



Householders' Options to Protect the Environment Inc.

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ABN 48 036 173 161

HOPE E-news Bulletin 2018 #04 --- April 2018

The following items have been gathered from various e: newsletters received by HOPE in recent times; and/or prepared specifically by HOPE members and supporters. If you have any news to contribute, please forward to office@hopeaustralia.org.au . Deadline for articles is 15th day of the month.

Editorial

Good morning folks,

Did you know that HOPE is managed entirely by volunteers! That's right! we rely on the 'time and talents' of members and supporters throughout Australia to keep the machinery of HOPE going.

So, if you are willing to help share the workload, please see the Volunteers Needed item at the bottom of this page.

Meanwhile, please enjoy reading the varied articles we have on offer this month.

Regards,

Frank Ondrus, Office Manager – HOPE Inc., ph 07 4639 2135

2018 National/International Events Calendar

April

- 18 [World Heritage Day](#)
- 18-20May [National Trust Heritage Festival](#)
- 22 [Earth Day](#)

May

- 6-12 [International Composting Awareness Week](#)
- 8-10 [OZWater'18](#)
- 10-18 [World Parks Week](#)
- 12 [World Migratory Bird Day](#)
- 21-27 [National Volunteer Week](#)
- 22 [International Day for Biological Diversity](#)
- 22 **HOPE Community Forum: "How restoring soil balance can help restore our environment" by Colin Johnson, EarthLife, Toowoomba**
- 23 [World Turtle Day](#)
- 26 [National Sorry Day](#)
- 27-3June [National Reconciliation Week](#)

Volunteers needed

More active volunteers – both local and remote (i.e. online) – are required to help us maintain our level of activity. Volunteers are needed to help with projects, events and display activities, as well as general admin duties and media/publications work. We invite members and supporters to step up and volunteer some time and talents to help share the workload. Current vacancies include: Researchers; Media Officers; Publications Team members; and Newsletter Editor

Please contact the office on 07 4639 2135 or email office@hopeaustralia.org.au to offer your assistance.

A fair portion of the above work would ideally be done by locals (i.e. in the Toowoomba area) because the HOPE office is in Toowoomba. However, quite a bit of the literature review, research, media and publications activity can be done via email. If you have a little bit of time to help us in any way, then contact the HOPE office on email office@hopeaustralia.org.au or phone (07) 4639 2135.

HOPE News --- April 2018

Good morning,

The month of March rolled along quite quickly with lots of meetings (both internal and external); preparation and submission of 7 grant applications; a trip to Brisbane to collect 2 lots of literature for our upcoming information displays; submission to Qld Government on Vegetation Management Bill; Special General Meeting to ratify corrections to Constitution; and a field trip on the use and application of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (i.e. drones). A special thanks to member Andrew Nicholson for preparing and delivering workshop material to a group of Family Day Care providers; and developing a short course on Sustainability for U3A Toowoomba.

Summary of March highlights:

- 01/03 Community Forum: "Important Honey Flora" presented by Mr Glen Tucker of Southern Beekeepers Assn
- 06/03 Submission to Qld Govt re: Nature Conservation (Special Wildlife Reserves) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018. Thanks to Jacinta Saad for undertaking the review on our behalf.
- 06/03 Meeting to discuss proposal to establish new Natural Resource Management (NRM) body for South-West Queensland
- 07/03 Trip to Brisbane to collect information display literature
- 08/03 Submission of grant applications for:
- New computer and tv monitor – to Gambling Community Benefit Fund (Qld)
 - "Creating Wildlife Friendly Properties and Landscape Connectivity" workshops – to Toowoomba Regional Council (TRC), Ergon Energy and Nexus
 - "Using Drones to Survey Landscapes" – to TRC and Nexus
 - "Going Solar – On/Off Grid with Battery Storage" information sessions – to Climate Action Network Australia (CANA)
- 14/03 Our 'project' brief to Central Queensland University (CQU) Digital Media department was unsuccessful
- 17/03 Andrew Nicholson delivered a workshop on Sustainability to a group of Family Day Care providers
- 19/03 Submission to Places You Love Alliance "Better laws for a better planet: a symposium on the future of Australia's environment laws"
- 21/03 Issued nationally a promotional media release on HOPE
- 21/03 Endorsed "open letter to federal parliamentarians" re Electoral Legislation Amendment (Electoral Funding and Disclosure Reform) Bill 2017, the Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Bill 2017 and the National Security Legislation Amendment (Espionage and Foreign Interference) Bill 2017.
- 24/03 Special General Meeting to ratify constitution corrections.
- 27/03 Attended field day – Information on, and demonstration of, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)
- 29/03 Attended workshop on "achievements in NRM over the past 15 years"

April is looking somewhat quieter for us with invitations to attend 2 external meetings in Toowoomba; and the commencement of HOPE's "What is Sustainable Development?" course for U3A Toowoomba. A huge thanks to Andrew for developing the course material and volunteering to facilitate the course, which will run for 10 weeks.

Summary of April highlights:

- 05/04 Postponement of community forum due to unavailability of guest speaker
- 11/04 Invitation to attend Toowoomba Regional Council (TRC) workshop on Green Infrastructure
- 17/04 Invitation to attend Environmental Education Expo

On a personal note, congratulations to Anjan and Kabari on the birth of their second child, daughter Aloka; and to Jihau and Chong You on the birth of their first child, son Kevin. We wish both families well.

Regards,

Frank Ondrus, Office Manager – HOPE Inc., ph 07 4639 2135, email: office@hopeaustralia.org.au

Feature Articles

POLLUTION AND EMISSIONS: EFFECTS AND ISSUES

An opinion piece by Alessio Claudi, HOPE volunteer (Qld)

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

Industrial pollution has been a crucial issue and theme of debate for at least thirty years. Many policies have been prepared and these often lead to the creation of agreements that, considering the continuous worsening of the global environmental condition, have had limited effect. Industrial pollution and the strategies to limit it have a strong link to globalisation and free-trade. The two main positions in this regard are:

PRO-GLOBALISATION

Progress and new technologies, which are an integral part of free-trade and globalisation, will lead to more eco-friendly production processes.

AGAINST GLOBALISATION

Market forces rule the world and our relationship with nature so, basically, capitalism and environmental safeguard are diametrically opposed, and production processes must be changed.

However, like most things in life, it is not 'black and white'. There is a truth in both propositions: it is true that there has been, and there will be indeed be, an increase of eco-friendly industrial processes. But for now, pollution is increasing due to the growth in production, and technological advancement to limit it does not match this increment yet.

Environment is seen as a commodity which is exploited to maximise gains. A change of mentality and a focus of sustainable production is needed in order to reduce industrial emissions and to help the preservation of the environment.

EMISSIONS AND DERIVED ISSUES

The emissions derived by the transport of goods and people represent a major contributor to pollution. Especially in the last two decades, transport of all types increased due to numerous factors such as a more accessible price for travel. In regard to goods transport, trade worldwide has been booming. This is due to the delocalisation of production and the increasing demand of goods from developing countries and countries, like India and China, which are experiencing very fast growth.

On the local scale, political policies do not incentivise the use of public transport and at the same time do not propose effective bonuses for hybrid and electric cars, which if enacted on large scale would have great benefits in a relatively short period of time, considering that, especially in the Australian case, the majority of people live in the city.

WORSENING OF AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH RELATED PROBLEMS

Emission and pollution are also responsible for the worsening of air quality and health related problems. The ones more closely related to the worsening in air quality are respiratory problems which are very widespread in developed countries, but also in large metropolises such as in China and South-east Asia in particular. This is due to a constant industrialisation and to controls that are often weak and deemed to be not as important as profit.

There are several agencies that are in charge of evaluating the quality of the air and that are studying the elements that are released in the air that are able to be linked to emissions and industrial production. However, often these agencies, that are either government or independent and act as consultant for the government at all levels, are not heard and their studies are often not taken into consideration.

Environment should be more central to the political agenda, and in this case Australia, due to its peculiar ecosystem, should be more aware of the key role played by the continuous monitoring of air quality and real actions to limit this issue.

GLOBAL EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION: IMPACT ON POPULATIONS AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

According to the European Environmental Agency, in Europe, from 1990 to 2014, the emissions caused by human activities have been decreasing, especially in the countries that are members of the European Union which committed to lowering their levels of emission through various treaties.

The factual evidence suggests that there is a reduction in pollution in the developed countries. However, it is hard to determine if that is due to the shift to less polluting industries, especially since it has to be noted that many companies of developed countries tend to move their production to countries with lax regulations in regard to emissions, which are usually developing countries

Moreover, several researches demonstrated that strict environmental regulations have been enacted in developed countries, so companies from those countries tend to shift their production abroad to avoid them. Overall, it can be said that developing countries are the ones more highly affected by shift of production.

Also, there is the phenomenon of cross border pollution which is basically the pollution that originates in one country, spreads to other countries creating major damages. Pollution can travel for hundreds of kilometres by means such as air and water.

In all cases, there are measures that each of us can adopt. When possible, to reduce pollution, it is better to buy locally and to limit the use of cars. Some effective and simple measures include carpooling with colleagues, walking to work or to school if possible, and adopting strategies that would not impact on the environment. Another very important measure is the continuous individual study of environment and its preservation, which should be paramount to the basic education of every citizen of the world.

For further reading:

Emissions of the main air pollutants in the world: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/main-anthropogenic-air-pollutant-emissions/assessment-3>.

Air Quality in Australia: <http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/air-quality>

THE IMPORTANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT OF THE WETLANDS

By Alessio Claudi, HOPE member QLD

WETLANDS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

The importance of Wetlands led to the creation of the Convention on Wetlands, called Ramsar Convention, an intergovernmental treaty that was adopted in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran. The Convention was enacted in 1975 and since then has provided a framework for responsible use and conservation of wetlands and their resources. In the following years, 90% of UN member states became contracting parties of this agreement.

Wetlands are a circumscribed environment but also a key player for the environment in general. This means that wetlands play a dual key role: firstly, they are an ecosystem that offers shelter to a large number of threatened and endangered species. It has to be noted that without them several species of birds, mammals and aquatic animals would disappear. Secondly, on a more global scale, wetlands are of crucial importance for the environment as whole. Wetlands are a natural barrier and regulator for floods, they partially absorb the water of nearby flooding rivers and are more effective than any possible man-made countermeasure for floods. So, the preservation of wetlands, which is way more cost effective than artificially building structures and devices to prevent floods, is advisable not only in environmental terms but also, economically.

Wetlands act as storm and wind buffer, as a study by *The Nature Conservancy* highlights. Moreover, they are an amazing filter for pollution and in a way, as *EarthShare* pointed out 'if trees are the lungs of the planet, then wetlands are its kidneys'. Wetlands, by acting like a filter, are able to limit and absorb particles of heavy metals and harmful components, contributing to better quality of air and water.

Due to the increasing sea levels that we are likely to experience in the next decades, the buffer role of wetlands will be as critical as never before. That is why projects in the US to create a mitigation bank have already been put in place.

Again, from the economic point of view, conservation and restoration of wetlands can offer direct employment that ranges from environmental experts to researchers, and also indirectly to the tourist and commercial sectors. For example, many species of fish, as well as plants such as reeds, and papyrus can be found in the wetlands. Activities such as bird watching and kayaking are activities that can be done while enjoying nature in a responsible way.

Overall, for a number of reasons wetlands are very important and have to be preserved to ensure that we do not lose an important part of our ecosystem and environment.

WETLANDS IN AUSTRALIA

In Australia, there are hundreds of wetlands of key importance, both here and internationally. To map the various wetlands, the Australian government has created a wetland database accessible to everyone - <http://www.environment.gov.au/wetlands> .

Especially in Australia, wetlands are threatened by detrimental land use; and urban planning that would limit in the future, the extent of wetlands which are already endangered. Wetlands are the home of several species of animals and plant that can be found only in Australia. Looking after Australian wetlands is paramount to preserving a fragile part of the ecosystem.

An example of an innovative project to preserve the wetlands is the Adelaide Botanical Gardens (ABG).

Adelaide has been a pioneer of sustainable urban design, starting with the Salisbury Wetlands in the 1970s. The ABG are placed in the urban context of South Australia's capital, and the new wetland project it is aimed to combine well with the refined design of the Gardens.

The ABG have a wetland project that would cost \$10 million and would cover 2.6 hectares. Adelaide has a peculiar environment - with five seasonal creeks which in winter, channel water from the hills through the central metropolitan plains.

'After establishment, the wetland is anticipated to supply an annual capacity of 100 megalitres (equivalent to 40 Olympic swimming pools)'. In this wetland, the water would be naturally and mechanically treated, the system will be prepared by experts to ensure a high level of quality.

The ABG wetlands will also be an industry educational facility; for example, the project will involve research in collaboration with the Adelaide University in regard to mosquitos in wetlands.

Adelaide's project on wetlands highlights the possibilities and how important wetlands are. Hopefully, the ABG project would be a trailblazer for many more projects around Australia.

For further information, visit: <https://www.ramsar.org/> and <http://www.earthshare.org/2015/04/wetlands.html> (Article in regard to Adelaide Botanical Gardens: <http://aasarchitecture.com/2017/11/adelaide-botanical-gardens-wetland-taylor-cullity-lethlean.html>)

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World News



The Alliance of Leading Environmental Researchers & Thinkers (ALERT) <http://alert-conservation.org/> strives to promote research on environmental issues and its dissemination around globe, while encouraging the communication between environmental researchers and other industry leaders. In doing so,

ALERT regularly publishes articles that are worth a read. Here is a summary of the latest concerns about the Coiba National Park, Panama. Please visit ALERT website for the full article.

Coiba National Park in Panama's Pacific Coast will be soon exposed to a development plan that will likely harm severely both its terrestrial and marine protected areas. Fears of over-fishing and an aggressive development plan are the reasons why the UN has declared this World Heritage to be in danger. The debate now revolves around how to balance the economic value of a protected area with its conservation. In other words, how to estimate the appropriate degree of industrialisation before it can potentially make an environmental impact on the area. Privatizing public national parks is always under public scrutiny. For example, the recent privatization policies of public national parks by the Trump administration have caused public unrest. Thus, strengthening public-private partnerships (PPP) is proposed as a reconciliation measure.

National News

Review of RSPCA resources

By Andrea Alvarez, HOPE volunteer (Qld)



The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

(RSPCA) produces a wide array of articles on topics that are of increasing interest to the general public. Below is a summary of them. For a full version of the articles, please click on the following link: <http://kb.rspca.org.au/> .

(1) The article “What is RSPCA’s vision for sustainable farm animal production?” discusses the effects of large-scale livestock production on animal welfare. There are numerous factors that can compromise animal welfare. For example, stress or pain experienced during intensive confinement or invasive procedure, and antibiotics and hormones used for various purposes. Whether breeding is for productivity or robustness also makes a difference in terms of animal welfare outcomes, not to mention livestock feed practices and scarcity. In its role as an advocate for a sustainable livestock system, the RSPCA urges the Government to take a leading role in reconciling food production with animal welfare, water and resource management, and environmental and social responsibility.

(2) The RSPCA article “What should I feed my backyard chickens?” provides some guidance about how to achieve a healthy poultry diet leading to a higher performance. To begin with, a good quality poultry pellet forms the baseline of a balanced diet. Grain (e.g. wheat), fresh fruit (e.g. banana), vegetables (e.g. spinach) and, occasionally, table foods (e.g. rice, beans, bread) are to be added to the layer pellets. Chickens that lay a large number of eggs can be supplemented with eggshell powder as a high source of calcium. It is important to avoid rancid food or food high in fat or salt – in particular, rhubarb, avocado, chocolate, onion, garlic, citrus fruits and lawn mower clippings. Also, feeding chickens should be made in groups of two or greater, and special attention should be put to the weaker or younger birds. For optimal poultry farming, clear access to clean water as well as to earthworms and burrowing insects in compost, and garden plants, is required. Concerns in feeding behaviour, appetite or safety should be reported to a veterinarian.

(3) In “How can I reduce or prevent my cat from hunting prey?”, the RSPCA discusses the importance of cat containment indoors for the conservation of endangered and threatened prey species. Although cats generally adapt easily to being confined at home, feeding them raw foods can mitigate their hunting instincts. For further information on acceptable raw foods, it is preferred to contact a veterinarian. On no account should cats be punished if caught carrying a prey animal though. If the animal is dead, the carcass should be removed. If it is alive, it should be retrieved and taken to a veterinarian as quickly as possible for assessment. A specially designed ‘cat bib’ and colourful ‘scrunchy’ worn around the neck have been proved to be effective deterrent to hunting. Other reasons why the RSPCA recommends cat confinement include the possibility of cats getting injuries or diseases, and disturbing neighbours.

(4 & 5) The articles “What garden dangers must I protect my pet from?” and “What household dangers must I protect my pet from?” revolve around the most common garden and household dangers to pets. Whenever possible, RSPCA recommends the use of alternative products. Always seek veterinary treatment as soon as the first symptoms are noticed in pets, as some poisons are deadly.

Rat and mouse baits are the most common cause of pet poisonings due to their content in warfarin or the like. Their attractiveness properties serve the purpose for pets as well. As prevention measures, the baits can be substituted with other pest control methods, or else located in hard to reach places. As with rodent baits, snail and slug baits are another form of pet poisoning. Their attractiveness to dogs lies in their food content, not to mention their resemblance to dog food. Ingesting snail baits can cause twitches, anxiety and increased heart and breathing rates at first. These symptoms can transform into tremors and convulsions, and, ultimately, permanent brain damage or even dead.

Some plants are toxic to pets. These include some lily varieties (e.g. Easter lily), Castor Beans and Oils, *Brunfelsia bonodora* cultivars, among others. The fruit stones of some plants or trees can also lead to serious (and deadly) intestinal obstructions. Although generally unavailable for commercial use in Australia, Cocoa Mulch may be sold to gardeners by chocolate manufacturers as a waste product. The chocolate scent is highly attractive to pets as food. Unfortunately, the “Theobromine” content may present high levels of toxicity in dogs and cats, depending on the type of chocolate and the dose consumed. Symptoms may vary from vomiting and diarrhoea to tremors and increased heart rates. Furthermore, the mould developed as the mulch decomposes can also pose further risks of toxicity. Likewise, fertiliser products can have a serious impact on pets. Because of the varying amounts of chemical compounds and, sometimes, minerals and other additives, the symptoms

and degree of seriousness when ingested also vary. Certain fertilisers may contain insecticides, or bacterial or fungal toxins, leading to gastrointestinal irritation, ulceration or even blockage.

Some humane medications are toxic to animals. Thus, pet owners should be aware of the importance of the correct use of veterinary drugs by reading product labels or seeking veterinary advice. For example, some pet medications may work for a type of animal species but have deadly reactions in another. Some foodstuffs may also be toxic to animals. These include onion and garlic by-products, tomatoes, avocado, caffeinated products, and macadamia nuts. Sugary products and, specifically chocolate and artificial sweeteners, can lead to metabolic diseases, such as liver failure and hypoglycaemia. The splinters in cooked bones may cause gastrointestinal obstructions. Other potentially fatal household items include antifreeze and pieces of string (i.e. dental floss).

Queensland News



Climate for Change - <http://www.climateforchange.org.au/>

We're coming to Queensland!

Thanks to the generosity of our supporters and wider community, Climate for Change is expanding interstate! In our 2017 Crowdfunding campaign, we committed to take our Climate Conversations to new places. We have chosen Queensland as our next focus.

There is an air of excitement in Queensland with support rallying around the demand for stronger climate action. Our analysis revealed Brisbane as the place where our model could best strengthen the impact of the climate movement. Our work will complement this momentum, by supporting more people to have effective conversations about climate change.

What does Climate for Change do?

Our mission is to create the social climate in Australia for effective action on climate change.

How does it work?

We use 'Tupperware Party'-style events as a way of engaging everyday people in a meaningful conversation on climate change and the most effective ways for them to take action.

What does this look like?

Our trained volunteer facilitators recruit volunteer hosts. Hosts invite 10 friends over to their home for a meal, during which our facilitator presents some information on climate change. Afterward, the group has a discussion around what needs to be done to address climate change and how they can most effectively take action.

Crucially, each Climate Conversation aims to recruit two new hosts - this built in exponential growth ensuring we reach more and more people every month.

What is Climate for Change doing in Brisbane?

We are currently recruiting a team of volunteer facilitators who will become our pioneer group in Brisbane. We will train this group to run C4C Climate Conversations and support them through their facilitator journey. In turn, they will inspire hundreds of people in local communities to stand up on climate change and move society and our leaders to action.

If you know someone with the with passion, commitment and drive to make a big difference to the way Australia responds to climate change, please direct them towards our advertisement: <http://www.ethicaljobs.com.au/Members/C4C/climate-change-facilitator-voluntary-1> .

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An advertisement for IT services. On the left, a green square contains a white icon of a computer monitor with a circuit board pattern, and the text "Computer Troubleshooters" below it. On the right, a white rectangular box with a green border contains the text "100% Guaranteed IT Services" in large, bold letters, with "CTSTOOWOOMBA.COM.AU" and "(07) 4613 1287" in smaller text below.

Resources

Are you looking for Australian Government publications on the environment?
If the answer is yes, then visit <http://www.environment.gov.au/about-us/publications> .

Website Summaries

By Rebecca Roberts, HOPE admin volunteer (Qld)



Future Earth (<http://futureearth.org>)

Future Earth brings together research, innovation and collaboration from people and professionals around the world committed to environment and sustainability. It has easy access to the latest news, blogs, events, research, products and ways to be involved in research and sustainability on a local and global scale. Future earth has a free online platform for those that wish to communicate with others via public or private community groups, share reports and documents, follow event calendars, track job opportunities and many more. With 20 Global research Projects, a focus on early career professionals (with travel grants), many different research initiatives and funding and contacts all around the globe, this website is a must for anyone seeking scientific based research, news and connections.



Climate and Health alliance (<http://www.caha.org.au>)

The Climate and Health Alliance is an Australian based organisation consisting mainly of health care professionals and stakeholders. The alliance works together to advocate and promote awareness of the effect of climate change and ecological degradation on human health. CAHA works with professionals from all over the health sector including nurses, doctors, psychologists etc, as well as those involved in research and academic institutions. CAHA is a website to find out more about the very real effects the changing environment will have on our bodies and minds. It promotes news, resources, projects and campaigns and is a must for any health care professional or individual needing information relating to human health and the changing climate.



Eco-Business (<http://www.eco-business.com>)

Eco-Business is a global website geared towards the business end of environment and sustainability. With news such as 'rebuilding cities after floods, how climate change will affect local tourism and the aesthetics of wind farms', this leans towards an industrial economy-based view of environmental issues. A great resource for those interested in issues ranging from sustainable engineering and rebuilding, to the top 10 sustainable business stories. There are many different and interesting news pieces to inspire hope in modern technology as a tool to moderate climate change, as well as pieces creating awareness of the effects of unsustainable business practices and what we can do about it. This website may be especially helpful to those involved or interested in sustainability on a global industrial and economical scale but is also a good way to stay in touch with the hands-on changes happening around the industrial world.

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