



This beautiful albino calf was born at Raceview in Delegate. He is the first calf of a Hereford heifer sired by a Shorthorn bull. He was only a few hours old when the Prestons found him, Jean said he was quite small but otherwise healthy.

He was transferred to Corrowong where there are extra shade trees for him.



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# CLASSIFIEDS



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East Gippsland and NSW.

The Tubbut Tattler is produced by the Coordinators of the Tubbut Neighbourhood House

which is funded by the Victorian Government. Material herein is the responsibility of the authors and does not represent the views of the DVICG or Tubbut Neighbourhood House unless stated. We welcome material from, and of interest to, people in the border areas of

# **Tubbut Neighbourhood House**



### Tell us about your **Neighbourhood House** experience!

We'd love to hear about your personal experience in our Neighbourhood House. Please complete this short survey.



Neighbourhood

Tubbut Neighbourhood House The survey is being conducted during the week of 18th - 24th

November

Use the OR code above, or come to the Neighbourhood house during the week of the 18th – 24th and use our tablet. The service can also be accessed at https://survey.alchemer.com/s3/8031084/ Participant-Survey?id=20S07&NH=Tubbut-**Neighbourhood-House** 

A couple of koalas were spotted at Gillies old place in Tubbut recently. Unfortunately we don't have pictures.

**Expressions of interest for Pottery** workshop, let us know if you prefer weekends or weekdays. 0264580295 tubbutnh@outlook.com

The DVICG and Neighbourhood house wish to express our deepest sympathy to the families impacted by the tragic accident that occurred at Amboyne early in October.

### **Our next Community lunch** will be on the 27th of November at the **Tubbut Supper** Room at 12:00 noon.

### Christmas Card making Workshop.

Join us for a fun and creative session making some beautiful hand made cards for your family and friends for Christmas.

Date: 4th of December. Time: 10am. Where: Tubbut Neighbourhood House. Cost: \$10.00 BYO lunch. Please RSVP to 64580295.

Suicide is preventable. Anyone can make a difference.

#### Learn the skills. Help save a life.

#### We are coming to you!

SafeTalk Training is coming to your region in the last week of November 2024. If you would like to attend please let us know a date and location that would suit you, so we can finalise a date and time that suits most people in the region.

#### What suits you? Locations:

Tubbut

Bendoc

Dates: Goongerah

Tuesday 26th November Thursday 28th November

Wednesday 27th November

Everyone is welcome to attend this FREE training! Training is funded by The National Rural & Remote Suicide Prevention Progra n (valued at \$120pp including lunch









**Register your** interest

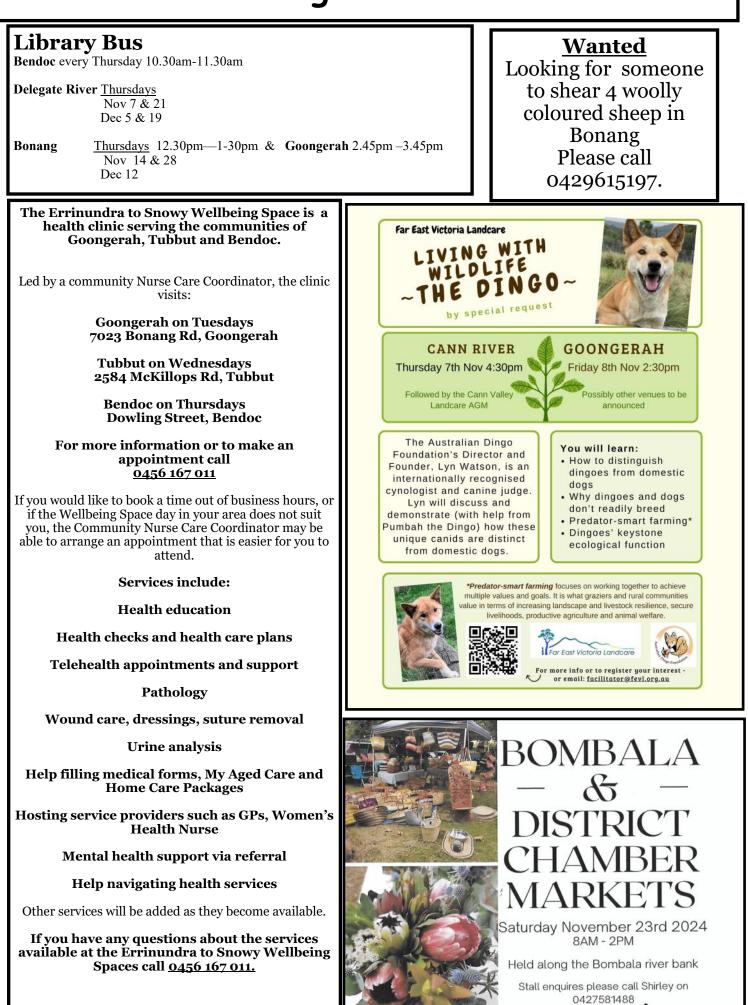
Send your name, email,

phone number + date and ition preferences to

suicideprevention@thcfa. org.au or 0488 822 962

Or scan QR code

### **Tubbut Neighbourhood House**



# Snakes are waking up. What should you do if you're bitten? And what if you're a long way from help?

#### From THE CONVERSATION

https://theconversation.com/snakes-are-waking-up-what-should-you-do-if-youre-bitten-and-what-if-youre-a-long-way-from-help-234365

From the creeks that wind through inner city Melbourne to the far outback in Western Australia, snake season is beginning.

Over the cooler months snakes have been in state of brumation. This is very similar to hibernation and characterised by sluggishness and inactivity. As warmer conditions return both snakes and humans become more active in the outdoors, leading to an increased likelihood of interaction. This may happen when people are hiking, dog-walking or gardening.

The risk of being bitten by a snake is exceptionally small, but knowing basic first aid could potentially save your, or another person's, life.

#### WHEN A SNAKE BITES

Snake bite envenomation (when venom enters the blood stream) is a significant issue in Australia, with 3,000 cases annually and an average of two deaths.

Snake bite should always be treated as a life-threatening emergency, and if you are bitten in rural or remote Australia, you will often receive an air medical emergency pick up to a regional or metropolitan hospital for advanced care.

The effects of snake bites vary, depending on the species of snake and first aid measures undertaken.

Australian standard first aid guidelines include:

- calling for help (dialing 000 or activating an emergency beacon)
- applying a pressure immobilisation bandage
- resting.

#### WHY PRESSURE IS IMPORTANT

Snake venom is carried within the lymphatic system. This is a collection of tiny tubes throughout the body that return fluid outside of blood vessels back to the blood stream.

Muscles act as a "pump" to help the fluid move through this system. That's why being still, or immobilisation, is vital to slow the spread of venom.

A firm pressure immobilisation bandage, applied as tight as you would for a sprained ankle, will compress these tubes and help limit the venom's spread.

Ideally bandage the entire limb on which the bite occurred and apply a splint to help further with immobilisation. It is very important that the blood supply to the limb is not limited by this bandage.

Never attempt to capture or kill the snake for identification. This risks further bites and is not required for specialist care. The decision about when to give antivenom (if any) is based on the geographical location, symptoms, the results of blood tests and discussion with a toxicologist.

#### THE TYRANNY OF DISTANCE

People living in rural and remote locations may also have limited access to health care, including access to ambulance services, snake bite first aid such as bandages and splints, and to antivenom.

Availability and the prompt use of antivenom have been identified as crucial factors in the effective treatment of snake envenomation – but not studied in detail.

Over one year (as a component of a larger three-year study) we collected information on the pre-hospital care and in-flight care with the Royal Flying Doctors Service Western Operations.

During this time, 85 people from regional, rural, remote and very remote Western Australia were flown by Royal Flying Doctor Service to hospital for suspected or confirmed snake bites. Reassuringly, only five of these patients (6%) ultimately received a toxicologist's diagnosis of envenomation.

### Snakes are waking up. What should you do if you're bitten? And what if you're a long way from help?

#### TO MOVE OR NOT TO MOVE?

Troublingly, 38 (45%) of the 85 snake bite victims continued to move around and be active following their suspected snake bite. This raises questions about whether people lack knowledge of first-aid guidelines, or whether this is a consequence of being isolated, with limited access to health care.

Either way, our as-yet-unpublished research highlights the vulnerability of Australia's rural and remote people. All patients eventually received a pressure immobilisation bandage, with an average time from bite to application of 38 minutes. Three quarters of the patients made their way to health-care site by foot, or private car, arriving on average 65 minutes after the bite.

#### WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE?

Our results indicate rural and remote Australians need innovative health-care solutions beyond the metropolitan guidelines, particularly when outside ambulance service areas.

Basic snake bite first aid education needs to be not only reiterated but also a pragmatic approach is required in these geographically isolated locations. This would involve being vigilant, staying safe and, when isolated, always carrying emergency technology to call for help.

#### Authors

Hamish Bradley Adjunct Lecturer, Anaesthetist and Aeromedical Retrieval Specialist, The University of Western Australia Alice Richardson Associate professor and lead of Statistical Support Network, Australian National University Breeanna Spring PhD student, Molly Wardaguga Institute for First Nations Birth Rights, Faculty of Health, Charles Darwin University

The authors wish to acknowledge the efforts required through this research project as it continues, including by Fergus Gardiner, Kieran Hennelly, Rochelle Menzies, James Anderson, Alex McMillan and John Fisher. Hamish Bradley is an Aeromedical Retrieval Specialist and Principal Investigator in this project.

Recipe

### Caramel Apple **Muffins**

#### Ingredients

 $1 \frac{1}{2}$  cups all purpose flour 1 teaspoon baking powder 1/2 teaspoon baking soda 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon 1/2 cup unsalted butter, softened

- 1/2 cup granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup brown sugar 2 large eggs 1 teaspoon vanilla extract 1/2 cup buttermilk 2 cups diced apples (peeled and cored) 1/2 cups chopped walnuts Caramel sauce for drizzling

#### Directions

Preheat oven to 175 C Line a muffin tin with paper or grease with cooking spray.

In a medium bowl, whisk together the flour, baking powder, baking soda, salt and ground cinnamon. Set aside.

In a large bowl, beat the butter, granulated, sugar, and brown sugar together until light and fluffy. Add the eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in vanilla extract.

Gradually add the dry ingredients to the wet ingredients, alternating with the buttermilk, beginning and ending with the dry ingredients. Mix until just combined.

Gently fold in the diced apples and chopped walnuts.

Divide the batter evenly among the muffin cups, filling each about 2/3 full.

Bake for 18-22 minutes, or until a toothpick inserted into the centre of a muffin comes out clean.

Allow the muffins to cool in the tin for minute, then transfer to a wire rack to cool completely.

Drizzle caramel sauce over the cooled muffins before serving.

### The Local Rag

### A PROFILE OF TOM BURTON.

Tom owns and lives on a 305 acre property along the 'Gap' Rd. to Bendoc. He has done so since the Ist January 1949, when he moved there at the age of 27.

The block was first selected in I947, and at that time the buyer had to serve what they called a 6 year remidential term, during which the owner was obliged to undertake certain improvements to the property. Tom thinks the improvements "required, needed to amount to twice the price paid per acre. Extensions were given on top of the 6 years if meeded, and when the improvements were completed, then your lease was endorsed. Tom bought the block from the original lease.

On the block was a little shed with a fireplace in which Tom and his brother-in-law set up camp, rising at 5 or 6 o'clock the next morning to clear the timber to build the house.

#### In the 33 years that Tom has been there he's seen lots of changes.

"There used to be a mail run twice a week, but it was pretty haphazard. It would be due say at I:30, and invariably if you went up with a letter to eatch the post, the mail van would be early and you'd miss it, but if you went without any mail you'd have to wait for  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour or more because the thing would be late!" (\*)

"There was a <u>truck carrier</u> twice a week from Orbest but I think that finished in '64 or '65. Shil Prendergast ran it for a time and he provided an excellent service. You couldn't complain in anyway whatsoever. It didn't matter what you wanted, Phil would get it. You never knew where the things rame from till you got the account a menth later! Phil had a very good memory. If you mentioned to him in passing that you might need to buy a few more cows next Spring then sure enough he'd remember and mention it when the time drew near."

"The first <u>telephone line</u> was just a wire strung from tree to tree. I heard announced in the budget that they were extending the distance from within I mile of the Post Office to within IS miles of the Post Office, so I applied immediately. I filled out an application form (which was an old one still in Es.), and paid my £5 deposit early in September. I received a prompt reply but it said "when funds become evailable." I couldn't understand it. How would all the funds be spent already? So I contacted Peter Nixon who promised he'd do all he could to help, but I still didn't get any action on my telephone so eventually I wrote and asked for my deposit back. And they did send it back!"

"The power line came through on the provise that locals cleared the line themselves. That was in 1967, I think the 4th July."

"All this road was hand grubbed but with the heavy traffic on it, what with timber going to Orbest, the road just get sut up. Also thera'd be parts of the root system from trees still in the road and these eventually rotted, breaking up the surface, and letting water in. There was no maintenance being done. The men were there but very little work was done.

You see the trucks used to travel in the one place and they'd create big gutters from the wheels. So if you didn't straddle them then you got yourself bridged. Many a time I've helped people out of 'trouble on the road - gone up with a tilly lamp and my tractor to pu'l them out. I wouldn't do it now though, because you'd probably get booked for having an unregistered tractor. Its a bit silly really - you're not supposed to use your common sense, just follow the law.

There was a foreign family living in Bender for a while and is used to be a daily occurrence for that chap to get his truck into bother. The wife and kids must have had a hard time because everything he earnt would have been spent back on truck repairs!"

The road was pretty rough.

(\*) with Mrs. Burton's (nee Caam) help, Tom figured this run ended in Dec. '66.

From the Local Rag April 1982

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### The Local Rag -continued

"One distinct change has been the decline in the number of people living along this road, and the Clakesville Rd., and the Haydens Bog Rd., also.People ere shifting away and properties are being sold to people who chose to live elsewhere."

"The mill situation has changed also. There were quite a few small mills. When I worked as a faller, the mill intake was between one and one and a quarter million super fest of timber and that employed 10 to 12 men. I would like to know the present ratio of men employed to timber intake at the mills in Bendoc now. I wouldn't think it would measure up."

#### Making a living off the land.

We ran our dairy up until 8 years ago. We used to milk 40 cows and send the cream down to Orbost via the mail. Towards the end, I made two trips down to Grbost to speak to the manager because things just didn't seem right, but he kept telling me everything was okey. He assured me that on errival our cream would be stored in the coolroom, but I made the second trip down the day after our cream had left, and sure enough there it was still mitting in the sun. 'Well,' I thought to myself, 'That's the first coolroom I've ever even with a sunporch on it!'

For the last 12 months of dairying, when Orbest no longer would take the cream, I investigated the possibility of sending it to Pembule(N.S.W.), but I wasn't sure about the regulations. I got onto Peter Nixon who in turn contacted The Minister for Primary Industry and word was sent back to me that it would be okay. But the Dairy Supervisor in N.S.W. objected to the manager of the Pambula factory, saying that he would have to come and inspect my dairy. But really I don't think he had any right to do that. So one day the Dairy Inspector from Orbost and his boss visited, and I releved this to them. Their comment want'He's wrong, Well find out and let you know.' They did let me know and it turned out that at that time there were no regulations to stop dairy produce being sent interstate if it was for monufacture. After 12 months however, Pambula no longer needed the supply and the next option was Bemboks, which was just too far."

"Two things stopped the deirying around here:- the factories changing hands and being almalgamated, plus wool and beef production became more worthwhile.

Amalgamations have never been a good thing for the small suppliers. I don't know of any that have benefitted them. I trim! to tell them yown in Orbosh but they wouldn't listen. After the amalgamation had happened, there appeared a notice in one of the local papers printing out the price paid to suppliers beforeand after. They hadn't gained. There was one particular chap in Orbost that I tried to convince and I happened to see him in the street after this notice had been in the paper. I just said to him: Did you see that bit in the paper! I didn't even have to say which one because he know what I was talking about. He just hung his head down and said, 'Yes', and walked on. Of course it was too late to do anything about it then.



more of Tom is experiences nech issue, Thanks Tom- Kelen

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From The Local Rag April 1982

To be continued in December Tattler

### The Whittaker Story

#### More of the Whittaker Story from Gap, 1965. Arranged by F.T. Middlin, from material by Clive Whittaker and Mrs Mary Walker.

William Whittaker was 25 when he sailed for Australia in the ship "Mellish" on the 26<sup>th</sup> of January 1839. Soon after his arrival he purchased the Snowy River run from W. Ross. He probably had not seen the run, having been in Australia only 3 weeks. He paid 4 pound a head for 102 head of cattle, 3 horses at 35 pound each, improvements valued at 60 pound, cart, utensils and other items for 30 pound.

He married Louisa Grant in November 1841 and the couple lived for a few years with Louisa's uncle on his property Burnima on the Monaro. William worked her as overseer and book-keeper, and rode to and from his own property at the Snowy River. He eventually sold this run to buy the property at Burnima, which he sold in 1851 to take a run at Tubbut. This was on the track to Gippsland, between the black tableland and the wild gorges of the Snowy River.

Here they built a house, William digging clay for the chimney, cutting the slabs and drawing the bark for the roof with his bullock team. Many difficulties were a part of the daily life. William's first mob of cattle, after being driven over the hills, through Buchan, to the plains where they were sold, brought only 3 pound a head for bullocks and 37/6 a head for cows. There was at that time a glut on the Hobart markets, due to so many cattle being fattened on Gippsland's lush pastures. Squatters boiled down their "fats" and shipped the tallow to England or India.

Domestically Lousia had to cope with the quite hard life though the household included servants, convict women, a couple of Chinese cooks. Floods on the river where the clothes had to be washed, sometimes carried them away during the night. All hands would then spend several hours searching downstream, retrieving garments from rocks and bushes.

"Clothes were laboriously made by hand; vast quantities of beef, sometimes two bullocks a week, had to be cooked and dealt out in rations; huge meals were cooked for hungry men over the open fires in the 6 foot wide fireplace; the wheat William grew or brought was ground in a hand mill before the dough could be set for bread."

Wheat cost 5/- a bushell delivered, or 3/6 to cart yourself. Weekly rations to the three shepherds who cared for the three separate flocks of sheep were:

10lbs of flour or 1 peck of wheat at 2 1/2d per lb.

10 or 12 lbs of meat at 2d per lb.

1/2lb of tea at 3/- per lb.

2lbs of sugar at 5d per lb.

2 figs of black twist tobacco were usually included.

Wages varied from 12 pound to 20 pound a year. Free labour was difficult to come by, most servants being convicts assigned by the government. Agreements were signed by these men with their marks.

"We the undersigned agree to wash and shear the Tombong sheep at the rate of three shillings and sixpence per day and four glasses of grog".

Lousia gave birth to eleven children, nine of whom survived, sometimes an old bush midwife was at hand to help, sometimes help came from the convict wives of assigned servants, sometimes black women.

"In a land with only gnarled snow gums for posts, fencing materials were a problem. As working bullocks and stock horses strayed continually, one man seemed to be always searching for them and bringing them home".

Before shearing, sheep were washed in the river where hurdle yards were set up and strawed with clean rushes to hold the sheep. From 3,000 sheep there were only 4,596 lbs of washed wool; 160 fleeces went to the bale. Fleeces averaging 1 1/2lbs were sold in England for 10d or 1/- per lb.

During the depression of the forties returns from stock sales were barely sufficient to keep Sydney creditors at bay. Twenty hides were sold for \$1 sterling; a bushel of oats went for 6/-. Much trade was by barter- a horse was traded for 43lbs of black twist tobacco; a saddle exchanged for three casks and some tin ware.

A typical grocery order might be- 2 cwt of tea, 5 cwt of sugar ( this would be black and firm like stiff treacle and packed in straw matting) 10lbs of coffee, 1 dozen tins of mustard, 1 dozen pickles, 5 gallon drum of rum all packed in 5 cwt of English salt ( salt formed an essential part of all orders, was used for curing beef.) These supplies would be shipped to Eden and then by dray up to the tablelands.

Since the men would be so often away from the station, Louisa and the children were left there alone. Once, natives in their war paint came to Tombong, she shut the children out of sight and with loaded gun in each hand offered the warriors food. She expected them to attack the hut but the men returned unexpectedly and the natives went away.

Unless William visited his shepherds frequently the sheep were neglected, being left unfolded at night to become prey to native dogs; in addition sheep stealing was common.

When there was a gold rush at Kiandra, station hands were drawn away – evidently some came humbly back and William records " the gold diggers and were set to digging potatoes". Other gold finds nearby in Bonang, Bendoc, Marriott's Reef, Golden Gully and Labour in Vain mentioned. At Craigie on the Monaro many Chinese worked the mines and were later hired for station work, particularly clearing, known as "emu bobbing' (from the motion of the men picking up timber from the ground.)

particularly clearing, known as "emu bobbing' (from the motion of the men picking up timber from the ground.) A plan of the Tubbut station drawn by W. W. Howitt and a description – the collection of huts and houses with the stables forming a self contained settlement on a bend of the river. Jinelalla River-(Jingalalla River.) In 1864 Loisia's aunt Martha Moore came to live at Tubbut after she sold her school for young ladies at Piper's Point. With her came "a new standard of elegance, her piano, her harp, her exquisite glass, china and books." Tubbut now became the focus for district entertainment!! These frequent visitors of good family and intellectual standing represented families since united in ties of close friendship or marriage: the Howitt's. The Whittaker's eldest daughter Minnie married Eyre Louis Bruce, their daughter Mary Grant Bruce was born in Bairnsdale – Shewa to become a household name for her books on station life- "The Billabong Books."

Thanks to Meryl Reed for providing this article.

### **Puzzles**

#### **Word Search**

Ρ	Α	М	Х	D	Α	R	Ν	Н	Т	Ρ	I	В	F	S
0	S	R	Q	Ν	Ι	D	Q	W	G	Х	Е	Ν	۷	L
Ν	к	С	Х	۷	S	Н	Е	R	Т	F	Y	F	М	L
D	S	Т	Е	R	Е	S	Т	Е	S	D	Е	Е	R	Е
Е	W	R	Y	L	۷	Ι	Α	۷	W	۷	R	Е	М	Н
Ν	Т	U	Т	Q	Α	F	R	Ρ	Е	Α	F	D	R	S
Ι	М	Ζ	D	L	W	D	L	0	0	Ρ	Е	W	Y	L
R	М	0	М	S	J	V	Т	Е	Υ	R	Х	S	Т	L
Α	I	۷	Q	۷	Т	Ν	Κ	Т	W	I	Ρ	Q	Т	Α
Μ	Ν	Α	W	Α	Α	Α	Ρ	G	С	Н	D	С	Е	F
V	G	D	0	Е	L	F	Ν	S	Q	Т	Α	F	J	R
Κ	Е	В	С	S	Κ	С	0	R	V	Е	Ρ	R	Х	Е
S	Ν	0	R	Κ	Е	L	L	I	Ν	G	D	۷	F	Т
S	Α	Ν	D	Н	Т	۷	В	Т	0	Q	J	Ι	L	Α
Х	Q	۷	G	L	Q	Ζ	Κ	Е	К	С	В	Κ	Е	W

Ocean River Lake Pool Waterfall Pond Rocks Seaweed Shells Reeds Waves Tidal Fish Marine Boat Swimming Reef Sand Jetty Wharf



## Sudoku

Puzzle provided by www.sudokuoftheday.com, visit them and get a new sudoku everyday

								4
			1	8	7	3	2	
	1	3					8	
		1	4	3	6			7
		6				8		
7			8	2	5	4		
	6					5	7	
	8	7	6	5	4			
3								
Tubbut Tattler 2024								

### Word Ladder

Change one letter at a time to change top word to the bottom word

WARM	SCANT	GIANT
		-
COLD	PLATE	
Answer is on last	BLIND	

Page 10

### News from the Departments & Shire

#### Protecting Victoria's diverse and wonderful native wildlife. New projects are helping to recover some of our state's most endangered wildlife.

The Victorian Government is supporting the ongoing protection of threatened wildlife, with nearly \$1.9 million in <u>Icon Species</u> grants to support native plants and animals across the state.

The funding will support an additional 22 projects to increase conservation efforts for threatened species including the southern brushtailed rock-wallaby, Watson's tree frog and matted flax-lily.

Projects include:

- **Baw Baw frog exclosure (\$100,000)** In a state-first trial, Zoos Victoria scientists will build a specialised frog "exclosure" around baw baw frog habitat, to protect the critically endangered species from the deadly amphibian chytrid fungus and other diseases. Exclosure offspring will support translocations and other conservation activities.
- **Orange bellied parrot mapping and monitoring (\$50,000)** BirdLife Australia will map habitat and monitor population viability of the cryptic orange-bellied parrot. The project will also involve training for Sea Country Rangers and supporting Traditional Owner groups to monitor the critically endangered bird on Country.
- Southern brush-tailed rock wallaby habitat surveys (\$100,000) DEECA Gippsland will establish sites for translocation of new populations of southern brush-tailed rock wallabies, the most threatened vertebrate mammal in the state. These works will be supplemented by genetic assessments in preparation for translocations, to support this critically endangered species that has less than 60 individuals left in the wild.

Since 2016, more than \$10.6 million has been provided for activities that contribute to the long-term survival of threatened species through the Icon Species Program and <u>Faunal Emblems Program</u>, with a further \$1.52 million committed to support 7 Faunal Emblem projects from the 2023-24 Victorian Budget.

Project activities include genetic sampling of species, captive breeding programs, monitoring programs, revegetation, translocations and habitat surveys.

This Icon Species and Faunal Emblems programs are part of Biodiversity 2037, Victoria's largest ever long-term investment towards the environment, with the Victorian Government having invested over \$609 million in protecting our biodiversity since 2014.

# East Gippsland Shire Council is calling on the community to recognise outstanding local achievements by nominating deserving individuals, organisations, and groups for the 2025 Australia Day Awards.

These awards are an opportunity to celebrate the everyday heroes who make East Gippsland a wonderful place to live, work, and thrive.

The Australia Day Awards acknowledge those who have made significant contributions to our community in areas such as volunteering, community service, sports, arts, and environmental initiatives.

Nominations are now open in the following categories:

- Citizen of the Year
- Young Citizen of the Year (under 27 years of age on 26 January 2025)
- Community Event of the Year (for events held in 2024)

Council's Chief Executive Officer, Fiona Weigall, encouraged residents to consider nominating someone whose dedication deserves recognition.

"We are fortunate to have many individuals and groups in East Gippsland who go above and beyond for our community," Ms Weigall said.

"The Australia Day Awards provide an excellent platform to thank those who work tirelessly to support others, often without seeking any reward or acknowledgement. By nominating them, we are celebrating their contribution and showing our gratitude.

We value and celebrate East Gippsland Shire residents. The strong identity and sense of community that we all enjoy, in which ever town we live, is in no small part due to the people volunteering their time for local clubs, groups, facilities or services," Ms Weigall said.

Ms Weigall highlighted the importance of community participation in the nomination process.

"These awards rely on the local community to identify and nominate those people who are making a difference. It's an opportunity for us all to reflect on the people and efforts that make East Gippsland such a vibrant and supportive place to live."

All nominees will be recognised at an Australia Day Awards ceremony to be held in January.

Nominations for the 2025 Australia Day Awards close on Friday, December 6.

The nomination form is available online, at our Customer Service Centres, and at our mobile bus service.

# November 2024

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7 BYO crafts Tubbut	8	9	10
11	12	13	14 Silk Painting Bonang Library Bus	15	16	17
18	19	20 Learn to Crochet at Tubbut	21 BYO crafts Tubbut	22	23	24
25	26	27 Community Lunch Safe Talk?	28 E2S meeting Bonang Library Bus	29	30	



### Saturday, 30 November 2024 Bairnsdale Livestock Exchange 11 Saleyard Road, Bairnsdale 9am - 12pm

Registrations essential at detoxbairnsdale2024.eventbrite.com.au If you need assistance to complete an online registration, please call Council's waste team on 5153 9500 or Sustainability Victoria's Detox Your Home team on 1300 363 744



Acids and alkalis | ammonia-based cleaners | brake fluid car care products | car coolant | detergents | disinfectants | fertiliser fuels | glues | household cleaners | insect sprays | rat poison weed killers | pool chemicals. For a complete list, visit the link below www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/accepted-items





### Activities for November and December

14th November

Learn to crochet or bring your own 20th November

4th December

11th December

Christmas cake making (Please, please, RSVP)

Christmas card making

Silk Painting at Bonang





Word Ladder answers						
WARM	SCANT	GIANT				
WARD	SLANT	GRANT				
CARD	PLANT	GRAND				
CORD	PLANE	BRAND				
COLD	PLATE	BLAND				
		BLIND				