



Turtle Talk

Turtle Oblonga Rescue and Rehabilitation Network Inc

Website

www.turtleoblonganetwork.org.au

Email

secretary@turtleoblonganetwork.org.au

Emergency Contacts

Perth

0424 727 411 East Metro*

0424 727 624 South Metro*

0414 476 867 North Metro*

**If, for any reason the number in your area doesn't answer, please call one of the other numbers above.*

Regional

0428 984 445 Albany

0438 813 919 Margaret River

0437 910 054 Busselton

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Congratulations to all incoming and continuing committee members!

TORRN Patron

Dr. Gerald Kuchling, Ph.D.
Renowned Turtle Scientist



Please like us on FACEBOOK and share our posts. We are now aiming for 1000 likes!

Rescued Turtles Turn Up New Parasite

A WILD turtle, left tethered to a stake through a hole stabbed into her neck, is one of five rescued western long-necked turtles (*Chelodina colliei*) subsequently found to host an entirely new species of *Eimeria* parasite.

This was discovered when volunteers at Perth's Turtle Oblonga Rescue and Rehabilitation Network took the rescued turtle and 24 others—mostly the victims of traffic accidents, attacks by pets and habitat destruction—into care.

When Kanyana Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre's Belinda Brice discovered evidence of *Eimeria*-like parasites in faecal samples collected from the rescued turtles, she sent the samples to Murdoch University's Dr Rongchang Yang.

"We tested samples from all 25 turtles for the presence of spore-like oocysts, which are very characteristic of *Eimeria* parasites," Dr Yang says. "We found that five turtles, including the injured turtle, were shedding *Eimeria*."

Dr Yang followed up Ms Brice's initial microscopic observations with modern molecular techniques, combining the two in an attempt to identify the parasite. "We were able to use a micromanipulator to select morphologically identical oocysts, one by one, then we extracted their DNA," he says.

Dr Yang then used polymerase chain reaction, or PCR, to target three genetic sites on the oocyst's DNA, attempting to detect tell-tale gene fragments that could help place the *Eimeria* species relative to its genetic family. "Analysis revealed that the *Eimeria* detected is a new species, and is genetically distinct from other identified *Eimeria* species," Dr Yang says.

After undergoing several surgeries—and testing negative for the parasite—the injured turtle was rehabilitated back into the wild, along with three of the other five *Eimeria*-positive turtles. None of the turtles displayed clinical signs of coccidiosis—disease caused by parasites including *Eimeria*.

A first for Australian turtles

The parasite species, named *Eimeria colliei*, is the first in more than 1700 described *Eimeria* species worldwide to be characterised from Australian turtles.

Cont'd page 2



A healthy female turtle which was in care earlier this year. Photo: Turtle Oblonga Network

Rescued Turtles Turn Up New Parasite

Story cont'd from page 1

“There is a lack of basic knowledge on the biodiversity and pathogenesis of coccidian parasites in native reptile, marsupial and bird populations,” Dr Yang says. “We are working to establish this baseline data to better understand the disease risks to reptiles, marsupials and birds, as well as humans.”

The ongoing project is being led by Murdoch parasitology expert Professor Una Ryan.

The Western long-necked turtle is found in metropolitan Perth and across the south-west. It shares its range with the critically endangered Western swamp tortoise (*Pseudemydura umbrina*).

Written by Cristy Burne, 30 July 2015

<http://www.sciencewa.net.au/topics/environment-a-conservation/item/3684-rescued-turtles-turn-up-new-parasite>

For more information refer to the published paper on the new *coccidia* species found in turtle samples sent by the Turtle Oblonga Network at:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.exppara.2015.04.019>

Turtle Cam

Scientists with a GoPro teamed up with some marine turtles to take the viewer on a tour of the Great Barrier Reef – the endangered paradise, as seen from the point of view of its inhabitants. To help them get a good look at what is going on, they’ve strapped a GoPro to a tagged turtle’s shell.

This short 3 minute video is part of the 15 minutes of footage filmed before the turtle dislodged the GoPro which was later recovered from the seabed.

Clever turtle!

<http://rt.com/news/271789-gopro-sea-turtles-reef/>



“The Safety Turtle” Pool Safety Devices

The easiest way to protect your little ones around a pool is to know if they go in, right? A solution on the market is Safety Turtle.

The “fun to wear” Turtle wristband will trigger the “always ready” system as soon as they get that wrist wet! Even if they just sit on the edge and put that arm in to play with a floating toy . . . you’ll know!

It’s simple, reliable and easy to use! You can have as many wristbands as needed (for guests)...and your pets can utilize the very same system. The family dog can wear a Safety Turtle attached to its collar. The kids and family pets can all be on the same system.

The best part is you can take it with you if you visit a friend with a pool. There is no programming or wiring....just plug in and you’re ready!”

Available in Australia from:

http://www.safetystoreaustralia.com.au/Pool_Safety_Safety_Turtle.html

For more information visit

<https://www.safetyturtle.com/>



“Despair is not an option” Dr Gerald Kuchling

The Yangtze giant softshell turtle has been driven to the brink of extinction.

Earlier this month, an international team of scientists, veterinarians and zookeepers gathered at the Suzhou Zoo near Shanghai. Their desperate mission: to attempt the first artificial insemination ever of a softshell turtle, saving the species from oblivion.

“Even if we get just one or two hatchlings, I will be very happy,” said Gerald Kuchling, a project leader for the Turtle Survival Alliance, a nonprofit conservation organization. “*Even a single one would give hope for the recovery of this magnificent animal. It would be a turn.*” Quite a turn, actually. The **Yangtze giant softshell turtle** — thought to be the largest freshwater turtle in the world — was once common in the Yangtze and Red Rivers. But by the late 1990s, pollution, hunting, dams and development had driven it to the brink of extinction.

There are only four known specimens remaining, and only one female — an 85-year-old resident of the Suzhou Zoo. For years, biologists have been trying to coax her and her 100-year-old mate to produce hatchlings. So far the pair have disappointed scientists, with the female laying clutch after clutch of unfertilized eggs. She was discovered only in 2007, three years after the sole other known female died at the Beijing Zoo. Desperate to find another, Dr. Kuchling and Lu Shunqing, a turtle specialist from the Wildlife Conservation Society’s China branch, had asked every zoo in the country to send them photographs of any large softshell turtles in their possession.

One image, taken at the Changsha Zoo in Hunan, caught their eye, and days later, they arrived to examine the turtle. It was

indeed a Yangtze giant softshell turtle and, crucially, a female. She had once been part of a traveling animal exhibition, they learned, and became a permanent resident of the zoo shortly after the end of the Chinese Revolution in 1949.

Dr. Kuchling and Dr. Lu arranged for her transport to the Suzhou Zoo, where they hoped she and the zoo’s male specimen would begin producing more of their kind. To their delight, the animals did appear to mate, and that summer, the female laid around 180 eggs.

But none proved fertile, a disappointment that would repeat itself for six years. “*The conservation world was holding its breath,*” said Rick Hudson, the president of the Turtle Survival Alliance. “*It’s been a lot of frustration since.*”

Scientists decided to intervene. On May 6, Dr. Kuchling and Dr. Lu, with a team that included turtle experts from the United States, drained the male’s pond and used a cargo net to wrangle the 140-pound turtle onto a stack of car tires that served as a makeshift examination stand. Putting him under anesthesia, the scientists used an electrical probe to induce a partial penile erection.

Normally, the penis of the Yangtze giant softshell turtle looks a bit like a medieval weapon. Equipped with fleshy spikes, protuberances and lobes, it is designed to navigate the female’s equally complex reproductive organ, located inside a byzantine chamber called the cloaca.

The problem became immediately clear to the scientists: This turtle’s penis was mangled.

Two decades earlier, another Yangtze giant softshell turtle had been added to the male’s pond in an attempt to mate the

animals. The second turtle turned out to be male and the two fought. The second male was killed, and the victor suffered serious damage to his shell and, it now appears, to his reproductive organ.

The team also examined the male’s sperm — extracted using electrical stimuli — and finally discovered good news. While motility was low, the sperm were viable. The scientists decided to proceed with artificial insemination of the female. With no case studies to go on, the team had to improvise. Dr. Kuchling examined the sedated female’s cloaca with a fiber-optic endoscope to locate the compartment leading to her oviducts. Then Barbara Durrant, the director of reproductive physiology at the San Diego Zoo’s Institute for Conservation Research, deposited the semen.

“*It was just a matter of delivering the semen through a small plastic tube into what we think is the correct place,*” she said. “*Unfortunately, there just hasn’t been that much basic reproductive physiology work done in turtles and tortoises.*”

Even if it’s guesswork, artificial insemination may be the only chance to save the species. Two other male Yangtze giant softshell turtles are believed to be in Vietnam — one in Hoan Kiem Lake, in the center of Hanoi. But those animals “*are pretty much off limits for any non-Vietnamese,*” Dr. Kuchling said, and so a collaborative breeding program seems unlikely.

A handful of Yangtze giant softshell turtles may remain in the wild; tentative sightings have been reported in a dam reservoir on the Red River in Yunnan Province. Conservationists, however, are not betting that another male will be captured anytime soon.

Now the wait begins. When the female lays her first clutch of eggs, probably by late June, the scientists will know if this first effort was fruitful.

“*Nobody has ever done this before, and it’s probably a long shot,*” Dr. Kuchling said.

“*But we are all hopeful, and if it doesn’t work this time, we’ll definitely try again. Despair is not an option.*”

Story: Rachel Nuwer
25 May 2015, Turtle Survival Alliance

PS. Dr Kuchling has since stated a second attempt will be made in October 2015.



Photo: Gerald Kuchling

“Boo’yi” Turtle Oblonga Network’s Number 1 Ticket Holder!

Late last year we were contacted by the owner of a licensed pet-trade turtle to ask whether we would be interested in taking it on.

By law such animals can’t be released into the wild. The alternative was that it would go back into the pet trade which was something neither we, or the owner, wanted.

This animal is now licensed to the Turtle Oblonga Network under a Regulation 16 License from the Department of Parks and Wildlife, which will allow us to display Boo’yi for educational purposes.

Just to reassure everyone that when Boo’yi is on display, he won’t be allowed to be handled, and will only be displayed if his temperament allows it.

Although it’s been a great disadvantage not to have a turtle for education purposes we made a conscious decision that we wouldn’t go down that path as it would have meant depriving a turtle of its wild life. One of the primary objectives of wildlife rehabilitation is that if a wild animal can’t be rehabilitated for return to the wild, or rehabilitated within a reasonable time frame, it should, as an animal welfare issue, be euthanased.

Boo’yi was raised from a hatchling and is now 10 years old. During this time while he lived in an aquarium he had many health issues and by the time we got him we weren’t sure that he could be saved.

Thanks to member Michelle’s dedication and the care provided by our vets at Wattle Grove Veterinary Hospital, Boo’yi was nursed back to health over a period of around 7 months. Once he was deemed well enough he was transferred to Chair Karen’s outdoor facility so that he could transitioned to pond life under close supervision.

Once placed in the enclosure he ignored the pond and, after purposefully checking out the area, immediately dug a large hole and buried himself. Over the next two days, he buried himself deeper where he remains. Interestingly, our first re-wild case buried himself for two months after which he emerged without any loss of weight.

What’s going on? We don’t know. Perhaps after a captive life there’s an overwhelming instinct to brumate (a turtley form of winter hibernation) to reset their wild body clock? We really don’t know; we’re just guessing.

Below is a picture of Boo’yi brumating. When he emerges, we’ll show you a picture of the little man himself.

Editor’s note:

Boo’yi is the Noongar word for an Oblong Turtle. He is also hidden somewhere in the mound as shown by the red circle on the photo below!



2015 Sea Turtle Workshop—Cairns Queensland

Members, Helen and Dianne, recently headed off to Cairns for a 3-day turtle workshop run by the Sea Turtle Foundation which is based in Townsville.

The Workshop included Necropsy sessions and a day on Fitzroy Island which is the location of the Cairns Turtle Rehabilitation Centre's pre-release facility. Everything about the Centre is on a large scale – the turtles, their tanks, the volume of water and the pumping-filtration system. As the Centre is almost on the beach, seawater is pumped up to two holding tanks above the Centre.

Most of the patients were either trauma cases (boat strike or shark attack resulting in shell injuries and/or the partial or complete loss of flippers), or *floaters* (intestinal blockages caused by ingested plastic and other matter). Many *floaters* are starving and in poor health which renders them susceptible to parasites such as flukes which can cause death. The sea-grass beds which are a major food supply for both green turtles and Dugongs are only just beginning to recover from the effects of Cyclone Yasi in 2011.

The volunteers at the Fitzroy Island Centre travel from Cairns daily enjoying the afternoon feeding of the turtles followed by a return to Cairns and it's vibrant social life.

On the Saturday morning after the Workshop, Helen and Dianne took the opportunity to visit the Centre's primary-care facility in Cairns. This facility is not quite as large as the one on Fitzroy Island but equally as impressive. Turtle species in care were Green (so called because their body fat is green), Olive Ridley, Flatback, Loggerhead and Hawksbill including a juvenile Hawksbill which was being handfed (with long metal tongs) squid eyeballs. Imagine rocking up for your shift and being told that you're on "eyeballs" that day . . . The turtles' diet in rehab is squid and/or prawns, with broccoli added to the diet of the Green turtles. "The Workshop was fantastic and we learned about the potential of autogenous vaccines* and phage therapy**", said Dianne.

* "Autogenous vaccines (formerly known as autovaccines) are therapeutic vaccines, individually tailored for a patient. These vaccines are made from cultures of pathogenic micro-organisms which are isolated from the site of an infection."

http://www.autovaccine.de/ND/english/autogenous_vaccines.html

** Phage therapy "The search for alternatives to antibiotics has led many scientists to a treatment practice that's been on the fringes of modern medicine for nearly a century. Bacteriophages—viruses that infect and kill bacteria—were first used in 1919 to treat a wide range of infections.

Phage therapy fell out of favour with the advent of antibiotics; the practice has only persisted in some European countries as an experimental treatment. However, earlier this year, phage therapy was highlighted as one of seven approaches to "achieving a coordinated and nimble approach to addressing antibacterial resistance threats" in a 2014 status report from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)."

<http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/41097/title/Bacteriophage-Boom/>

The Cairns Turtle Rehabilitation Centre has used an autogenous vaccine on a turtle but it's not known whether the

vaccine is species, or individual, specific. Given the costs involved, it is hoped that it may be species specific.

Before travelling to Cairns Dianne checked out the average number of rain days for June which was 9.6 days.

When looking at such figures you have to imagine that those 9.6 days could be during your visit . . . and you guessed it! They were! However, the rain was no inconvenience as the climate was warm and the rain fell from the sky rather than being driven in every direction and angle by gale-force winds such as we are used to in Perth.



Helen and other participants lifting a flat-back turtle.



Above: Why long metal tongs are used to feed marine turtles

Karen “Bearing Up” in Chengdu China

“I can’t believe I’ve already been here over five weeks; the time has sped by.

I have been meaning to send this for weeks but with work, sightseeing and, most importantly slow, sometimes non-existent internet connection, it has been very difficult.

After the initial shell-shock of Chengdu - it’s pollution and size - I arrived at the *China Bear Rescue Centre* in Chengdu and was assigned a room in the Guest House called *The Nursery*. This is surrounded on all four sides by Bear Houses, so from the roof top you can see the bears out and about, enjoying their toys, structures, pools and just chilling out.

The local town is called Long Xiao and we have been cycling, or getting a tuk tuk in to have noodles and stock up at the local supermarket. I’ve been into Chengdu a few times, checking out the sights, including the many squares, parks, temples, shopping/food alleys. I have also been to see the Panda breeding centre which is a big tourist attraction here.

I have been staying with an English girl called Megan, plus other volunteers currently from Vietnam, Hong Kong and Italy. They are all really nice as are the staff who are mostly Chinese (the translators are key personnel) along with a dozen ex-pat staff mainly from the UK, US and Oz.

We work 8 hour days, 5 days a week, plus we are on duty one weekend morning in four. There are 10 main bear houses, plus a few smaller ones, currently housing 123 bears.

Every other week we’re assigned to the hospital and in the morning make daily shakes and medications for the bears as many have arthritis, heart problems, missing limbs are blind etc. etc. etc. It is all quite complicated and takes a few days to learn how to do everything. I’ve also been able to watch and assist with the twice weekly bear health checks. The bears are caught up in a transport cage the day before and brought to the hospital bear rooms where they stay overnight before being sedated and

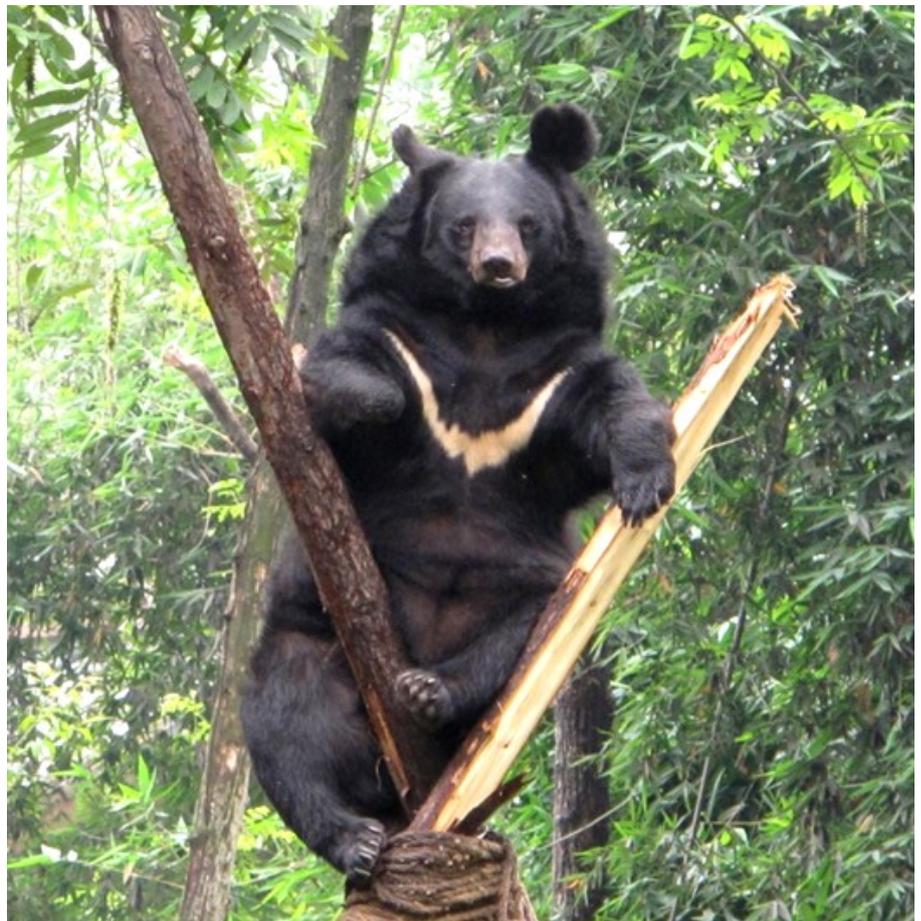
anaesthetised for the procedures the next morning. The bears are given an ultrasound to check their livers, gall bladders etc as most of them have come from bile farms. As well they often have x-rays and dental exams if required, along with blood samples. Whilst they are anaesthetised their nails are trimmed; an exercise requiring huge clippers and brute force. Often, while they are anaesthetised, we obtain paint prints of their paws which are used for fund raising. The bears then stay in the hospital for a few hours recovery and may go back outside that day, or the next, depending on the circumstances.

Another favourite bear is *Canberra* a female Black bear who follows me, bounding along the edge of the enclosure and waits in front of our house until I return (so cute), she also sits with me near the corner of one of the other enclosures where I am doing some observations on “my bear” *Mac* a teeny female black bear who is very skittish. I am doing early mornings as well as after work observations on her

(getting time off during the day in lieu). The objective is to see if her behaviour is any different when there are less noises and people around. I am currently 2/3 of the way through the obs and have started my report. Most of my time is spent on this project and other jobs for the permanent bear manager. I have also been providing enrichment, which involves providing different toys and objects each day; hiding them, along with the bears’ normal food, in various places around the enclosures. The bears get fruit and veg (some bears get fish) as well as things like dog food, popcorn, nuts, dried fruit and seeds. Jams, spreads, oils etc are smeared, or hidden, around their enclosures each day.

I have spent over 2 hours on this retying and editing these words in drafts as the connection keeps dropping out and I am about to throw the laptop out the window into one of the bear enclosures.”

*Story by Karen Cavanough
Turtle Oblonga Network*



“Jingle”, Karen’s favourite Moon bear, who lost part of her right arm in a snare. Jingle looks way to big to be up in a tree! *Photo: Karen Cavanough 2015*

Turtle hatchling release

In June, Turtle Oblonga members Tanya and Dianne released 12 hatchlings. Attached are a few photos of the occasion for your viewing pleasure!

“Some people live wonder-free lives. For those of us who work with turtles, awe can be a daily experience. Our work makes the world a better place for turtles, biodiversity, and future generations. More turtle lovers equals more advocates who are sorely needed in these turtle-troubled times”

Photos by Tanya Marwood
Turtle Oblonga Network



Volunteer Opportunity: Flatback Turtle Monitoring

The *Care For Hedland Environmental Association* is gearing up for the Flatback turtle-nesting season.

The *Association* monitors two Port Hedland beaches - Cemetery Beach and Pretty Pool Beach, from November to January 2016.

The monitoring is in three components: morning track monitoring, evening monitoring/eco tours for people watching turtle nesting; and a 50-night mark / recapture tagging program.

Any interested volunteers who would like to assist will be welcome. Volunteers can take part in the program for any length of time from one week to the whole three months.

Limited free, billeted accommodation is available. However, you must arrange your own transport to and from Port Hedland; transport to and from the beaches is supplied.

Volunteers will have the opportunity to observe Flatback turtles returning to the sea, hatchlings emerging from nests, turtle rescues, the nesting process at night and be hands on and assist in the mark/recapture tagging program.

When Turtles Come A-Knocking...

It's not unusual for callers to report finding a turtle on the doorstep after answering knocking at the door. Turtles will often climb steps to reach the front door. Whilst turtles generally seem to prefer the front door they have also been known to take advantage of doggie doors.

Door peep holes are no use when turtles come a knocking ...

Be assured that turtles are always polite and won't attack (your feet or ankles). Turtles can only eat and swallow when submerged in water.



If you are interested please contact Melissa Wood at coordinator@careforhedland.org.au or phone 0488 907 260 for a volunteer information package and application form.



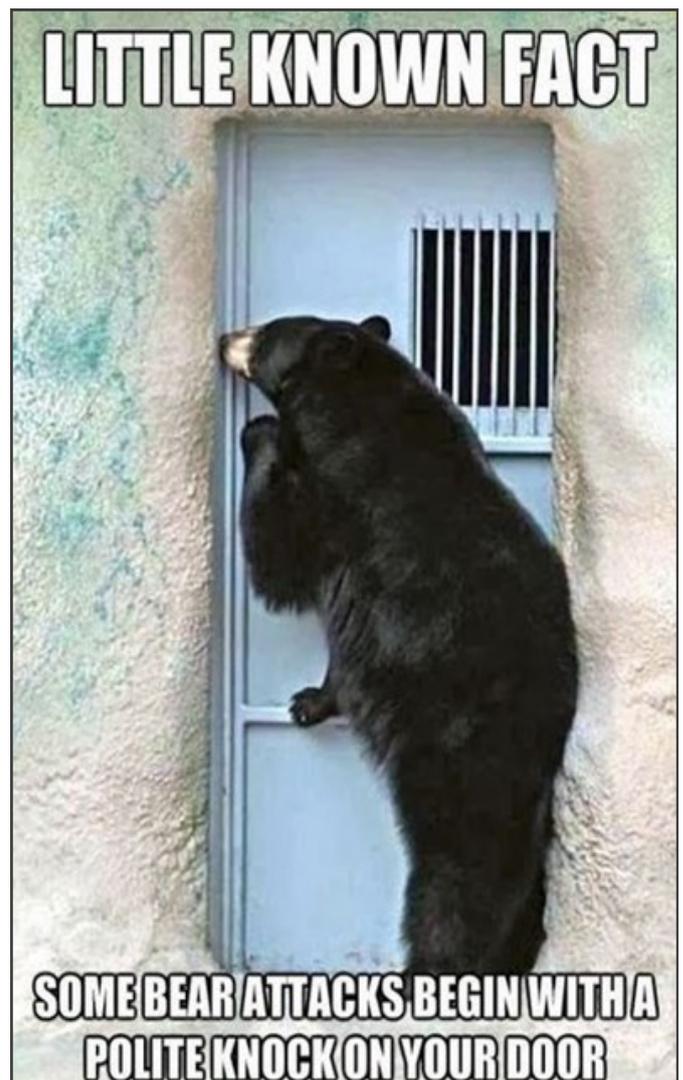
Care for Hedland

*Applications close Friday
18 September 2015*

Paid positions

The *Association* is also advertising two short-term paid positions for their Community Flatback-turtle monitoring program. For further details, including remuneration, accommodation and full position description, please contact Kelly Howlett at kellyhowlett35@hotmail.com or phone 0439 941 431.

*Applications close Monday
7 September 2015*



Donations and Support

Why donate

Like most wildlife rehabilitation groups, we are unfunded and run by volunteers. Wildlife rehabilitation work is unfunded, relying on donations, sporadic grants and grass roots fundraising. Most wildlife care in Australia is funded from household budgets by ordinary people carrying out extraordinary work to help save and preserve our unique wildlife.

Out of sight, and out of mind; turtles have been, until now, the forgotten wildlife.

It's commonly said that turtles are bombproof; that they can survive anything. Once this may have been true - before we began to upset the balance by causing habitat loss through urban development which prevents traditional and safe migration patterns, pollution of lakes, a dropping water table due to our use of underground aquifers and climate change which is altering weather patterns.

Most wildlife centres would normally see half a dozen turtles a year; trauma (dogs, cars and machinery) victims and found hatchlings. With the unprecedented rescue of over 100 debilitated turtles in a short time during the very hot summer of 2010/2011, it was realised just how little we knew about turtles. Whilst we've learned a lot from that summer's experience we are well aware of just how much more we need to learn about these complex creatures.

We anticipate that the events of that summer will occur more frequently in future. Before then, we aim to prepare for another such occurrence by providing training for vets and rehabilitators, community information sessions, establishing husbandry guidelines and working toward coordinating rescue and rehabilitation efforts.

Whilst, like most wildlife rehabilitators, we're good at scrounging, begging and operating on a shoestring we do need money.

If you would like to donate, here's how

Direct Debit

Name	Turtle Oblonga Public Fund
Bank	Bankwest
Branch	Booragoon
BSB	306-066
Account Number	273 2950

Email the treasurer@turtleoblonganetwork.org.au and a tax deductible receipt will be posted.

Donate Online

Go to our website, and click the "Make a Donation" icon which links to the "GiveNow.com.au" site, and learn about Aphrodite's Legacy.

A tax deductible receipt will automatically be emailed to you for your donation.



How Donations Will Be Used

Emergency Housing

Providing housing set-ups for loan to wildlife centres and individual rehabilitators, which includes 220L tubs, water filters, water heaters etc.

Medication

Turtles as reptiles have a slow metabolism; healing is slower than for mammals and birds. Contrarily, considering the degraded state of metropolitan lakes, turtles in care are susceptible to a variety of water-borne bacterial infections. The antibiotic of choice for turtles is not expensive but by the time you've added the cost of syringes and needles and multiplied that by any number of turtles, it all adds up. A turtle requiring antibiotics needs a course of 14 injections over seven weeks.

In-house Veterinary Blood Testing

We are grateful to enjoy the generous support of the Veterinary community who provide their expertise free of charge, but still pay for consumables and outsourced testing. A simple blood test can give us an idea (blood protein and fluid levels) of the turtle's state health which can't be determined by an external examination. Ideally, we would like to test all admitted turtles to establish baseline data.

Imaging

Any trauma case requires an x-ray, and some females may need an x-ray determine whether they're carrying eggs.

Consumables

Turtles with shell infections require, as well as an extended course of antibiotics, 3x daily treatments with Chlorhexadine and Flamazine, costing \$20 and \$110 for 50g and 500g respectively. Waterproof dressings may be needed twice daily, along with pain relief.

Food

Sick animals like sick people need good food to aid their recovery. Whilst we aim to replicate natural diets for animals in rehabilitation it's not always feasible. In rehabilitation we feed turtles human grade whitebait, prawns, sardines, premium beef mince (all enriched with additional nutrients) and Reptile Mix jellies (a commercial product designed to supplement the diet of captive reptiles).

Membership

Membership is FREE so please fill out the membership form on our website and send it in!



"Aphrodite", one of the Networks former patients

TORRN was formed in response to the turtle crisis caused by 2011's very hot summer, when many of Perth's metropolitan lakes dried up resulting in widespread turtle deaths and a mass rescue of debilitated turtles.

Although our official name is "Turtle Oblonga Rescue & Rehabilitation Network Inc.," (TORRN for short), our trading name is Turtle Oblonga Network.



Photo: Darren Darch, Fauna for the Future

WANTED

Community Education & Event Helpers

Our Committee is seeking to recruit keen helpers from our membership to enable us to meet various commitments relating to environmental community education and engagement events. If you are interested and the dates suit, **please contact us!**

SUNDAY 20 SEPT 10AM - 1PM
LAKE CLAREMONT, STIRLING RD

town of claremont events
www.claremont.wa.gov.au

Please drop in and say hello!

Events Calendar 2015

Date	Time	Event	Location
17 September (Thurs)	PM	Talk for Rossmoyne SHS Bush Rangers	Rossmoyne
19 September (Sat)	10.30am	Walk 'n' Talk with Action Outdoors members	Maylands
20 September (Sun)	10am – 1pm	Celebrate Lake Claremont	Lake Claremont
2 October (Fri)	10am – 2pm	World Animal Day Event <i>Limited capacity, pre-booking essential</i>	Piney Lakes Environmental Education Centre, Melville
13 December (Sun)	11am	TORRN General Meeting and Christmas Lunch	Canning River Eco Education Centre, Wilson