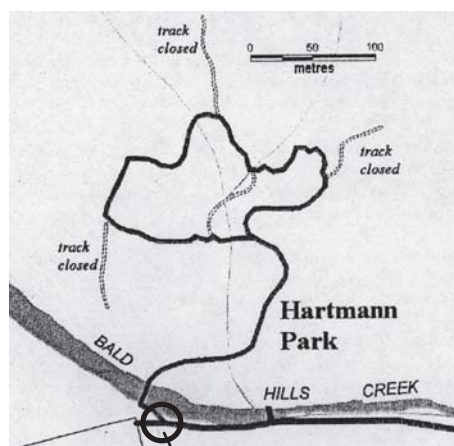
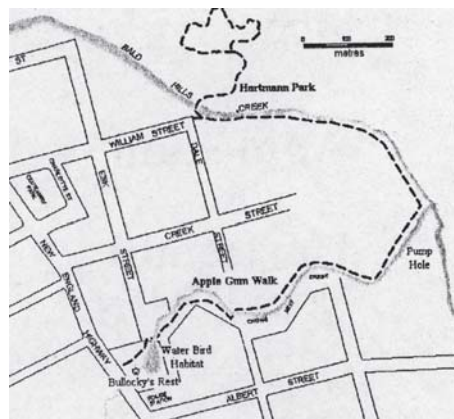


## Hartmann Park, Crows Nest, Saturday 10 March 2007 10 am - 3 pm



This will be an introductory meeting for the new members who swelled the Queensland ranks by joining up at the *Revealing Wood Show* held during the Highfields Meeting.

We plan to meet at 10 am. As you come into Crows Nest from Toowoomba along the New England Highway, turn left at William St. We will meet at the Hartmann Park entrance at the end of William St. Don't be confused by the dotted line on the map on the left which also shows the Apple Gum Walk starting at the Bullocky's Rest on the highway. On the town side of Bald Hills Creek at Hartmann Park is a lawn area where we can meet. There is a short walk down a track from the road to the park.

We will take a 600 m walk through the park. *Eucalyptus montivaga*, *Eucalyptus acemenoides*, *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *Corymbia gummifera* and *Angophora woodsiana* are unique to this park which has not had fire through it for some years.

Hartman Park contains a reasonable range of species and the area beside the creek should be an ideal spot to have a picnic and a chat.

Bring your own lunch which we will have in the park, unless the weather dictates otherwise. It will be an opportunity for new members to find out more about IWCS.

We will have a wood auction after lunch, so bring pieces. We will also be presenting sample kits to new members and I would invite members to bring spare samples that they may wish to trade or give to new members, as a welcoming gesture.

Hartmann Park was donated to the Council in the 1970s by Mr Hubert Hartmann, and in 1992 was part of a *Jobs for Skills* project which connected Bullocky's Rest, the Waterbirds Habitat and Hartmann Park, which had been used informally as an access route for many years.

See you there.

## Timber and Working With Wood Show Brisbane Exhibition Grounds Friday 20 - Sunday 22 April, 2007

Yes, its early this year. It is normally held in May, so bring yourself along.  
This is a great time together and you get to meet a lot of other woodies.

## Dorrigo, New South Wales End of May, early June

This will be an opportunity to meet with the New South Wales members who can make it to Dorrigo. We had planned for an April meeting but the change of timing for the Wood Show has thrown that out the window. We will plan for a Saturday and Sunday meeting, with accommodation in Dorrigo. Hopefully we will be able to include a visit to John Hodgson's Sawmill, although I believe there is not as much sawing going on as when we were there some years ago. Keep this meeting in mind.

More news in the next issue of DownUnder.



Queensland members at the 2006 Christmas get-together at the Brisbane Botanic Gardens on Sat, 18 November.



# IWCS news down-under

## the newsletter for International Wood Collectors Society Australasian Region



## Farewell to 2006—Welcome to 2007

by Ron Allen, Australasian Regional Trustee.



It's hard to believe that the Annual meeting at Highfields was 5 months ago. It was pleasing to read the articles in the *World of Wood* following the meeting. "*The Toowoomba in Pictures*" by Fred

Holder on the back page of the Nov/Dec issue provides a graphic memory of the meeting. Acknowledgement of the work done by the organisers of the Highfields meeting has been expressed before, but I would like to publicly congratulate the team and particularly Col Martin as treasurer for the outstanding financial result. \$3,000 was presented to the Royal Flying Doctor Service and the surplus of \$13,657.52 (US\$10,604.28) was paid into the IWCS Treasury. Considering that the budgeted income for this meeting was US\$5,000 the meeting was a huge financial success. Much of this success must be attributed to all members who helped out in the kitchen in preparing food, etc.

Well done to all concerned.

## Plans for the Neerim meeting—14-17 November

It's time to start thinking about visiting Eugene Dimitriadis' patch of turf at Neerim for the meeting to be hosted by Eugene and the Victorian members.

If you are concerned about the fierce bush fires which ravished much of East Gippsland recently, you can be assured that the worst of these fires were in the mountainous region which is far to the east, and therefore some distance from Neerim. Neerim is just north of Warragul and is located in a beautiful lush green part of Victoria, so you need have no concerns about going there—it's just beautiful all the time.

When you read the details of the program I feel sure that you will be enthused by the offerings. So, I urge you to attend this meeting if at all possible.

## New members

I offer a warm welcome to a further four new members:

- Robert and Ellen Lorensene, Mulgrave, Victoria
- Tony and Marie Snell, Healesville, Victoria
- Robert and Andrea Fortington, Box Hill, Victoria
- Les and Faye Loffler, Belair, South Australia.

Members of the International Wood Collectors Society are devoted to advancing information on wood, distributing information on collecting wood, correctly identifying and naming wood specimens, and using wood in a creative and sustainable way.

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New South Wales: Vacant



Keith Towse, took this picture of the Neerim organising committee deep in discussion on plans for the 2007 Annual Meeting in November.  
Put this date in your diary NOW!!!!



Keeping up to date on membership issues

Since taking over the position of the Australian Membership Secretary, I have made every effort to keep up to date with your membership records. Unfortunately, unless I am advised of any changes or additions to your address, phone, e-mail, or wood related interests, it is difficult to keep records up to date.

This information together with membership subscription payments is forwarded to the Secretary/Treasurer in USA by e-mail as soon as received, for them to up-date their membership, financial and Membership Directory records.

We will have received the new 2007 Directory. I would like all members to check their entry and advise me if there are any corrections or additions that need to be made.

When you receive your *World of Wood* journals, take note of the date shown after your IWCS membership # on the address label. This shows your membership expiry date.

I post a reminder to you at the beginning of the month that your membership becomes due, to remind you to renew.

Your assistance with the above matters will be greatly appreciated.

Thanks. Brian Fraser.

Feedback

In response to information from *Down Under* articles, Bob Goldsack sent me more detail which I share with you.

- In response to *DownUnder* No 40, *The influence of fire on grasstrees*:

The most comprehensive source of information on *Xanthorrhoea* spp. is *Flora of Australia*, Vol. 46, 148 *et seq.* The other available state floras give similar treatment. As far as I can make out, the only species occurring on Kangaroo Island is *X. semiplanata* subsp. *tateana*.

Grasstrees are unusual for monocots because they are woody and have secondary thickening. Their unusual growth has been reviewed by I. A. Staff and J. T. Waterhouse in *The Biology of Australian Plants* (Eds J. S. Pate and A. J. McComb), 216 *et seq.*

There is some stuff on cultivation in J.W. Wrigley and M. Fagg’s *Australian Native Plants* and here’s probably material scattered through the Society for Growing Australian Plants (SGAP) *Australian Plants*. There may be an index to this on their web site.

- In response to *DownUnder* No 42, *Going underground*: Bruce Chick is pretty well correct about how some plants suppress competition. Germination inhibition seems to be caused by low molecular weight materials rather than enzymes. This is called allelopathy. The classic example seems to be the European walnut. From what I understand, little else grows in a walnut wood. Chemical investigations showed that walnuts secreted a chemical from their fallen leaves *etc.* into the soil that prevented seeds from competing species from germinating. The chemical was identified as juglone a type of naphthoquinone. If you look at *Lomatia* sp., you will see a bright yellow powder on them. This is another type of naphthoquinone, but I don’t know if it acts the same way as juglone.

Member requests

This is your column. You can list what you want to trade, or what you want, or have, in the way of timber or publications, etc. Place a standard entry or a one-off placement. No charges involved. Not a full list of samples, just an entry and contact details.

Samples

Samples for sale or trade for the size I need. Fairly large range of Qld rainforest and outback timbers. List available. Contact Col Martin email: cmartin@icr.com.au phone: (07) 4635 3697.

Wood wanted

Wood wanted to buy (for samples, small crafts), figured and inland burls preferred, as trimmed, dry coated blocks or squares. In lieu of payment, may be able to trade (woods, books, pearl shell , or publications).

Contact and send list with your pricing and your needs. Eugene Dimitriadis, 44 Hamono Rd, Neerim Vic 3831 e-mail: eugene@dcsi.net.au

Book wanted to buy

*Eucalyptus Buds and Fruits*, Printed at Griffin Press, Netley, South Australia. Issued Canberra 1968. National Library of Australia Register Number Aug 683727 Contact: Harrie Daams Ph or Fax: 03 5383 6278

Change of email address

Keith and Trish Towe’s new email address is: pkironwood@bigpond.com This did not make the new Directory listing.

As to silky oak, I’ve noticed this effect too. Some phenolic materials were isolated from grevilleas years ago. I don’t know if they are germination inhibitors. They could well be responsible for causing skin rashes in some people.

I’ve also noted that little grows near she oaks. The big exception being fungi and ground orchids. Around Sydney, she oak “needles” don’t decay very quickly, so may be there’s something interesting in them as well.

Best Wishes, Bob Goldsack.

Editor: Thanks Bob, for that very interesting information. Can I encourage members to respond with information on articles that appear in *Down Under*. This is a good way of increasing our understanding of the magnificence of the subject. I will keep the *Feedback* column open for your contributions.



Three-year-old sandalwood growing beneath an eight-year-old raspberry jam host (*Acacia acuminata*).

the faster growing commercial stands sheep can be introduced when the sandalwood is 10 years old. Weed control using a knock-down herbicide for 0.5 m around the seedling is essential.

In commercial stands the host species are planted in 4 m rows at 3 m intervals and the sandalwood is sown when the host plants are 1-2 years old and are about 1 m high.

Sandalwood density is progressively reduced because at 3 years a healthy sandalwood plant needs at least 2 host trees to grow. By 5-10 years of age the sandalwood population will again be halved, and the wood used for oil. By then the sandalwood density should average 200-300 trees per hectare. At age 20 years these trees will yield 2-3 tonnes of commercial timber with a stem diameter of 12-14 cm.

A growth industry

Sandalwood has long been used by man and it plays an important role as a ceremonial burning material during religious rites of Hindus, Buddhists, Parsis and Moslems in South-east Asia.

Information from a recent ABC LandLine program indicated that the best quality wood is now fetching more than \$10,000 a tonne. *Santalum album*, a native of Indonesia, is the most valuable species, with wood selling for \$23,000 per tonne, but is rapidly being depleted due to unsustainable harvesting. Australian sandalwood currently supplies almost half the worlds demand. Because of growing demand and a high prices there is a growing interest in establishing commercial sandalwood. Work is also being undertaken in the Ord River Irrigation Area to grow both *album* and *spicatum* under irrigation conditions.

The record harvest was in 1920 when 14,000 tonnes was exported. Since the early 1930s strict quotas on harvests from natural stands has kept annual exports to around 3,000 tonnes. With demand in China growing by 50% a year and the world market growing at 5%, this very old industry is suddenly experiencing boom times again.

Commercial planting

There is considerable interest in commercial plantations. The seeds are collected in August-September. In April-May the leather-like coat is removed and the nuts planted about a metre from the base of a suitable host plant. Up to 4 seeds are planted 2-3 cm below the surface. Seedlings will emerge in July-September. Natural regenerated stands need protection from grazing for up to 40 years, however, in

Sandalwood gathered under Government quotas from crown land is sold under tender to Westcorp, which supplies a third of the world market, exporting more than 200 tonnes a month in logs and wood chips. Westcorp is also developing value added export lines like incense sticks. They currently produce 15,000 joss sticks a day. This value-adding is good for the Australian company.

Sandalwood nuts

At 5 years of age sandalwood trees produce up to 200 edible nuts per annum. Each nut is 2-3cm in diamater with 400 nuts to the kg. The nuts contain an edible kernel similar to almonds, peanuts and macadamia. Studies at Curtin University show that the kernels contain 60% oil, 18% protein and 16% carbohydrate. These have a potential to provide additional income for up to 15 years while waiting for the timber to reach commercial harvest size.

Sandalwood wood

The sapwood is creamy in colour and the spicy sweet-smelling heartwood is pale yellow to pale brown in colour. The wood is hard. With an air dried density at 12% moisture is around 950 kg/m<sup>3</sup>



A specimen of sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*).

The texture is very fine and even, and the grain is variable. Freshly cut wood has a very distinctive odour. Shrinkage is 3.5% tangentially and 2.5% radially. Apart from its use in joss sticks, the wood is used as an aromatic carving wood and in the production of small articles like napkin rings, boxes and hand fans.



## Sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*)

The heartwood of sandalwood is ground into a powder and used to make incense (joss) sticks. The aromatic oil is distilled from the heartwood and has been used in soap, perfume and medicines. Today, the industry is much smaller and the production from natural stands is strictly controled. Sandalwood plantations are currently being established.

The genus *Santalum* is one of 29 belonging to the family *Santalaceae*. The genus contains several species found in Asia, Australia, Indonesia and the South Pacific Islands. The Australian species include sanalwood (*S. spicatum*), quondong (*S. acuminatum*) bitter quondong (*S. murrayanum*) and false sandlewood (*S. lanceolatum*).

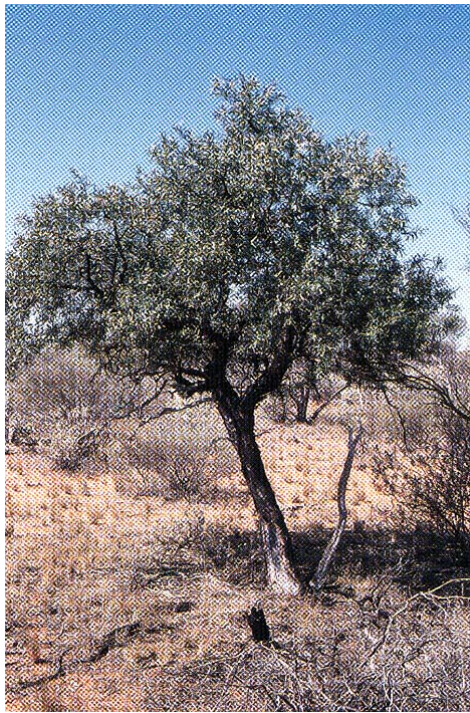
### Description and habit

Sandalwood is a small tree or shrub, growing to 4 metres with sparse, irregularly spread branches. It has dull grey-green fleshy leaves. The stem grows to 30 cm in diameter, but growth in most natural stands is very slow. In the more arid areas it takes 50 to 90 years for the stem to develop to 12.5 cm in diamater.

Sandalwood was once widespread covering over 42 million hectares. It was one of Western Australia's first export industries—during the 1840s it was the state's primary export earner. Gradually harvesting moved further inland, into the semi-arid regions and the accessible stands had been cut out by 1884.

Natural regeneration has been low. But more importantly, the ability to regerate has been found to be steadily decreasing. There are several reasons for this. Firstly, flowering depends on rainfall and can therefore occur in any season. Secondly, the small, primitive, pungent flowers develop into fruits with red-brown leathery skin, but the seed is not spread by the natural environment. Natural stands have progressively failed to adequately regenerate the species.

Extensive trials and observations have finally nailed down two important links in the regeration of sandalwood. These are its parisitic root associations, and it's reliance on native marsupials for seed distribution and planting.



A mature specimen of sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*).

### Parisitic root associations

Being parisitic, sandalwood is dependent upon nutrients and water obtained from the roots of host plants. Sandalwood feeder roots have cup-like 'haustoria' which attach to the roots of host plants. Mature plants have an extensive 20 m lateral root system, so they can draw on host plants quite a distance away.

The best hosts are the nitrogen-fixing trees, especially the Acacias. The best being raspberry jam (*Acacia acuminata*), Burkitt's jam (*Acacia burkitti*), mulga (*Acacia aneura*), curara (*Acacia tetragonophylla*), miniritchie (*Acacia grasbyi*), wanyu (*Acacia ramulosa*), tan wattle

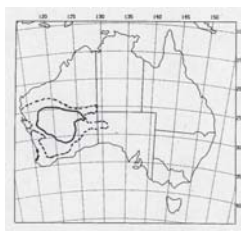
(*Acacia hemiteles*) and desert cassia (*Senna artemisioides* subsp. *filifolia*). These must grow in association with sandalwood.

### Native marsupial associations

The other reason for the failure of regeneration in native stands is the loss of native marsupials, in particular the woylie or brush-tailed bettong (*Bettongia penicillata*) which have been decimated by introduced predators, particularly foxes and feral cats. The fewer the marsupials the poorer the regeneration. Fenced trial areas providing a predator-free environment, plus the re-introduction of the woylie, has resulted in massive regeneration in these sandalwood trial areas. This has demonstrated the important role of these marsupials in collecting and burying the sandalwood seed.



It's amazing to think that small marsupials like this woylie or brush-tailed bettong are responsible for the regeration of natural sandalwood.



Distribution.

The red-brown, leathery-skinned sandalwood fruit.



Cooktown Botanic Gardens, home of Smell of the Bush.

## Gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*)

Our entry into Queensland was through Burke in New South Wales to Cunnamulla. It was here that we saw our first dense stands of gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*). There were some fine specimens among the sandy soils with fairly straight erect trunks and growing to about 10 metres high. In these conditions they are beautiful trees although the flowers are not brightly coloured like most Acacias.

Many of the trees were in full flower at this time, and this together with the high humidity produced the stinking odour for which gidgee (sometimes called stinking wattle) is famous. We were amazed by the extensive distribution of gidgee (through western Queensland to the northern coast at Karumba). We became so accustomed to the odour of the gidgee that we could recognize stands of it as we travelled, indeed we could easily recognize them from boree (*Acacia tephрина*) which grew in stands amongst the gidgee. Boree has a more open form with paler almost silverish foliage – and no 'stink'.

## White Kamala (*Mallotus laoxyloides*)

From Mareeba in the Atherton Tablelands, we journeyed north to Cooktown. During this time we kept on getting the "gidgee stink", but knew that we were too far to the east to be in gidgee country, and assumed that we were experiencing the smell of colonies of flying foxes (fruit bats). The Caravan Park in Cooktown was very tropical with some large specimens of figs (*Ficus species*) which reinforced our view about fruit bats.

We visited the Cooktown Botanic Gardens where the odour was persistent. On seeking advice from a ranger in the Interpretive Centre, he confirmed it as a common question from visitors. He then invited us to see the cause of the odours, a rather unobtrusive shrub called white (or Green) kamala, or as it is widely known, "Smell of the Bush". He then went on to say that he could no longer smell it, but visitors to the Centre invariably described it as fruit bats, foxes, possums or septic tanks.

An unusual factor about it was that the strong odour seemed to be wafted by the breezes, but as you get close to the shrub the odour fades, in fact, the leaves when crushed have no 'stink' at all.

Helen and I spent more than ten weeks caravanning through Queensland before arriving at Toowoomba in preparation for the International meeting at Highgfields.

We travelled through Charleville, Longreach, Winton, Boulia, Mt Isa, and Cloncurry. Lawn Hill National Park was our first destination. We then travelled through Normanton, Croydon, the Atherton Tableland, Cooktown and then down to Toowoomba. All in all we completed 13,200 km in Queensland alone—especially enjoying the outback.

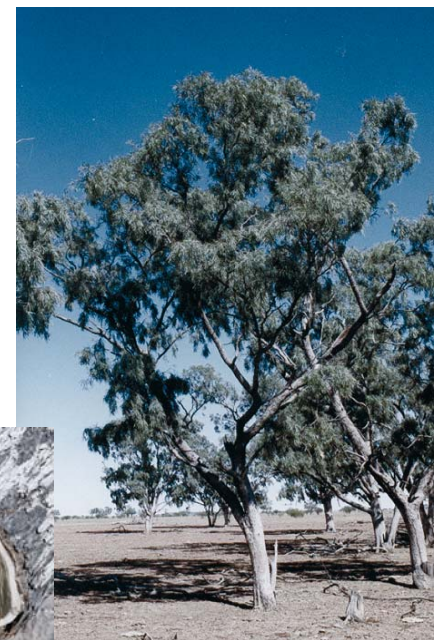
The following are some of the wood related experiences which we enjoyed.

The Botanic Gardens in Cooktown are beautiful and should be a must do for all visitors to northern coastal Queensland. The origin of the gardens goes back to Cook's forced stay for repairs of the Endeavour in 1872, and Joseph Banks' collection of new botanical species. Many of the parts of the Gardens have references to Captain Cook and to his botanist, Joseph Banks. The 'Smell of the Bush' was one of the plants described by Banks.

## Purple gidgee (*Acacia crombiei*)

We had arranged to meet up with Bruce Bell in Longreach, as he had a possible source of some purple gidgee. Bruce was staying at a homestead some 100 km west of Longreach called Paralys Park. We followed Bruces' directions and found the entrance to the homestead, and discovered that the "driveway" to the homestead was about 12 km long – our house is 13 km from the centre of Adelaide. There we met our hosts Alan and Lyndal Harriman and enjoyed the best of both worlds. Helen went off with Lyndal to a young childs birthday party at Barataria Station some 50 km away, where she experienced outback hospitality on a working cattle station.

Purple gidgee tree, and a freshly sawn log at Baratria Station.





Alan, Bruce and I went looking for the trees. We travelled about 60 km on sandy tracks to a beautiful stand of 60 or so purple gidgees, of which 4 had lost large branches in a recent wind storm. We spent some time in cutting up pieces and sealing the ends. Where the branches had broken and had been exposed to the sunlight the rich purple colour was obvious.

### Waddi (*Acacia peuce*)

I persuaded Helen that we needed to take a long detour to Boulia so that I could see and photograph some waddi trees (*Acacia peuce*). We were both delighted with Boulia and its caravan park on the banks of the Bourke River. Even though much of that country was in severe drought, we saw some beautiful specimens of waddi trees and some graceful ghost gums (*Corymbia dallachiana*). I have been lucky enough to have had some pieces of waddi to turn in the past, and I brought some purple gidgee home and have found it to have very similar



A delightful Boulia ghost gom (*Corymbia dallachiana*).



A beautiful specimen of a waddi tree (*Acacia peuce*) at Boulia. the fruit and foliage are quite unique. Young foliage is upright and very prickly, becoming pendulous in the mature tree.



qualities to waddi. When first turned they both have a yellowish colour with brown and greenish streaks, they both produce yellowish dust when sanded and turn rich brown very quickly. The purple band between the sapwood and heartwood also develops very quickly.

### Conkerberry (*Carissa lanceolata*)

I have worked conkerberry (*Carissa lanceolata*) and always found it to be a joy to turn. Since we were going to travel through much of western Queensland, I was convinced that I would see some of this straggly shrub. At one stage I spoke to Bruce Bell and said that I had not seen any conkerberry. He said that I would have seen hundreds but simply did not recognize it. I felt very foolish on one of our many walks through Lawn Hill National Park when Helen said "I thought you wanted to see a conkerberry – that's one there". I was nonplussed and asked how she knew. She then indicated the post with the label.



This straggly shrub, is also known as conkerberry.

Boodjamulla (Lawn Hill National Park) and Adel's Grove are both on the Lawn Hill Creek and are 10 km apart. We chose to stay at Adel's Grove and travel into the park daily. The bird life and the variety of trees growing in that environment made our stay one of the highlights of our trip.

### Bunya Mountains National Park

The field trip to the Bunya Mountains was one of the highlights of the Annual Meeting. We took a walk through the rainforest with our English friends Brian and Jessie Young and were enchanted with the experience. To see the majesty of the large bunya pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and hoop pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) was enjoyable as was the sculptured effects of the various *Ficus* species. One of the stunning effects of this walk is the abrupt transition from the rainforest to the savannah woodland. On leaving the edge of the rainforest is the appearance of some spectacular ancient grass trees (*Xanthorrhoea spp.*). The sight of these uniquely Australian plants was an appropriate end to our visit.



Brian and Jessy Young photographed standing beneath the spectacular and ancient grass trees at the Bunya Mts.

## A trip to sandalwood country

by Morris Lake information from Lindsay Dunstan.

### Success in Eucalypt grafting program

Lindsay has asked me to convey to IWCS members that he has undisputed evidence that someone in WA has successfully grafted 'ebony' onto a Eucalypt. He has supplied photographic evidence of a Tom Price snappy gum (*Eucalyptus leucophloia*) with an ebony graft. Apparently they have been trying to keep this a secret because of the huge economic implications of yet another 'new resource development' in Western Australia, an area of huge natural resource wealth. The evidence for its success however, he found in the Tom Price area of the Pilbarra region. In this area the grafts seem to be performing very well, and the distinct black grafted limbs are everywhere evident—fair dinkum. Now we all know that Lindsay is not one to 'pull our legs', so we really do look forward to hearing more in the future about the enormous potential of this remarkable grafting program. Thanks again Lindsay.



A fine example of two successful 'ebony' grafts on a Tom Price snappy gum (*Eucalyptus leucophloia*).

Just remember that you first received this information in *DownUnder*, the newsletter with the latest and most 'up-to-date' woody information.

I am sure that the importance of this information should not just be confined to Australian members, so I will send an article for inclusion in a future issue of *World of Wood*.

The remainder of the article is compiled from the information on sandalwood.

Apparently Lindsay claimed he 'bribed a bushy in Kalgoorlie' to supply him with some sample-sized pieces of sandalwood. Now who would believe that! Lindsay and Lorraine send their regards to their IWCS friends throughout Australia.

I recently received a letter from Lindsay and Lorraine Dunstan at Murwillumbah, New South Wales with reams of brochures and information on sandalwood—not the false sandalwood that we know most about, but the real sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*) found in Western Australia with some small areas extending across into western South Australia.

Lindsay and Lorraine had just returned from a 15,000 km round trip to the Pilbarra iron ore region of Western Australia, towing their faithful caravan. Lindsay has asked that I share with you some of their experiences on that trip.

For those who have not had the pleasure of meeting and talking with Lindsay and Lorraine, they are retired wheat farmers from Victoria, who also have New Zealand soil in their blood. Like so many southerners, they sought the 'sunny climes' in retirement. They have been active members of IWCS for a long time and are two of the most gracious people you would ever want to meet. I know they will not like me saying that, but it's true. They are well respected by members both in Australia and internationally as well. They regularly meet up with Queensland members around the time of *Working With Wood Shows*.

Commenting on their trip, Lindsay said, "On such a journey one never takes one's eyes off all things wood".

I will try to relay the highlights of their journey and then summarise the information on sandalwood, which they gathered at Kalgoorlie, and at a sandalwood factory near Albany. At the factory they use sandalwood oil and emu oil in the production of skin moisturisers, lotions, lipsticks, etc.

Lindsay has also asked that I use this information for an article in the *World of Wood*. I will include it in the *World of Wood* series on Australian Woods. Thanks Lindsay.

At Manjumup Lindsay photographed a very large Eucalypt burl, the identity of which is unknown.



Lorraine, dwarfed by this enormous Eucalypt burl. Now, that's a burl!!!!





## International Wood Collectors Society

Regional Meeting, Gippsland Victoria 2007

### Theme: “Forests and History of West Gippsland”

Wednesday 14 to Saturday 17 November 2007

Algie Community Hall, Neerim South, Victoria



Our next Australian Regional Meeting of IWCS will be held in Neerim South, West Gippsland Victoria. The location is about 1.5 hrs south east of Melbourne so accessible via the Monash Freeway or the Monaro Highway south of Canberra then west on Princes Highway from Cann River and through Bairnsdale to Warragul.

Our planning committee has met twice and we have developed a good 4 day program to offer you. Please mark your calendars and diaries now so that you will attend to enjoy what is planned to be another exciting get-together designed for all interested in trees, wood and wood crafts and sharing of knowledge, skills and wood. The meeting will emphasise and allow time to enjoy woodcrafts, sample displays, cool temperate forests and flora of Gippsland. As always there will be time to talk while travelling in buses, over a BBQ or as we eat. Good catered food will be available and as always the auction will be a ripper! Our event will culminate in a wood clubs day - a festival at which all the regional wood clubs will meet IWCS and where we can show and celebrate our abilities and skills with each other and the general public in the historic township near Moe.

Please make your own accommodation plans. Sadly we could not find a single place big enough to take 40-50 persons. So we will be scattered in evenings, but only while we sleep. We have done what we can to keep costs down to maximise attendance.

#### Some suggestions:

- Make your accommodation plans early to avoid disappointment. Ask for discount or “your best price”, saying you are attending a wood conference in Neerim. Staying during the week should get you a good price. Options for accommodation will be published shortly.
- Register and pay early, noting all the details on the form.
- Try and arrive on Wednesday and register in morning as this will reduce the inconvenience caused to others who also want to join the activities.
- Register your auction donations early. By this I mean send Ron Allen a note 1-3 weeks before with your donations (list of botanical and common names) books, tools or crafts. Please bring less (say 5 items as a maximum) but of higher quality. We will try and have 2 auctions active and silent. Allow time for items to be received, and booked in.
- Try and bring something special to show, share or exchange with others. Stories and tall tales welcome!
- If you have any questions or concerns please contact the organiser Eugene Dimitriadis on : 03 5628 4195 or, e-mail: [eugene@dcsi.net.au](mailto:eugene@dcsi.net.au)
- Send all registration forms with payment to 2007 Meeting Treasurer, Ian McLaughlin, (refer to registration form).
- International members are especially welcome to attend and enjoy Australian hospitality.

All Victorian members will look forward to seeing you here and enjoying your company once again. You can't beat these meetings for a good time.

Eugene Dimitriadis, Convenor 2007 IWCS Regional Meeting.

## Program – “Forests and History of West Gippsland”

### Wed 14 November 2007

- 9 - 1 pm Registrations at Algie Hall, Neerim South  
 1 pm Lunch: A pre-prepared lunch will be offered to all registrants. Members, and especially auction registrations, will be accepted in the morning only.  
 2-4 (5) IWCS AGM. Break for afternoon tea. Chaired by Max Marshall.  
 4-6 pm Social time for wood and sample trading and catch-up.  
 6 pm on BBQ at Neerim South. Local, quality meats, (provided by IWCS in registration fees) salads, bread, onions etc provided by Vic members (as their contribution). BYO beer, wine, etc. Adjourn to Hall when dark (clean up, ongoing social time). If raining, we will prepare food and eat in Algie Hall.

### Thursday 15 November 2007

#### Morning Forest Outing “Forests and History of West Gippsland”

- 8.00 am Meet/depart from Algie Hall in two mini buses (21 + 14) Highlights include:
- Historic Trestle Bridge, Noojee.
  - Browns Mill Noojee (commercial hardwoods), possible brief stop? (To be confirmed)
  - Toorongo Falls forest walk (1h) for the reasonably fit and able. Morning tea will be provided.
  - “Toolshed” Bar, Noojee. Historic display of old forestry practices, tools.
- 12.30 -1.30 Lunch. Pay your own, good limited menu.  
 2 pm Return Neerim South, Algi Hall.

#### Afternoon program

- 2.30 - 5.30 Wood Auction. Traditional auction via auctioneer David Munzberg, plus a silent auction (see notes)  
 6.30 pm Dinner. Catered 2 course (see notes)  
 Dinner Speaker: David Cumming, Personal Experiences of “Forests and Woods of Gippsland”.

### Friday 16 November 2007

#### All-day Field Trip

- 8am Depart Algie Hall, Neerim South (2 buses, 21 + 15. (See notes).

#### Highlights

- Ada Tree and forest walk about 20 mins each way, quite easy. Morning tea will be provided.
- Visit to Millgrove and a boutique Timber Mill
- Yarra River, Warburton. Lunch - a quality boxed lunch will be provided.
- Temperate Rainforest along the Acheron Way a tour or possibly a brief tree-top rainforest walk
- Return Neerim South (via Glen Nayook Nature reserve if time allows) at about 5.30.

- 7 pm **Evening Banquet** in Algie Hall. Three course, catered meal including beers and wine (own cost or BYO) will be served in Algie Hall. Dinner guest(s) and speaker to be advised. Trustee speech, etc.

### Saturday 17 November 2007

#### Gippslanders Grand Wood Show

- 10 am Meet at Historic Village, Moe for the *Gippslanders Grand Wood Show* and display day. Public Day with publicity and entry to all (detail will be provided by Keith Towe).

#### Features:

- IWCS will have a tent of their own, with our own display of woods, crafts, tools, etc.
- Mix and meet local wood clubs who will be there and will be represented as this is their day too.
- Will provide for IWCS recruiting and display of our skills, crafts and we can meet other woodies.
- Support from other clubs and management has been confirmed.

We (through a member) may be allowed to operate a bandsaw mill and offer slabbed woods for sale.

Lunch is available on site (i.e. buy your own).

**Disperse from there in afternoon.**

### Partners Program

The suggestions for partners is on the back of the Registration Form to select from and visit.

Note: an alternative partners program will be suggested but no transport is available, unless numbers attending field trip above are less than 25. The small bus will then be available to take partners on a prearranged trip to local points of interest. A program of options will be suggested.



International Wood Collectors Society  
Regional Meeting, Gippsland Victoria 2007  
Wednesday 14 November to Saturday 17 November 2007 inclusive  
Algje Community Hall, Neerim South, Victoria, AUSTRALIA

Registration Form

Name: ..... IWCS No: .....  
Partners Name: ..... Others Name (eg child, invited guests): .....  
Address: ..... City/Town: .....  
State: ..... Country: .....  
Post (Zip) Code: ..... Phone / Fax Number: .....  
Mobile Ph. No ..... E-mail: .....

Questions of attendees: Please tick if applicable:

- I will be bringing woods or crafts to the auction [ ]  
*(important: please send a list of what you will bring 10 days before the meeting to Ron Allen*  
*Email: allwood@picknowl.com.au Focus of our auction will be on QUALITY not quantity.*  
Please bring your best wood, samples, crafts, books, tools, etc.
- I will be exhibiting at the Wood Clubs Exhibition [ ]  
Nature of your exhibit? (a brief description .....  
.....  
*Please advise Keith Towe of these details . Email: pkironwood@bigpond.com*
- I can help with the following during the meeting  
.....

Registration Fees.\$120 per person Payment is required by 30 September 2007.

Number of persons	x \$120	= \$
Total enclosed		= \$

(money orders and cheques in A\$ drawn on an Australian bank are acceptable)  
Make payment to “IWCS Australasia”. Send to: IWCS Meeting Treasurer,  
Ian McLaughlin, 5 Rebecca Crt, Maiden Gully, VIC 3551 Australia.  
E-mail: mclaughlin@iinet.net.au, Ph: (03) 5449 6002.

Please Note:

- Registration fee does not include accommodation or breakfasts.
- Lunches provided Wed & Fri but not Thursday or Saturday. Lunches can be purchased these days on site.
- 3 evening meals, including the banquet, are included, Alcoholic drinks not included but available or BYO.  
Advise us if you have any special dietary requirements.
- 2 Field trips on two small buses on 2 days are included (up to 36 persons).
- Some transport assistance may be required (e.g., field trips) and the partners travel to local sites.
- Accommodation suggestions will be provided but booking is at members expense and responsibility
- Members **attend and participate in this meeting at their own risk**. Limited insurance cover is provided.
- Forest walks entail some risk from falling branches. Please bring a hard hat if you have one and tell us if you can bring a hat. Some hats will be available from organisers.
- Casual clothing and good walking shoes are recommended. Be prepared for cool or warm weather. It may rain, it may not. A light windproof, shower-proof jacket is recommended. Shorts are not recommended.

Partners program alternatives and attractions

Gardens and Nurseries

- Aust Botanic Gardens, Cranbourne. 45-50 mins away, dryland emphasis.
- Botanic Ark, unique tree nursery at Warragul, for rare and unusual trees. Keen, interesting owner.
- Jannalli a wonderful B&B with world gardens, Japan, Italy, a conifer garden, fragrant plants - just beautiful, just outside Neerim South.
- Ficifolia Native Nursery, Drouin Sth.
- Tall Timbers gardens, Piedmont, near Noojee. Lovely garden in an old gravel pit.



Local Food and Wines

Many options including:-

- Piglets in Neerim South for light lunches, etc.
- Swaffields for gourmet local produce, including fine smoked meats, e.g., local pork and venison, and award winning Gippsland cheeses (Tarago, Jindi and Piano Hill), and Gippsland wines. Licenced also.
- Ada River vineyard and Sales - great value. Neerim.
- Brandy Creek Wines and fine foods (Spanish influence), wonderful views and atmosphere. Between Neerim and Warragul.
- Courthouse Restaurant in Warragul. Fine food, very diverse wine range, great atmosphere and a very broad wine selection.
- Grand Ridge boutique and independent brewery and restaurant, Mirboo North. Fine, awarded beers . Take most of a day for a return trip.

Other Suggestions

- Serigraph Galley, Neerim Sth. Lovely display of fine contemporary woodwork, jewellery, pottery and glass artworks, prints, photographs.
- Alpaca products Candalaraine Alpacas, Neerim South.
- Lillico Glass Studios (Lillico, near Warragul) recommended - see how creative glass artworks are made and buy gift items, also local jams and chutneys . Just 30 min away.
- Yarragon village for art and crafts and gifts. On freeway to Moe.
- Moe Historic Village. Just off the freeway, most interesting display of Australiana (See Sat. event)
- Tara Bulga National Park, in Strzelecki Ranges. Would take most of a day, some roads may still be closed.
- Mirboo North. Site of “world’s tallest tree”—long gone. Nearby see a living big tree, a giant mountain grey gum. Visit the boutique beer brewery in Mirboo North.
- Morwell Power Stations and brown coal pits.
- Mt Baw Baw alpine scenery.
- Walhalla, Erica, Rawson. Old world town, gold mining, electricity just connected. A full day out.
- Fantasy accommodation at Mira Mira, at Crossover. Includes: Cave, Japanese, Tangelwood, Medieval!

