FRIENDS of the National Arboretum Canberra

#70

March 2026

FRIENDS

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL ARBORETUM CANBERRA **NEWSLETTER**

newsletter

March 2026
ISSUE 70

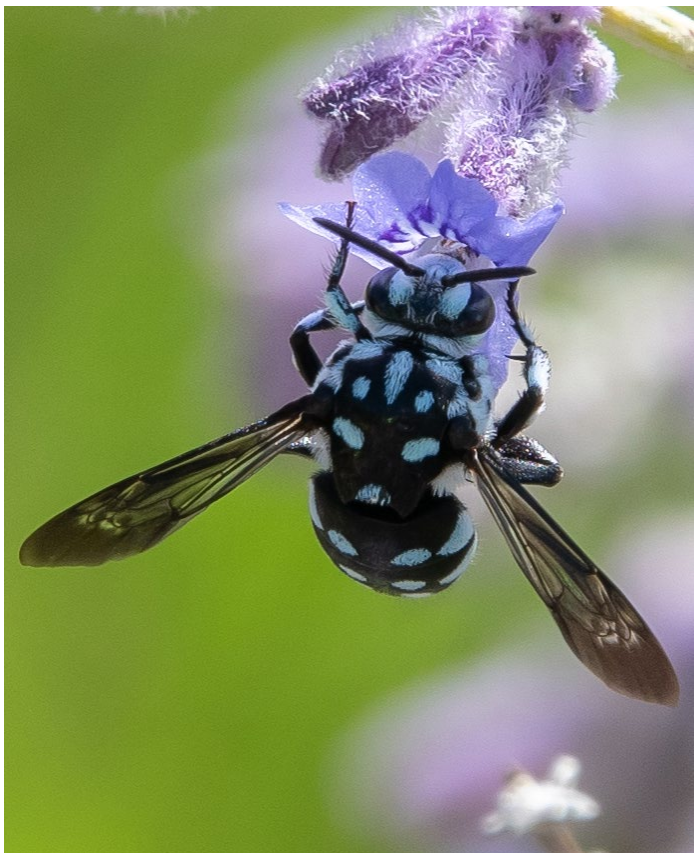
Chair's Note - Autumn 2026

Greetings Friends

Summer at the Arboretum provided some particularly hot days this year combined with very little rain. It's great to see that the Arboretum was able to come through that period relatively unscathed, thanks to its irrigation capability and resilience of the more mature forests. Looking at the Arboretum now, one could believe that we've had a mild and quite wet summer.

I hope that you were able to purchase your 2026 Arboretum calendar as they sold out just before Christmas this year. We also had to prepare another large batch of the Golden Wattle seed packets for sale just after Christmas. Since we started the initiative in 2022 with the donation of seeds from The Wattle Day Association, we have sold over 1000 packets.

It seems that when it rains it pours, as leading up to and during the summer, we have been preparing for a re-print of The Arboretum Book as we estimated that we would run out before the middle of this year. We are very close now to finalising some minor revisions to this second edition of the book and expect to have a new supply of books available in April.



A third edition is some years off when there will be sufficient change in the development of the Arboretum to do a more extensive refresh.

Dr Jenny McEwan Mason has provided us with another installment in her very comprehensive articles, answering some of my original questions put to her in trying to understand the world of pollen – and I'm advised there is another to come for our winter newsletter. While on the topic of pollen, here are a couple of less often observed native pollinators I spotted in the gardens at the Arboretum.

Warm Trees 2026 is well in hand and we are adopting a new approach this year, choosing to focus on the Arboretum with the theme – Getting to know your Arboretum. The Arboretum team will be complementing this year's event with other related activities during the Warm Trees period.

▲ Blue-banded Bee in the Discovery Garden

◀ Chequered Cuckoo Bee in the Gift of Life Garden

continued...

Chair's Note (continued)

For those visitors to the bonsai collection over summer who were aware, or following the progress, of the willy wagtails nesting in the ornamental maple at the back wall, I am pleased to report that the chicks hatched and have made their way into the big wide world.

I am pleased to report that the Education Trailer donated by the Friends had its first outing in February supporting the Nature Play program. It allows a greater number of participants to be supported in a session and significantly reduces the time involved in preparation and pack up. In case you haven't heard, this last year has seen more than 60,000 school students book and visit the Arboretum to undertake various activities, half of them on activities that are run by Arboretum staff.

And further on the topic of education, the NAC is reviewing visitor flow and education needs, and has engaged Tonkin, Zuliaka, Greer (TZG), the original Arboretum architects to undertake a feasibility study and develop initial concepts to address the visitor experience. The NAC has invited Friends involvement through my attendance at various meetings to support this study.

Lastly, it's that time of year again, the Friends AGM. This is an opportunity for members to become closely involved with the ways that the Friends support the Arboretum's development, by nominating for any vacant positions on the Friends Council. If you want to find out more, contact me through the Contact email on our website.

Enjoy the read below and the autumn colours as they appear throughout the Arboretum this year.

Mike

In this Edition

Parking Pass Reminder

Please check the expiry date on your parking pass and renew your pass if needed.

Parking Operations have noted an increase in expired Friends' parking passes.

Artist in Residence

Expressions of Interest for the NBPCA Artist in Residence Program open soon, on **30 March 2026**.

Open Gardens Autumn 2026

Open Gardens Canberra announced the following gardens will be opened to the public:

28-29 March, 'The Living Block', Costello Circuit, Calwell, ACT.

11-12 April, 'Christine's Garden, Weathers Street, Gowrie, ACT.

All visitors are welcome. There is a $10 entry fee for non-member adults that helps fund community grants and horticultural scholarships. Membership is only $30 to visit ALL gardens in the membership year (ending June 2025).

Grants for 2026 are open, more information about Grants are on our website.

For more information check out the Open Gardens Canberra website: opengardenscanberra.org.au

OPEN GARDENS CANBERRA

Key Diary Dates

19 April, 1230
Poetry of Trees: Autumn Walk

2 May, 1000 - 1400 Village Centre
Harvest Stall

2 - 10 May
Canberra Tree Week

12 May, 1730 - 1830 MWP
Annual General Meeting

22 June, 1630 - 1730 Bugang Room
Bonsai Volunteer Meetings

July-mid August
Warm Trees

11 July, 1000 - 1400 Village Centre
Harvest Stall

8 September, 1230 - 1330 MWP
Seasonal Talk

19 September, 1000 - 1400 Village Centre
Harvest Stall

21 September, 1630 - 1730 Bugang Room
Bonsai Volunteer Meetings

December
Friends End of Year Event

Official Opening of the Dr Marta Kot Garden - Garden 11, Central Valley

"It is a place where her spirit endures: in the rustle of leaves, in the resilience of the plants she loved, and in the peace she found so often in nature."

On 10 February 2026, friends and family gathered to officially open the Dr Marta Kot Garden, honouring her lifetime dedication to community and nature.

Read the article HERE

Did you know? **23 March is:**

National Eucalypt Day

This year's theme:

Our Eucalypt Home: Unique, Irreplaceable, Treasured

Mike and the Palynologist Part 3 - Dr J McEwen Mason

Mike: Can you describe some real-life instances where palynology has been used for practical outcomes? For example, can it be used in biostratigraphy, allergenic studies, and forensic applications?

Jenny: This is another good question which requires an in-depth answer. I'll give you a few examples to illustrate the diversity associated with pollen studies.

Honey studies

The study of pollen in honey is known as melissopalynology. Honey within a beehive typically contains between 5 and 30 different pollen types. Each pollen type represents different plant species. Different pollen types make up an assemblage of pollen within a honey sample. This assemblage can help determine the geographic or botanical origins of that honey. Sniderman and Matley, in their 2018 article '*Unique pollen signatures in Australian honey*', looked at pollen types to determine their botanical origins.

Bee in STEP - Forest 20

The unique signature in the morphology of Australian pollen provides a good way to authenticate the origins of the product. Not only the region from where the honey has come from, but the melissopalynologist can tell whether or not a honey sample has been tampered with. Counterfeiting tactics, such as diluting honey for increased profit, can be detected. Australian honeys typically contain a variety of pollen types, usually from the family of Myrtaceae, which includes Eucalyptus. Added to this myrtaceous mix, are pollen types from other genera, the Proteaceae family including Banksia, Macadamia and Grevillea (*Sniderman and Matley, 2018*). This unique mix of pollen can't be easily replicated in honey from overseas countries. Even if the honey does contain Eucalyptus pollen, it is the variety of pollen in our Australian honey that is the key to its authenticity.

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Mike and the Palynologist Part 3 - Dr J McEwen Mason (continued)

Forensic Palynology

This fascinating area of palynology is associated with solving crimes. Only a small sample or samples of pollen are needed from a crime scene. The samples can come from a diverse assortment of materials such as soil, dust, mud, and hair from animals or a person, and even packaging materials associated with the illegal drug trade. These are all examples of source materials from which pollen can be extracted. Even a murder victim's stomach and intestines can contain vital information for forensic palynologists to examine.

I'll give you a made-up scenario to demonstrate how pollen can be used.

A shipping container is located near a deceased person. Alongside is a car, presumably stolen. A forensic palynologist is called to the scene to collect samples. Samples are taken from the car, the shipping container, and from the intestines, shoes and lungs of the deceased. After analysis, the pollen found within the container is shown to be cannabis pollen. Pollen extracted from the under the base of the container is from exotic plant species not found in Australia. In fact, they are from a tropical rainforest species known to grow in Columbia. The car too has samples taken from its wheel arches. Although the car was torched, the mud attached under the wheel arches was unaffected. Pollen retrieved from the wheel arches reveals that the car was driven through a particular forest of evergreen spruce. This vegetation is not seen in the local area, but 120 kms directly south of where the body was found, where there is a unique stand of this gymnosperm that does not grow elsewhere in Australia. It helps to establish the direction from which the vehicle has travelled, as well as identifying an additional place of interest for the police to investigate. The pollen from the man's shoes is also relevant. It contains the same spruce pollen as the wheel arch mud, indicating that the victim was alive and walking in the spruce forest prior to his death. Within the man's lungs, the pollen recovered reveals the possible contents of the container. The man, before his death, had inhaled a cocktail of pollen, the majority being cannabis, spruce and other local pollen from where the body had been found.

▲ *Picea abies*, Norway spruce - Forest 52

Pollen from the man's lungs reveal that he was transported within the container, subsequently let out in the spruce forest and was still alive in the area before he was murdered.

The palynology enables the police to refine their search, starting with the spruce forest. This could lead to the detection of other important evidence regarding the murder. The palynology also tells them that they are probably dealing with an international criminal organisation, as indicated from identification of pollen from exotic species not found in Australia. The abundantly present exotic Columbian pollen in the samples taken from underneath the container, indicates that there is a strong overseas element involved and high levels of cannabis pollen indicates the nature of the shipping container's contents. When and if the criminals are found and brought to trial, the palynology would likely form a very important part of the prosecution's evidence in the criminal proceedings – with expert testimony to be given by the forensic palynologist.

continued...

Mike and the Palynologist Part 3 - Dr J McEwen Mason (continued)

Environmental studies and climate change

Palynology is one of the most useful and broadly diverse scientific tools and can be used across many disciplines. Scientists from different disciplines can unravel the complexities of botanical plant succession. Archaeological investigations can find palynology a useful tool, in ascertaining pollen associated with ancient pots, or amongst the clothing of buried people. Using palynology, environmental studies investigating plant succession within the ever-changing landscape, can document the changing landscape. I give you an example to make it easier to understand. Again, it is a realistic scenario based on what is possible.

I'm working with a few university colleagues who are earth scientists. I am from the Department of Geography. When looking at a scientific problem, it is always useful to have a multi-disciplined approach.

Together we have drilled a deep core down into the sediments of a lake. The geologists can identify the changes in sediment within this core. Some sediments have a dark, organic rich profile, but this isn't consistent throughout the cored sediments. The sediments have distinct layers of banding, some darker, some much lighter. The sediments, apart from the colour changes, also change in particle size. Some, usually associated with the darker sediments, are fine grained and are clay rich. Other layers are coarser and contain higher levels of sand. Towards the top of the core, the sediments have many fragments of what appears to be charcoal.

What can we conclude from the sediments in this core? How does palynology help unravel its secrets?

The core is many metres deep and after an initial observation and documentation of the sediments, we can take a series of core samples. The palynologist then puts these through the chemical processes needed to get rid of the unwanted mineral matter. The residue is then mounted on slides which are then analysed. Meanwhile, the geologists have confirmed the organic layers are indeed clay rich and contains charcoal within the top layers of sediment. Further down, the sediments are coarser and composed of well-worn sandy material. The roundness of the sand particles indicates that they have travelled a considerable distance, and the makeup of these particles have suggested that they have come from two distinct types of igneous rocks.

Several hundred kilometres away there is a granite outcrop which could be a potential source of these particles. Closer to the site of deposition, there are older alluvial sediments that have been reworked. These sediments contain a different distinctive, granite with a high feldspar content making them easy to distinguish from the other granite.

But what about the palynology? Well, that is indeed critical to the overall picture. The sediments at the lower end of the core don't contain pollen, probably because of unfavourable conditions for preservation at the time of deposition. Towards the top of the core, environmental conditions have changed and is more favourable to pollen preservation. Palynomorphs (microscopic plant and animal structures resistant to decay) are indeed present and abundant in the final few metres of the core. But the pollen isn't uniform in species type, reflecting changes in the vegetation around the site of deposition. The pollen from the deeper organic layers is composed of rainforest species commonly associated with a higher rainfall. There are also more spores derived from plants such as ferns and mosses. These sediments are charcoal free. The pollen assemblage then begins to change. Pollen associated with plants that require less water become dominant. The fern and moss spores are greatly reduced, and Eucalyptus and grass pollen becomes more frequent. At the same time, the areas of charcoal banding increase, indicating periods of frequent burning. Eventually, at the top of the cored sediments, pollen associated mainly with grasses and open plain species are found.

What can we then conclude from our joint study?

Environmentally conditions must have changed through time starting with a period of higher rainfall as indicated by the coarser sediments found in the lower levels of the core. The source of this sediment came from two distinct identifiable sources. Originally, conditions at this earlier time weren't favourable for pollen preservation. Higher in the core sediments, conditions became more favourable to the preservation of pollen.

The dark organic sediment indicates deposition of more vegetative material, and the pollen and spores associated with these sediments contains typical palynomorphs of rainforest species.

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Mike and the Palynologist Part 3 - Dr J McEwen Mason (continued)

Then environmental conditions changed again, becoming drier as indicated by a drastic change in pollen types. Intermittent burning also increased, indicating a landscape where fire was more frequent. This suggests the possibility of human intervention in the landscape and through consistent burning practices and aridification, the vegetation altered becoming more grass oriented with fewer Eucalyptus species.

But more can be obtained from this core. The geochronology, or dating of the sediment, can ascertain the age of the sediments. The palynology can date the sediments relatively as in an approximation of time. The periodic burning indicates a human presence suggesting that the uppermost cored sediments were laid down within the last 60,000 years. But what about absolute dating? This is where radiocarbon dating may prove helpful. The layers of organic material and charcoal within a sediment can provide an absolute date. The photosynthesized C-14 (a radioactive isotope of carbon used in radiocarbon dating) in plants stops being acquired at the time of death, in our case through fire. C-14 breaks down to its more stable C-12 isotope and measuring the ratios of these isotopes can give us an accurate date if the sample is no more than 50,000 years old.

But what if the sediments are older?

Our study therefore requires magnetostratigraphy studies to be carried out by an additional scientist, the geophysicist.

I'm only going to briefly touch on the science of magnetostratigraphy. We all know that the earth has a magnetic force. Magnetic north is slightly askew of the north pole. When sediments are being deposited, the iron particles which make up some of the deposited sediments, orientate themselves north. That is what happens now. But it hasn't always been so. The magnetism changes between north and south poles and has done so multiple times over the time the Earth's existence. It is driven by the iron core, deep inside the Earth, involving molten magma. There are three stages to the Earth's magnetic signature. It can be aligned with either the North pole (as is the case at present) or the South pole, or a transition between the two.

This creates a magnetic pattern in rocks which can be analysed using cored samples which are then put through a cryogenic magnetometer. This detects the orientation of the magnetized particles within a sample. A picture of the changes in magnetism is then constructed and compared with other magnetic sequences from around the world. An absolute date can then be assigned to the sediments we are trying to date.

In summary, the geophysicist, the geologist and the palynologist, and their associated sciences, each contribute to establishing the history of the sedimentary core, its hidden secrets, the patterns of a changing climate and vegetation, magnetic flips, different sedimentary conditions and human activities.

By **Dr McEwen Mason**

(written for the Friends of the Arboretum newsletter)

In the next issue...

There are other uses for pollen (some or all of these will make up the fourth article in the 2026 winter edition), including:

- authentication of paintings by old masters
- analysis of the pollen content of drugs to establish their authenticity (eg Viagra)
- locating hydrocarbon deposits for the oil industry
- establishing how ancient societies used plants
- stratigraphic studies linking stratigraphic sequences across widely distributed areas.

News from STEP - Southern Tablelands Ecosystems Park, Forest 20

Greetings all

The main focus in STEP for the summer has been getting water into the ground, especially around the younger plants which have been suffering from the incessant dry, hot and windy conditions. Luckily our STEP team of volunteers have been enthusiastic carters of water. This was aided by Ryan and Elliot helping out with the Arboretum's 2000 litres water tanker.

With this weekly effort, STEP was able to limit the damage to a few plants and patches.

But all that is a thing of the past as with the recent good soaking rain, the plants at STEP, and our volunteers, are looking refreshed. The whole place has been transformed.

With the ground moist, we are now making an effort with mulching and weeding.

One issue that has recently come to light is that the irrigation tubing that was wrapped around each tree when planted (but never actually connected to the Arboretum's watering system) is, in some cases, starting to restrict the trees. So a task for the coming months will be to locate and remove all these irrigation tubes.

A very pleasing thing has been the constant flow of visitors to STEP over the summer months. And with a new picnic table close to the Entrance, we now have 4 locations for people to sit and rest and picnic: The Clearing, The She-oak Nook and the Kurrajong Rock Rest make up the other dedicated spots, although there are plenty of other rocks along our paths for just this task.

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Fungi and frog spawn in STEP

News from STEP - Southern Tablelands Ecosystems Park, Forest 20

As always, STEP is a draw-card for groups wishing to immerse themselves and learn about the hundreds of plants we now have in Forest 20. The Molonglo Conservation Group did just that for an International Women's Day event (photo right), and the Australian Native Plant Society DAGS in this past week.

STEP was delighted that Mike Woolley was able to come down to our morning tea recently and speak to us about the Friends organisation and what the Friends volunteers have been up to. This is part of an exercise of getting a closer link between STEP and all the other volunteer groups across the Arboretum. In time it might mean that suitable joint activities occur. One such joint task, down the track, might be the refreshing of the Bush Tucker Garden, parts of which need large-scale refurbishment.

It is now approaching planting time. We can anticipate that, as well as our usual jobs, as a task for the period ahead.

In this regard we would welcome any new prospective volunteers to our Thursday morning working bees, starting around 8.30 am and going until 11.00 am. We do guarantee a scrumptious shared morning tea!

Bill Handke, STEP President

▲ A cute pic from a Friends Working Bee- we are in the reflection on Fran's glasses!

Harvest Group & Discovery Kitchen Garden - Update

The Discovery Garden is looking fabulous with the warm weather and rain. We are harvesting some tomatoes, fresh herbs, eggplant, beans and chillis at present.

The 2026 fig harvest got off to a slow start, and we picked our first crop on Sunday 22 February. Due to a smaller harvest with a very dry summer, we decided not to have fresh fig stalls this year.

To date we have picked 98.6 kilos of figs, most of these have been processed by a small band of dedicated cooks.

Our first Harvest Stall was on Saturday 14 March, from 10am to 2pm, a very busy day at the Arboretum with many people visiting. We were able to sell 21 kilos of fresh figs, many varieties of preserved figs, fresh herbs, preserved tomatoes, as well as dried lavender, seeds and plants from the Discovery Garden. Some of our produce was bought by a person who was taking it back to the USA. The total amount raised was $2445.

Our monthly walks have been attended by a regular small bunch of people who are eager to explore different parts of the Arboretum. Carolyn leads these walks and they have been a fabulous way to get to know each other better as well as explore all corners of the Arboretum.

I would like to thank all the fantastic volunteers who help to pick figs, process them, assist with setting up, selling at the Harvest Stalls and giving moral support.

I would especially like to thank Carolyn Thomas who has been there as a huge support to me.

Our Harvest Stalls for the remainder of the year are 2 May, 11 July, 19 September, 5 December.

Rosy Pate
Harvest Group Coordinator

Warm Trees - Update

Warm Trees is not partnering with an embassy this year. Instead we have decided on a broad ongoing theme of "Getting to Know Your Arboretum". This theme allows us to explore the forests of the Arboretum and also the gardens, the birds and animals and the insects that live in, or visit the forests and gardens.

As in previous years we are calling on Volunteers to knit and/or crochet scarves to be wrapped around some of the trees in particular forests.

Making a Scarf

We have some guidelines for knitting/crocheting scarves so that each scarf is easy to install and has a long life with the event. Please make sure that you use acrylic yarn only. Keep in mind that these scarves are going to be wrapped around trees, out in all weathers, machine washed at the end of each year and reused – so acrylic works best.

Please use garter stitch, that is, knitting every row – stocking stitch tends to curl and makes the scarves unusable for wrapping. If crocheting, please use doubles or trebles to create a closely made fabric that is not too stretchy. Our preference is for 8 ply yarn.

The size should be one metre to 1.2 metres long and 25 cm wide. This equates to 50- 55 stitches for width and 360 rows for 1 metre length with 8 ply yarn using size 4mm needles. The tension needs to be consistent and firm. Please do not make any scarves longer than 1.5metres or 30cm wide as these are too difficult to wrap around the tree trunks and quickly lose their shape.

Scarf Colours

This year there will not be a specific colour focus for the scarves, so you are free to knit or crochet scarves in one or more colours of your choice – the brighter the better. However in keeping with the forests we have chosen for 2026, scarves in yellow, orange, red, white and green would be appreciated as well as in the colours of the Friends logo.

And if you want a challenge we have created a scarf pattern for the Friends Logo. Contact us on the email below if you would like a copy of the pattern.

Bringing in Your Scarves

You can drop your scarves to the Information Desk in the Visitors Centre at the Arboretum during business hours. If this is not possible, they can be posted to PO Box 48, Campbell ACT 2612; or else send an email to warmtrees.fnac@gmail.com to make a different arrangement.

Craft Workshops

These workshops will be a place for making the gabion wall display items, and for knitting & crocheting scarves.

We are hoping to hold these again in the Terrace Room from 9.30am- 12 noon on the following dates:

May 6, 13, 20, 27; June 3

Would you like to know more?

If you are interested in finding out more about Warm Trees and what we are planning this year, send us an email to:

warmtrees.fnac@gmail.com

What's new - The Curatoreum

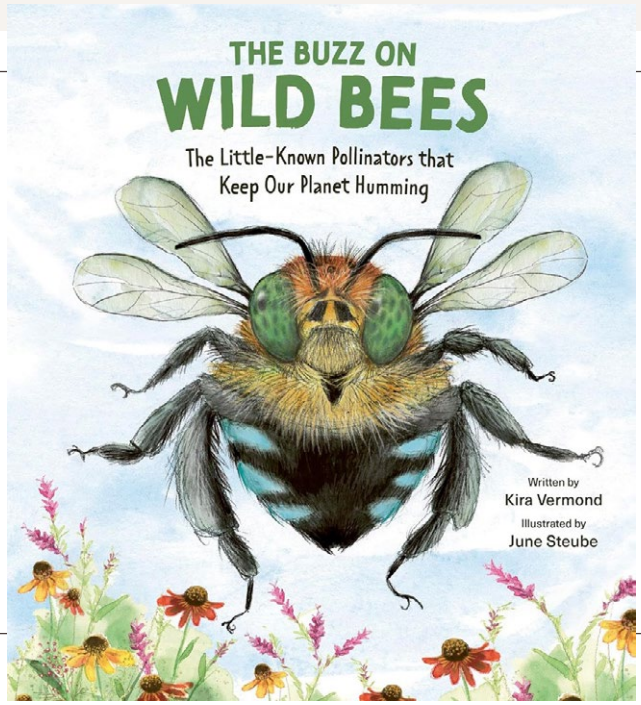
Autumn is a great time to look at your garden, ponder what worked and what maybe needs a different approach next spring. I've just moved to a new home so have a whole garden to plan! A great excuse to spend some time lazily paging through some gorgeous garden books.

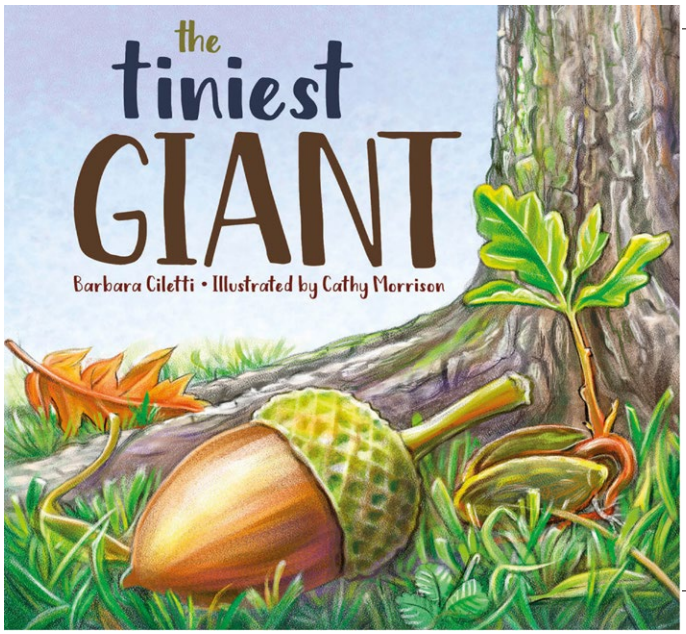
I've included some new titles that I'm excited about. I hope they bring some inspiration and joy to you and your young people.

Happy dreaming, **Abbey, Mel, Pinal & The Curatoreum team**

The Buzz on Wild Bees, by Kira Vermond and illustrated by June Steube $34.99

Did you know that wild solitary bees make up about 90 percent of the world's bee population? Aimed at readers aged 7 to 10, this introduction to wild bees describes their life cycles, habitats, and behaviours some of which are weirder than others! It explains the importance of wild solitary bees to many ecosystems, the challenges these bees face, and the things we can do to be part of the solution. Through fun facts, plenty of word play and vibrant, detailed illustrations, this book invites readers to celebrate and protect all the world's bees.

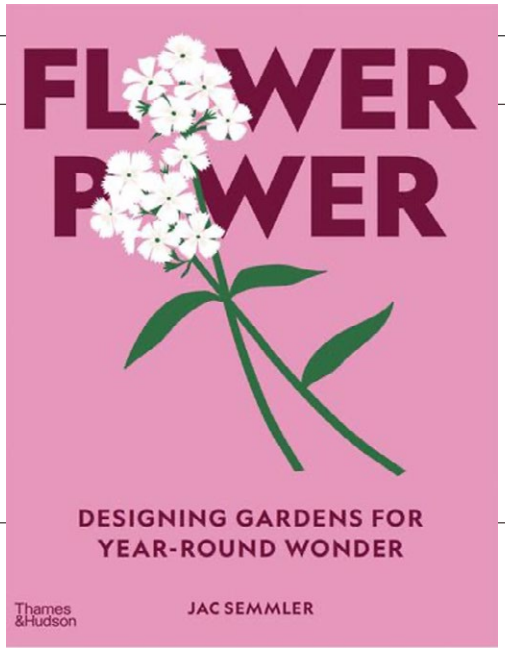




The Tiniest Giant, by Barbara Ciletti and Illustrated by Cathy Morrison $22.99

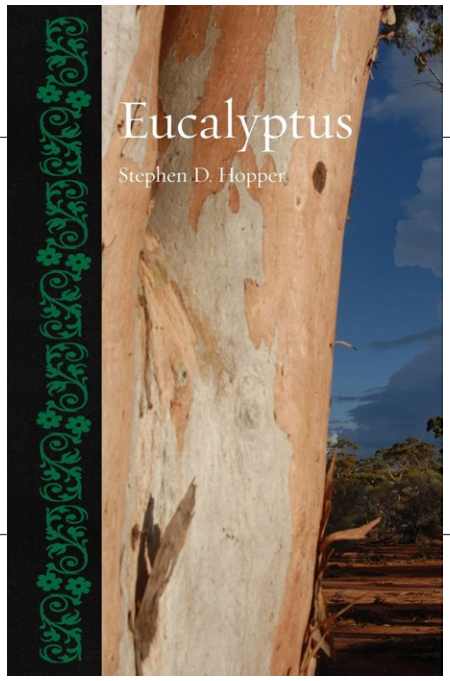
The Tiniest Giant brings the magic of nature to toddlers and preschoolers, following the journey of a tiny acorn as it transforms into a mighty oak. This board book uses simplified text and gentle storytelling to focus on themes of growth, potential, and the interconnectedness of all living things. Through captivating illustrations, young readers will discover how even the smallest members of nature can make a big impact on an ecosystem, while being encouraged to see their own potential for greatness.

What's new - The Curatoreum



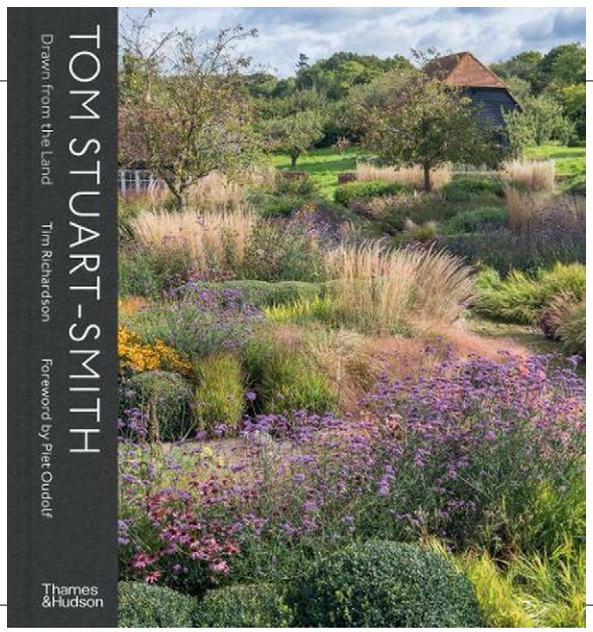
FLOWER POWER, by Jac Semmler $85.00

The follow up to SUPER BLOOM, FLOWER POWER is a bold and transformative guide that will change the way you think about garden design forever. Develop an understanding of the core creative elements of garden design to create plant-driven gardens of beauty that are truly your own. With a seasonal calendar of care, practical how-tos and innovative graphic guides that explore methods for composition and layout, this book lights the way for gardens that flourish, change and captivate- all year round.



Eucalyptus, by Stephen D. Hopper $39.99

Eucalypts, have shaped art, science and landscapes worldwide. With around nine hundred species these trees inspire awe and curiosity. Their hardwood has driven industries, sparked protests and even toppled governments. Their aromatic leaves hold healing properties yet fuel devastating wildfires. Featuring stunning photographs from fifty years of fieldwork, this is the first comprehensive review of Aboriginal eucalypt wisdom, paired with cutting-edge scientific discoveries.



Tom Stuart-Smith: Drawn from the Land, by Tim Richardson $100

Known for contrasting built forms with naturalistic planting, leading landscape architect, Tom Stuart-Smith has designed gardens, parks and landscapes internationally. This book showcases twenty-four of his gardens, each accompanied by an overview drawing, spectacular photography, and text by leading garden writer Tim Richardson. Through four essays by the designer, learn about his inspirations and methods, while also marvelling at the beauty of his designs.

Friends Council Members

Chair:	Mike Woolley
Deputy Chair:	Fran Hinton
Treasurer:	Lynley Rees
Secretary:	
Publications Officer:	Nicole Pietrucha
STEP representative:	Jude Smith
NBPCA representative:	Sandra Corrigan
Members:	Alison Purvis
	Barry Langshaw
	Carolyn Thomas
	Marelle Rawson
	Mark Lodder

Donations and Sponsorship Manager:

Trish Keller OAM (not a Council position)

PEEK-A-BLUE, friendly Blue-tongue Lizard near the Admin Office

We ask all Friends to check your membership card for your renewal/expiry date!

And if you haven't joined already, then the time is right to become a Friend!

Renew or join now

Thank you to all our Sponsors and Contributors

If you have ideas for articles, or items that might be of interest to the Friends such as stories or photos from the Arboretum or further afield, please contact me Nicole Pietrucha on: pietruchanac1@gmail.com

Many thanks to the people who have contributed articles and photos for this and previous issues of the Newsletter, and given generously of your time to write, read and proofread. I could not do it without your help.