THE ANCIENT ART OF THE ‘COOL BURN’

A millennia-old conservation method has its place in today’s world
From the Editor

NO PIDding REDUCTION A NICE SURPRISE

Never one to knock back a good deal, I have to hand our Private Irrigation District planners another accolade for a further cut in the annual charge for this invaluable service. Despite that horrendous month of February and other days, my own supply never skipped a beat—in line with Chairman Geoff Sharrock’s information that an even distribution of water was delivered to all members; certainly, at peak times (my verandah registered 48 degrees in the shade during the February blast), it was necessary to rotate the flow through various sectors so all members got a share. So huzza to the PID Board for the reduction to $425 a share—further cut to $50 a share if full payment is made by July 31 this year.

Normally this issue would have incorporated details of the Singleton Council re-examination of the contentious standoff over Wallaby Scrub Road and associated areas; full details in the July issue of your own regional answer to the News of the World.

In closing what you’ll be relieved to hear is a shorter version of the Sermon from the Mountebank, I would like to emphasise the despair you can imagine erupted, engulfing our community, from Rio Tinto’s latest information about their Saddle Ridge plans. Bear in mind that 14 years ago, a Ministerial Deed of Agreement was signed affording Saddle Ridge and Wallaby Scrub Road full protection. The aim was to protect Bulga from further, unwarranted mining expansion.

Enough said about ministers and miners.

(Tom Jackson)

What is the ‘PID’?

The Broke Fordwich Private Irrigation District (PID) pipeline is a community initiated, funded and constructed irrigation water distribution system serving 242 vineyards, olive groves, dairy & grazing properties and tourism facilities in the Broke, Fordwich, Bulga & Milbrodale districts of the Lower Hunter Valley. As a result of enormous community resolve the Broke Fordwich PID was established to deliver water from the Hunter River to members of the Private Irrigation District. The members own the pipeline. Each member committed funds to conduct an initial feasibility study. The project was then financed through a loan from the Commonwealth Bank. This loan is repaid from the annual Water Charges charged to the user.

The project has had a very positive effect in the region influencing the quality and quantity of grapes grown, the carrying capacity of grazing land and the production of crops such as olives and fodder. It has also had a positive effect on employment in the region and has also been a great boost for the tourism industry.

The PID was proclaimed by the Governor of NSW on 16th August and published in the NSW Government Gazette of 18th August 2000.

This underground pipeline, completed in 2001, was designed, constructed and operational in 30 weeks. It is 86km of polyethylene and modified PVC pressure pipe ranging in size from 50mm to 450mm.

There are 3 pumping stations and a river off-take housing a total of 17 pumps. The pumps and service meters are controlled by a remote SCADA/telemetry system. Annual water delivery is 3,000 mega litres to an area of 200km².

The project was established under the Private Irrigation Districts Act 1973 (now the Water Management Act 2000) and is operated scheme under this legislation. The pipeline effectively drought proofs the vineyards of the Broke Fordwich district.

The Broke Fordwich PID system will be shut down on the 28th June 2017 for a period of annual maintenance and to take the end of year meter readings.

The operations team expecty to resume pumping during the first week of July. Any water drawn from July onward will be counted against the 2017-2018 allocations.

The Annual Charge is $50 per Unit of Annual Allocation. For the period 1st July 2015 to 30th June 2016 the Office of Water has determined that 1 megalitre of water as 1 Unit of Allocation.

The Water charge 2015–2016 is in two tiers:
- 0–50% of Annual Allocation $0.00 per megalitre
- 50%–100% of Annual Allocation $250.00 per megalitre
- 100%+ of Annual Allocation $750.00 per megalitre.
Local Bulga resident, Roy Palmer instigated a ‘Cool Burn’ in McNamara Park last week.

The Cool Burn was conducted under the guidance of Dennis (Den) Barber, a descendant of the Wiradjuri people from Mudgee (NSW), Aboriginal Co-Management Officer for NPWS and Blue Mountains Fire Sticks Holder and Coordinator.

Indigenous (Aboriginal) Cultural Burning practices have been identified as a major influence in ‘shaping’ the Country that many European observers described upon their arrival in Australia.

The Firesticks project uses the term ‘cultural burning’ to describe burning practices developed by Aboriginal people to enhance the health of the land and its people.

“For thousands of years, Aboriginal people have used fire to preserve and manage the landscape.”

Cultural burning can include burning for the health of particular plants, animals and country. It may involve patch burning to create different fire intervals or used specifically for fuel and hazard reduction purposes. Fire may be used to gain better access to country, to clean up important pathways, control invasive weeds or to maintain cultural responsibilities.

Essentially, cultural burning involves applying fire to the bush in a controlled and methodical approach where the fire acts like water in trickling through the country. It moves slow and ‘cool’ and burns in a circular pattern away from single ignition points.

A cool fire preserves the canopy of trees that provide shade, fruit, flowers, and seeds. During the fire the insects and other small animals can crawl up the trees to safety, while ants and snakes can retreat down into their nests.

Flame height is maintained at ground level and the canopy of native shrub and trees remain unaffected by the relatively low heat of such fire.

In contrast Hazard reduction burns are generally performed as large-scale operations that involve lighting up long lines of fire ignited by drip torches that create a virtual wave of heat that roars through the bush. These burns are designed to reduce as much available fuel as possible to protect life and property from wildfire.

However, hazard reduction burns are not always conducive with the ecological values of the bushland.

Continued next page
Koori Country Firesticks Aboriginal Corporation (KCFSAC) is a not for profit organisation that aims to revive traditional aboriginal cultural practices of burning Country as an alternative approach to hazard reduction techniques used by private and public landholders and managers.

KCFSAC primary objective is to care for Country (Our Mother Earth), regardless of tenure or ownership.

This knowledge has been passed onto KCFSAC by Aboriginal Cultural Elders and knowledge holders.

Whilst the Australian landscape is broad and extremely diverse, it is the underlying principles and methodologies of Aboriginal cultural burning that remain the same.

KCFSAC now passes on this knowledge to other Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people to help restore Country that has been impacted by wild fire, the absence of fire, and or infestation of exotic weeds.

Cultural burning also acts to reduce dangerous fuel loads that surround urban development and regional towns and properties’.

All of Country is important and needs to be cared for regardless of who ‘owns’ it or what it is used for. Cultural burning is key part of looking after Country that is in need of the right fire to reduce fuel loads from native bushland and modified landscapes.

Cultural burning has a role to play in the treatment of invasive weeds and encourages natural regeneration of native species. It can also be applied to help protect life and property as well as assisting land holders of agricultural land, public lands, tourism developments and holiday destinations or retreats.

Much of ‘Koori Country’ of South Eastern Australia is in desperate need of cultural burning. KCFSAC hopes to continue to perform cultural burns in this region and pass on this knowledge for other Aboriginal groups to develop their own programs.

The KCFSAC currently operates in the Hawkesbury and Hunter Regions of New South Wales. Our members and workshop participants mainly come from Sydney, Newcastle, Mudgee, Bathurst, Goulburn and Nowra. These are the areas where they are currently considering holding future cultural burns, workshops and events.

The Broke Bulga Landcare Group in conjunction with Singleton Council, Rural Fire Services (RFS), NSW Department of Land Services and Koori Country Fire Sticks undertook the burn with the assistance of a Local Land Services grant.

About 1.5 ha of the reserve was burnt. Den Barber from Koori Country Firesticks praised Singleton Council for using this traditional method of caring for the land using fire.

The site will now be observed to study the effects of the cool burn over time, and the Landcare Group will complete planting of local native plants using a grant from Bulga Coal.

For more information contact: Phone: 0455 045 858 Email: firesticks@outlook.com.au
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Ralph Northey - Bulga Coal
Environment and Community Manager
T: 6570 2539  M: 0418 439 874
ralph.northey@glencore.com.au

Community complaints line
24 hours a day, 7 days a week
1800 332 693

You can also view our approvals, management plans and environmental monitoring data on the website.
Go to www.bulgacoal.com.au and click on the Publications tab on the menu.
Local Aboriginal Elders, Kevin Taggart and his sister Patricia Hansson, have been acquitted of the criminal charges they have been defending in relation to a peaceful protest that occurred in July 2016.

The pair have been found not guilty of two separate charges – resisting officer in execution of duty and not complying with police direction.

While a further charge of assault police officer in execution of duty against Mr Taggart was also thrown out of court.

The relieved siblings are pleased with the decision as “they have a right to protest and did nothing wrong”.

The case recommenced on Thursday after a prior adjournment and the decision was handed down on Friday afternoon.

When handing down his judgment local court magistrate Eckhold said he found it “remarkable” the police became involved.

At the time of the arrests Mr Taggart had been peacefully sitting in a small group protesting the destruction of his home land – Saddle Back Ridge and Warkworth Sands – when Police deemed it necessary to move them on because of Rio Tinto’s intention to blast.

Singleton Argus
THE SHADOW ECONOMY

The shadow economy is a large and unruly beast. Whether it’s a customer paying cash for a job, a business altering sales dockets, right through to the sale of illegal goods, or the sale of legal goods in an illegal fashion, it is all part of the shadow economy.

Paying less tax means that businesses engaged in the shadow economy can lower their prices and charges, making it more difficult for businesses doing the right thing to compete.

Paying cash wages means that employees don’t need to declare their wages. That can be a strong incentive to avoid working for those businesses that pay wages according to the regulations set out by the Australian Taxation Office.

Individuals and businesses operating outside legal avenues will not be counted in government statistics, and that means the statistics the government gathers will not be complete.

You might wonder if that is a significant problem. As the International Monetary Fund (IMF) points out, it means that government funding and initiatives may be based on incorrect data. That affects the way policy and programs are run.

The IMF points out that more tax evasion can lead to higher tax rates as governments attempt to balance the books.

Why is the Shadow Economy Growing?
The shadow economy is less likely to occur in countries with lower tax, less regulation and laws and a rule of law that is established.

Countries with higher taxes and social security payments and complex or poorly administered laws add to the cost of labour, and this can drive the shadow economy.

Countries with restrictions of who can enter the official labour market also have larger shadow economies.

What is being done?
The shadow economy (black economy, underground economy) is on the agenda for the Federal government. The 2017-18 budget includes measures that will be undertaken to gain control of tax evasion.

Below are the key points in the budget overview:

- Banning the technology that gives businesses the ability to falsify sales records and reduce their tax.
- Pursuing money generated by criminal activity.
- Reduce tax evasion by multinational companies, including banks and insurance companies, foreign partnerships and foreign trusts.
- Capital gains tax will be applied to all foreign owned property sales.
- Keeping a close eye on GST avoidance.
- Removing the ability to claim deductions for travel costs incurred from ownership of a residential investment property.
- Together, the government hopes these measures will target the shadow economy.

THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR IS FAST APPROACHING

End of financial year doesn’t just mean ensuring the books are in order, tax returns and planning for the new financial year ahead. Here is our small business checklist to get you through end of financial year.

Keep it Together!

Make sure your documents are organised, and keep a paper trail. Don’t save paperwork to the last minute, keeping your books in order routinely is the easiest way to stay on top of it. Ensuring your accountant receives detailed and accurate information will make certain they can provide the most optimal outcomes for your business.

Deductions

Make sure you understand what types of purchases you are able to claim as a deduction for your business and retain all receipts. Read more about what tax deductions you can claim.

Registered Agent

Doing your tax with an agent makes the task much simpler, however you need to make sure your agent is registered with the Tax Practitioners Board (TPB) as you will have no protection should you utilise an unregistered tax or BAS agent. Keeping in regular contact with your agent is also a good idea, as they will help you avoid dilemmas caused by changes in legislation or new tax obligations.

Superannuation

Ensure your business is meeting your SuperStream requirements or you might get a shock at tax time. Businesses with employees must make super contributions by the cut off dates or if you’re a sole trader, or in a partnership and have no employees, you’re not obliged to pay super. However you can decide to make self-contributions to your super fund to help you plan for the future.

Gains and losses

Your business might have property, equipment, furniture or items used within your business that can attract capital gains or losses at tax time. Capital gains and losses can commonly occur when you sell or give away an asset. If your home is a place of business, your business might have capital gains tax implications when you sell it. There are some exemptions from Capital Gains Taxes.

Review

Time to review your finances, check your financial position and assess your business performance. Set your business new financial targets and create a cash flow forecast to predict any shortfalls ensuring the longevity of your business through the next financial year. It might also mean that your business and marketing plans also require review to ensure you can meet the new targets or that your circumstances or net position has changed and you need to update your insurances.

For more information on essential tasks for the end of financial year, please visit the Australian Government’s online business resource.

SOURCE: Advance Cessnock City advancecessnock.com.au
**TEN FACTS ABOUT WINE**

Wine is a very old and complex drink with a long and fascinating history. It will take you years of study to really understand its intricacy and become a wine connoisseur. Today, it’s the occasion to sharpen your wine facts!

1. **Drinking wine can improve your sex life**

When drunk regularly wine can actually help you boost your sex drive. An Italian study showed that women who have 2 glasses of wine daily, enjoy physical pleasure much more intensely than those who don’t drink wine at all. A very good reason to start drinking wine, isn’t it?

2. **The world’s biggest red wine consumers are the Chinese but a really small country is rocking first place per capita basis**

The Chinese drank their way to a record 155 million 9-litre cases of red wine in 2013, thereby surpassing the French whose consumption decreased by 18 % to 150 million cases. The increasing popularity of red wine in China is largely due to the fact that red is considered to be a lucky color. This symbolic importance combined with the health improving virtues of the drink, encourage Chinese to grab a bottle from the supermarket shelf more and more often. 

A nod to our friends at cheers-wines.com growing very rapidly in the Chinese wine market!

Can you guess who the biggest wine consumers in the world are? Well, while Italy is world’s biggest wine producer, Italian are only #4 on our wine consumers list surpassed by France and Portugal.

When it comes to the biggest US wine consumers the leaders are: California, New York followed by Florida.

France still drink more wine (all categories) per capita than the Chinese with 53 liters per capita per year versus 1.9 in China.

3. **We have monks to thank for our wine**

Monastic orders such as the Cistercians and Benedictines preserved and innovated the art of winemaking during the Middle Ages. It is thanks to their research and indefatigable efforts we have such an elaborate winemaking technology today. One of the world’s most famous Champions Dom Pérignon was named after a monk. Dom Pierre Pérignon (1638-1715), an early advocate of organic wine-making, experimented with new methods, successfully improving the winemaking process. His practices and techniques are still used today.

4. **Not every wine improves your health**

Red wines are known to contain many beneficial antioxidants such as polyphenol and resveratrol that have cardio-protective effects and anti-cancer properties. Grape skin is especially rich in antioxidants. Since red wine is fermented together with its skin, it has more antioxidants than white wine which is processed without its skin. White wine may even slightly increase the risk of contracting cancer, especially of digestive tract, as some studies show. So, don’t drink more than 1 or 2 glasses of wine per day!

Check out more on our blog post: http://www.wine.me/wine-thats-makes-beautiful/

5. **Wine Names Usually Indicate Location or Grape Varieties**

Most European wines are named after their geographical origin. One very famous example would be the Bordeaux wine which is produced in the Bordeaux region of France. Bordeaux wines are made of Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Cabernet Franc, Petit Verdot, and to a much lesser extent Carmenerre and Malbec.

Non-European wines almost always have the name of the grape (aka the varietal) on the label - for instance Cabernet Sauvignon from California.

Now you know!

6. **The color of the wine tells you about its geographical origin**

One of the things that you can tell by looking at the color of the wine, is the region and climate where the grape vine is located. Darker shades of wine, namely the darkest reds and yellow whites come from warm climates. Lighter colors come from cooler climates and taste lighter and less lush.

7. **Women get drunk faster from wine because of their water to fat ratio**

Women usually tolerate less alcohol than men, but this has nothing to do with their body weight or size. If a woman and a man of the same size and build drank the same amount of wine, the woman would still show a higher blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This is because women have a higher fat content than men and fat does not absorb any alcohol. The intoxicant therefore spreads to less liquid, leading to a higher BAC.

8. **Wine was discovered about 6,000 years ago in the Middle East**

The earliest remnants of wine were discovered in Iran, dating back to the Neolithic period (8500-4000 B.C.). The oldest evidence of cultivated vines were found in Georgia, dating from 7000-5000 B.C. It is supposed that the drink originally fermented by mistake. Native yeasts accidentally came in contact with grapes stored in containers, turning the sugars in the grapes into alcohol. The art of winemaking was later refined by the Egyptians and spread throughout the Mediterranean by the Greek. The Romans made it popular all over Europe and the Spanish as well as other Europeans took their brew to the New World, Oceania and South Africa.

9. **There are folks that are afraid of wine**

Yup! Amazingly, there are people around the world who hate wine and there’s even a name for it, it is called “oenophobia”.

10. **Wine Doesn’t Make You Fat**

While beer makes that unaesthetic beer belly, wine does not affect your waistline at all. In fact recent studies showed that “women who routinely drank moderate amounts of alcohol, totaling about one drink per day, carried almost 10 pounds less body fat than women who did not drink at all”. Experts believe that the calories in alcohol are not metabolized in the same way as calories from carbohydrates, fats or protein. So if you are about to start a diet to lose weight, then you should consider having a glass of wine instead of chocolate pudding for dessert.

Source: Wiine.me

www.wiine.me
First met Joe Holyman in a bottle shop tucked away in one of the seedier corners of Sydney’s Kings Cross.

He was working as a rep for one of the wine distribution companies and I was restocking the fridges with beer.

He was waiting for his appointment with my boss, a decent, now departed, man called Geoffrey Crundall who took his reputation as an ogre making his bread from the crushed bones of wine reps a little too seriously.

I’d seen plenty of quaking young men steeling themselves before heading out the back to receive a high-volume bollocking from the other side of a shambolic pile of clutter that apparently had a desk under it.

But Joe was different.

No nervous sweating. No fidgeting. No request for one of the miniature bottles of whisky we stocked behind the counter for visitors such as these.

I learned that day not much fazed Joe Holyman.

Fast forward almost 25 years and I’m sitting at a lunch table with wine industry heavies and Joe is pouring the wines he thinks best chart his progress across a decade making wine from his Tamar Valley vineyard under the label that carries his name.

“When I talk about my theories on winemaking, I’m really only talking about what I’ve learned and now understand about my vineyard. Outside of that, my opinions on wine are worth shit,” he explains to bunch of influential buyers and scribes.

Still the same unflappable Holyman.

Joe’s journey from nonchalant wine rep to producer of some of the finest pinot noir and chardonnay in the country is the story of a man who goes about what he does at his own pace and in his own way.

Every article written about Joe Holyman the winemaker references Joe Holyman the cricketer, with a handful of Sheffield Shield games for Tasmania under his belt and ownership of a world record for the most catches by a wicketkeeper on first-class debut.

Wine flowed into the gaps left behind when cricket was given away. A wine marketing degree, a few years in the Sydney wine trade and vintages in Burgundy and Porto got Joe to the point where he wanted to make some wine of his own.

He started while living and working around Robe, on South Australia’s Limestone Coast, and named his label Stoney Rise after a nearby surf break.

His first wine got him sued: apparently the French didn’t see the humour in wine called Cotes du Robe and his second was a rose that somehow got to such high alcohol levels it stole chunks of time from those who drank it.

He always knew he’d end up back in Tasmania and in 2004 he and his wife, Lou, bought a vineyard at Gravelly Beach near Launceston.

This was the transformative moment.

This is the vineyard that makes the wines under the Holyman label — Stoney Rise is now the home for fruit sourced outside of the estate — and it has been extensively reshaped and re-imagined to meet the rigorous requirements the eponymous label demands. This is the vineyard in which he wakes up every morning and where he rests his head at night. This is the vineyard in which he has raised his kids and on which he built a winemaking shed to escape to when he has had enough of them.

He has unlocked its frequencies and tuned himself in and as a result he’s allowing it, and it is allowing him, to make wines of staggering beauty.

Even grumpy old Crundall would have to be impressed.

For me this was a highlight among many at a tasting, showcasing the first decade of the Holyman Label.

It’s amazingly crystalline and energetic, tight but powerful, layered and long.

It’s pretty, lots of white peaches and white flowers, but also has a beautifully handled wilder side coming through with a bit of sulphide-driven complexity helping to bring the funk.

A perfect union of winemaker and vineyard.

First impressions come true in Joe Holyman’s life and work

NICK RYAN
The Australian
June 13, 2017
Picture WBM
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A great night out
Bingo
3rd July, 7th August and 4th September
6:30
Bulga Community Hall
Enquiries Phil Reid 65745237
The NSW Government will provide record funding for palliative care across NSW to support people suffering terminal illness and their families.

Premier Gladys Berejiklian, Treasurer Dominic Perrottet and Minister for Health Brad Hazzard said the upcoming NSW Budget will invest an additional $100 million in palliative care services over the next four years.

“We have an obligation to honour the dignity of everyone in our community to the very end, and this funding demonstrates our Government’s commitment to meeting that obligation.”

Mr Hazzard said the initiative includes a range of professional training measures.

“This package includes training for 300 nurses and allied health staff, 300 scholarships for rural and regional staff to enhance palliative care skills and 30 additional nurses in hospitals, homes and nursing homes,” Mr Hazzard said.

“We have listened to communities at palliative care roundtables across the state and the message from Broken Hill to Sydney, from Griffith to Lismore is that we need to expand our palliative care resources and choices at a local level.”

“We want the community to have confidence and choice in their end-of-life care and this Budget is a giant leap towards that outcome.”

The 2017-18 State Budget includes funding for:

- Palliative care training for 300 nurses and allied health staff ($900,000)
- 300 scholarships for rural and regional staff to enhance palliative care skills ($300,000)
- An additional six palliative care specialists in rural and regional areas ($2.4 million)
- Two specialist positions to provide relief to other specialists in rural and regional areas ($795,000)
- An additional 30 palliative care nurses providing care in hospitals, homes and nursing homes ($5 million)
- Community-based palliative care services in Western Sydney, including a 24 hour, seven day a week on-call specialist palliative care service at home ($6.9 million)
- The development of comprehensive and integrated palliative care services, in line with community expectations and need ($1 million in 2017-18 as part of a $22 million investment over four years)
- Community pharmacy initiatives to improve medication management for palliative care patients ($200,000)

Kelly Williams, Manager – Policy & Advocacy, CanAct - Cancer Council NSW remarked, “For years, CanAct community volunteers, Push for Palliative campaign leaders and Cancer Council staff have kept the need for more palliative care in the hearts and mind of our politicians, and this response shows they have listened. Well done to everyone who has been part of the campaign so far.

Cancer Council will be sending off letters of thanks to Premier Berejiklian, Minister Hazzard and Treasurer Perrottet.”
COMMUNITY GROUPS AND ORGANISATIONS

Broke Bulga Landcare Group Inc.
C/o President, Wendy Lawson
PO Box 120, Broke NSW 2330

Broke Fair Committee
Secretary, Maxine Alexander
alexandermaxine6@gmail.com

Broke Fordwich Wine & Tourism Assoc.
Secretary, Mike Wilson
secretary@brokefordwich.com.au

Broke Bush Fire Brigade
C/o Broke Post Office, Broke NSW 2330

Broke Community Hall
Kathleen Everett (02) 6579 1470

Broke Public School
Principal/P&C Association, Cochrane Street, Broke NSW 2330

Bulga Milbrodale Progress Association
President - John Krey
6574 5376
PO Box 1032, Singleton 2330
bmpa.contact@bigpond.com

Bulga Rural Fire Brigade
Captain: Adrian Gallagher 6574 5100. Permit officers: A Gallagher 6574 5100 and B Anderson 0417 403 153

Bulga Community Centre Inc.
Secretary Belinda Passlow 65745113
Treasurer and bookings Phillip Read 65745237

NSW Rural Fire Service Hunter Valley District
2161 Putty Road Bulga 2330
Phone 6575 1200, Fax 6575 1299
email huntervalley.team@rfs.nsw.gov.au
Manager: Superintendent Ashley Frank.

Justice of the Peace
Tom and Sue Jackson 6574 5266
Graeme O’Brien 6574 5185
John Darr, Broke 0437 173 277
Joan McNamara 6579 1057

Bulga Milbrodale Public School
Principal/P&C Association
Putty Road, Bulga NSW 2330

National Parks and Wildlife Service- Upper Hunter
Area Bulga and Scone
Peta Norris, Putty Road, Bulga NSW 2330  6574 5555

Palliative Care Volunteers
for Singleton & Cessnock
Kath Watkinson (02) 6572 2121

PFD Admin
Saywells
12 Vincent St CESSNOCK
office@saywells.com

PFD - Private Irrigation
admin@bfpid.com.au
Water On/Off 1500 767 118

St Andrews Anglican Church Broke
Parish Secretary at 6571 1414

St Marks Anglican Church
C/o Marie Mitchell
Inlet Road, Bulga NSW 2330

The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church Broke
Paul O’Toole
C/o Broke Post Office, Broke NSW 2330

Wildlife Rescue, Rehabilitation and Release
www.wildlifeaid.org.au 0429 850 089

COMMUNITY GROUPS AND ORGANISATIONS

The Cockfighter Editorial:
Tom Jackson  phone: 6574 5266
Eden Anthony 65791259
mail@hunterstay.com.au

The Cockfighter is a not-for-profit community service publication run by volunteers
Editor: Tom Jackson
Secretary: Sarah Parser
Production: Eden Anthony
Accounts: Ken McCraw

Our Wildlife

YELLOW-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO. (Calyptorhynchus funereus)
This large Parrot has dusky-black feathers edged with pale yellow, yellow cheek patches and a broad yellow band on the tail. They live in family parties of up to 20 birds or in flocks of a hundred or more and wander between the coast and adjacent ranges looking for food. They fly slowly over the trees and patrol the mountain ranges, calling to each other with their loud, mournful cries. They use their sharp powerful beak to open tough seed-bearing cones and dig into the bark looking for larvae to eat. They breed from March to August and lay 2 eggs in a high tree hollow. The female incubates the eggs for 4 weeks and is fed by the mate. Only 1 chick survives to fledge about 3 months later. It is fed by both parents and becomes independent just before the next breeding season. Their diet consists of wood-boring larvae, seeds. Habitat is Sclerophyll forests, heaths and pine plantations.

Elizabeth
Joey’s Retreat

Trades & Services Directory

CARRIER - General
John Lamb
6574 5205
MOB 0427 695 468

CATTERY
Jan Pennell
6579 1450

CLEANERS - PROFESSIONAL
Hunter Valley Cleaning Group
0439-841-487
huntervalleycg@gmail.com

COMPUTERS & COMMUNICATION-
BRUCE COWAN
6579 1130

DIGITAL PRINT & DESIGN
BINK CREATIVE
4900 3230

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Robert McLaughlin
0405 555 801
rob.mac46@hotmail.com

GOURMET FOODS
Marian Waite
6579 1063
Mob 0409 791 063
marian@riverflatesstate.com.au

MECHANICAL & AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES
Beyond Broke Mechanical & Automotive Services
Jason McCraw
Licensed Motor Vehicle Repairer
0414 264 515
jmccraw@harboursat.com.au

NATURAL THERAPIES
Gale Molley
6579 1401

PIANO LESSONS
Jan Pennell
6579 1450

POOL & YARD MAINTAINANCE
Anthony Smolenars
65791228 or 0400 367025

REAL ESTATE
Taylor Real Estate Hunter Valley
1300 803 300
0404 494 482
Catherine@taylorproperty.com.au
Taylorproperty.com.au
PO Box 3 Broke NSW 2330

VINEYARD SERVICES
Bright Vine Services
Vineyard consulting
0410625540
jennybright@bigpond.com
www.brightvineservices.com.au
563 Wooloombi Rd, Broke NSW 2330

WINE MAKING
Michael McManus
6579 1400
Mob 0403 014 787

PO Box 53, Broke NSW 2330

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