tubers can be raked up from the ground, but any supporting trees need to be checked for any tubers which may have lodged among the branches. For all but small infestations it may be necessary to poison the vine to kill the tubers before they fall. See <http://wilsonscreeklancare.mullum.com.au> for a comprehensive overview of methods.

Above- Alternately borne, succulent leaves and aerial tubers; left- 'lamb's tails' en masse by Oakley Creek.

Photos: seedling, flower close-up, W. John; others, A Stanton.

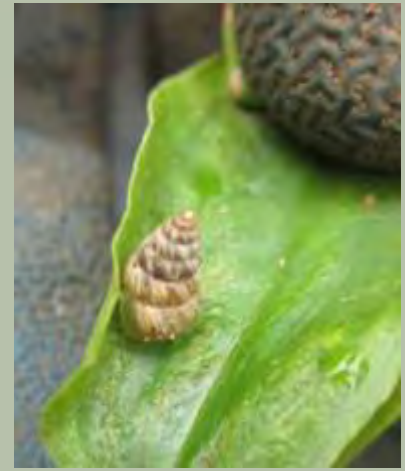


Wildlife encounters



Pukeko chicks, a flat worm (on a spade) and Cytora parrishi (with garden gloved thumb).

Photos: W. John.



Art flow



This photo (left), taken by FE Stewart, appeared in the Auckland Weekly News Supplement, on 24th October, 1907. The accompanying caption reads: 'A picturesque waterfall on the Whau Creek, Auckland.' However, we know better!

Umm ... there seems to be an elephant riding a bicycle down Oakley Creek ...

Photo: W. John



*Sir George Grey Special Collections,
Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19071024-15-2*

And treasure nearby? Photo: A. Stanton

Out and about

Photos: W. John, unless otherwise stated.



The Annual Clean up always finds some supermarket trolleys! Kennedy wrestled with the resulting trolley jam on the bridge while Mauve, Sandra and friend gathered some smaller rubbish. Yolanda and girls, and Carolyn and Margaret Sinead were also among the wonderful volunteers who helped out,

Photos: C. Maddock



Treescape removed a fallen willow from Management Unit 3A (top) while another oak tree also bit the dust further downstream (right).



*Wendy John led two guided walks along the Walkway in February for the EcoFest. For those who missed out, there is now a **self-guided tour sheet** available for download from our website www.oakleycreek.org.nz/Oakley%20Creek%20Self%20Guided%20Tour.pdf*

Photo J Marshall



Bing Qian Zhang and Hanmin Zhu, Sel Peacock and Melissa Marler attacked many weeds at the April Community Working bee (above). Photos K. Warne



Oakley Creek weedbusters (above) - We know there are more moth plant pods up there! Cadbury's team (below) made a delicious difference too ...





In late March, Toni Martin's class from Gladstone Primary School carefully weeded

around some young plants.



BNZ - Closed for Good (left) planted new seedlings downstream from the waterfall, did some weeding and hauled a 'bed' out of the creek! The planting was just in time before the rain started. Great for the plants!

Friends of Oakley Creek Te Auaunga had a display at Cradock St Neighbours Day to promote our restoration effort.



Working bee at the Bollard Ave site on the creek.



Also in March, volunteers worked hard at the A Rocha working bee, including Sinead Kelly (top right) and Huanyu Wang (left).



Michelle Dubion, Te Ngahere and Brent Druckovich, archaeologist (above), checked the 2012 planting sites.

Toby Ross (far left) put the first trees in the ground for the 2012 planting season.

Mark and Ian, Envirotech (left), planted the SH20 geological survey drilling sites.





Sandra MacLean, Mauve and friend putting stakes in during the May Community planting.



ASB Graduate staff cleared many weeds from Harbutt Reserve. The reward? Playtime!



Sinead Mohally, Open Polytechnic, collected seed to grow plants for Oakley Creek.



Not rubbish this time - these bottles have been re-used for collecting the water samples.



Baradene College pupils, Sophia Dawson-Bruce and Tracey McDonnell, used Oakley Creek as a backdrop in their film for a school project.



Auckland Girls' Grammar students have been measuring oxygen levels below the waterfall.



Collectively Kids also checked out Oakley Creek's water quality with Wai care and Friends of Oakley Creek in March.



Water monitoring volunteer Eileen Witt regularly samples the stream near the Mt Albert St Judes Scout den. Taryn Pearce, Wai Care, worked with her in February.



United States musician, Shenandoah Davis, was filmed at Oakley Creek for a music CD.



And, the wonderful *Conservation Volunteers* visited the waterfall after a hard day's work on the creek.

Puzzle Solutions

Oakley Creek Animal word ladders

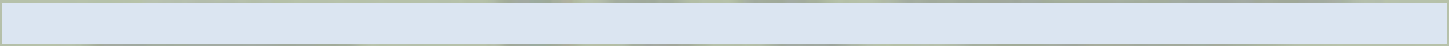
Here are some solutions, but you may have devised other ones.

duck	worm	weta	fish
luck	wore	wets	wish
lack	sore	bets	wise
lank	sole	bats	wine
land	hole	bars	wind
		bark	wend
			weed



'Floral fungi' and flax fan.

Photos: W. John



We gratefully acknowledge the support of ASB Community Trust, Ministry for the Environment, WWF-New Zealand, The Tindall Foundation, Auckland Council, Community Organisation Grants Scheme (COGS) and The Lion Foundation.

Next Newsletter

News, articles, contributions and comments for the next newsletter are welcome and can be sent to info@oakleycreek.org.nz

New Members Welcome, Donations Too!

We would welcome more members (individual \$10, Family \$20, Affiliate \$100) and/or donations towards the work we are doing to protect and restore our wonderful urban 'taonga' - Oakley Creek Te Auaunga. Donations over \$5.00 are tax deductible.

Contributions can be made directly into our bank account:

Friends of Oakley Creek - Kiwibank - A/c 38-9003-0978224-00

or cheques, made out to 'Friends of Oakley Creek', can be sent to: 4/65 Woodward Road, Mt Albert, Auckland 1025.



Chairperson: Wendy John Treasurer: Jane Shand Secretary: Richard Nightingale Newsletter Editor: Adrienne Stanton
Committee: Heather Docherty, Ross Ihaka, Nigel Mather, Helen Mellsop, Alicia Warren.

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