



**Foundation for
National Parks
& Wildlife**

PAWS

SUMMER 2017/18

The tragedy of plastic

**A partnership of
animal magnetism**

**New tracks link
convict digs**

CONTENTS

3	CEO update
4 - 5	Plastic in the ocean - an ever increasing concern
5	Under the Great Barrier Reef
6	Southern Brown Bandicoots on Kangaroo Island
7	Genetics to the rescue of the Western Swamp Tortoise
8 - 9	Backyard Buddies on Magnetic Island
10	Helmet Range grassland and the Eastern Bristlebird
11	Improving access in Mount Field National Park
12	National Recovery Plan for Malleefowl
13	Gogerly's Point Heritage Precinct
14 - 15	Help turn the tide on marine debris



During the hot Aussie summer, spare a thought for our animals. They can easily become dehydrated or die. You can help by providing them with a safe, clean, water source.

Go to our Backyard Buddies website for more details on what to do and how to help any injured animal.

www.backyardbuddies.org.au



FNPW would like to thank and credit the following people for their written and photographic contributions to this newsletter: Marsa Alam, CSIRO, Mardi McNeil, Rhiannon Slowgrove, Emily Sephton, Jill Lockman, John Nagle, John Spencer (OEH), Troy Mayne, Jurriasn Persyn.

© 2017. Materials from PAWS may only be reproduced with the editor's permission. Printed on 100% recycled paper.

Front Cover : Dugongs are one of Australia's rare ocean inhabitants at risk due to plastic pollution in our oceans.

Back Cover: Sea birds such as the Australian Pelican often get entangled in fishing debris.

This page: Halimeda fields on the Great Barrier Reef; unique structures that could hold 10,000 years of archival information about environmental change as well as being a calcium carbonate sink. (Credit: Dr Emma Kennedy)

Summer is a time when many of us start to think about our holidays - relaxing on the beach with family and friends or taking to the water, in one way or another. And why not? We are blessed with some of the best aquatic environments in the world, from the colder Southern Ocean to the warm waters of the tropics, and the mighty Murray River.

Australia has some of the most unique wildlife, wilderness and water on this wonderful blue planet we all share. Our amazing natural environment even contributes to our economy. Research conducted by Tourism Australia found that, two out of three international visitors enjoyed Australia's aquatic or coastal environments in some way - from scuba diving to simply going to the beach - and 70 per cent of international visitors ranked Australia #1 for marine wildlife and remote and developed coastal beaches and aquatic locations.

So, the rest of the world enjoys what we take for granted and they are prepared to travel many kilometres to come and see our home!

Why then do we take the ocean for granted? It feeds us, yet we dump our waste in it, with scant regard for the damage it does to our food sources, wildlife and economy. Here are some staggering facts:

- Half of all marine life has disappeared in the last 40 years.
- A garbage truck of pollutants hits our oceans every minute.
- 1 million innocent marine animals currently die each year due to marine debris.

No surprise, therefore, that the Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife decided to make the desperate situation our coastline and waterways are facing, the subject of our summer campaign. Please be part of the solution to marine debris. If you have already donated to our appeal - thank you!

Earlier in the year I announced the exciting partnership between FNPW and Sealink, whose vessels carry over 8 million passengers a year in Australian waters. In September I travelled to Magnetic Island (Maggie as it is affectionately known) to take a look at the conservation and heritage projects that Sealink is keen to support. I met many wonderful people, all doing their utmost to conserve the land and pristine waters of the island and its wildlife.

The enthusiasm for a whole range of projects was quite overwhelming, so we agreed to start with raising awareness of Maggie and what a special place it is. The resultant Wildlife and Trails Guide is featured in this edition of PAWS.

Thanks to the tremendous response to our June appeal, FNPW is progressing the purchase of four separate parcels of high-conservation-value land, that will be permanently protected through inclusion in our national parks system. The expansion of our amazing National Parks, and the protection of privately owned heritage bushlands and forests, ensures effective and permanent conservation of our shrinking wilderness areas.

As the year draws to a close, I would like to sincerely thank you for your support of our work and pass on, from myself and the FNPW team, our best wishes for a happy and safe summer holiday season.

There are many national and regional parks just waiting for you to explore and enjoy!



Ian Darbyshire,
CEO, Foundation for
National Parks & Wildlife.



Plastic in the ocean - an ever increasing concern

Marine debris comes from both land and sea-based sources and can travel immense distances. It can pose a navigation hazard, smother coral reefs, transport invasive species and negatively affect tourism. It also injures and kills wildlife, has the potential to transport chemical contaminants, and may pose a threat to human health.

CSIRO research has shown that approximately three-quarters of rubbish along the Australian coast is plastic. Most is from Australian sources, with debris concentrated near urban centres. The density of plastic ranges from a few thousand pieces of plastic per square kilometre to **more than 40,000 pieces of plastic per square kilometre**.

Exposure of marine wildlife to debris

Litter impacts wildlife directly through entanglement and ingestion, and indirectly through chemical effects. As the quantity of debris in the marine environment increases, so does the likelihood of impacts from debris to marine animals. Plastic production rates are intensifying, and the volume of refuse humans release into marine systems is growing at an exponential rate. Even toothpaste and personal care products can have plastic microbeads in them. These microplastics can be mistakenly eaten by a range of marine species.



Effect on marine wildlife populations

Globally, approximately one-third of marine turtles have likely ingested debris, and this has increased since plastic production began in the 1950s. Smaller oceanic turtles ingest debris more than coastal foragers; herbivores ingest more debris than carnivorous species; oceanic leatherback turtles and green turtles are at the greatest risk of ingested marine debris effects; and benthic turtles show a strong selectivity for soft, clear plastic that resembles natural prey such as jellyfish.



Around the world, nearly half of all seabird species are likely to ingest debris. Birds eat everything from balloons to glow sticks, industrial plastic pellets, hard bits of plastic, foam, metal hooks and fishing line.

CSIRO researchers and colleagues found that 43 per cent of short-tailed shearwaters have plastic in their gut. Young birds were more likely to ingest



debris and ate more pieces of debris than adult birds. A global hotspot for seabird impacts exists in the Tasman Sea south of Australia.

CSIRO predicts that plastics ingestion in seabirds may reach 95 per cent of all species by 2050, taking into account the steady increase of plastics production.

What you can do

People are the greatest contributor to marine pollution, meaning that to make a real difference we need to work together to contribute to solutions, plus help to improve our understanding of the types, amounts and sources of debris that arrive on Australia's coastline.

The most effective way to reduce and mitigate the harmful effects of marine debris is to prevent it from entering the marine environment in the first place.

This requires incorporating understanding of debris into local, regional and national decision-making; improved waste management efforts; education and outreach activities; development of technology solutions; anti-dumping campaigns; reducing losses of fishing gear at sea; and incentives to reduce debris, such as container deposit schemes.

Working together, scientists, industry, coastal managers and citizen scientists can make significant strides to reduce debris impacts in coastal areas and in the marine environment.

... story continues page 14.

Source: <https://www.csiro.au/en/Research/OandA/Areas/Marine-resources-and-industries/Marine-debris>



MARINE SCIENCE GRANT

Reef meadows

Little is known about these living structures of critical reef importance.

The Great Barrier Reef's (GBR) *Halimeda* meadows are recognised as contributing to its World Heritage designation. They are:

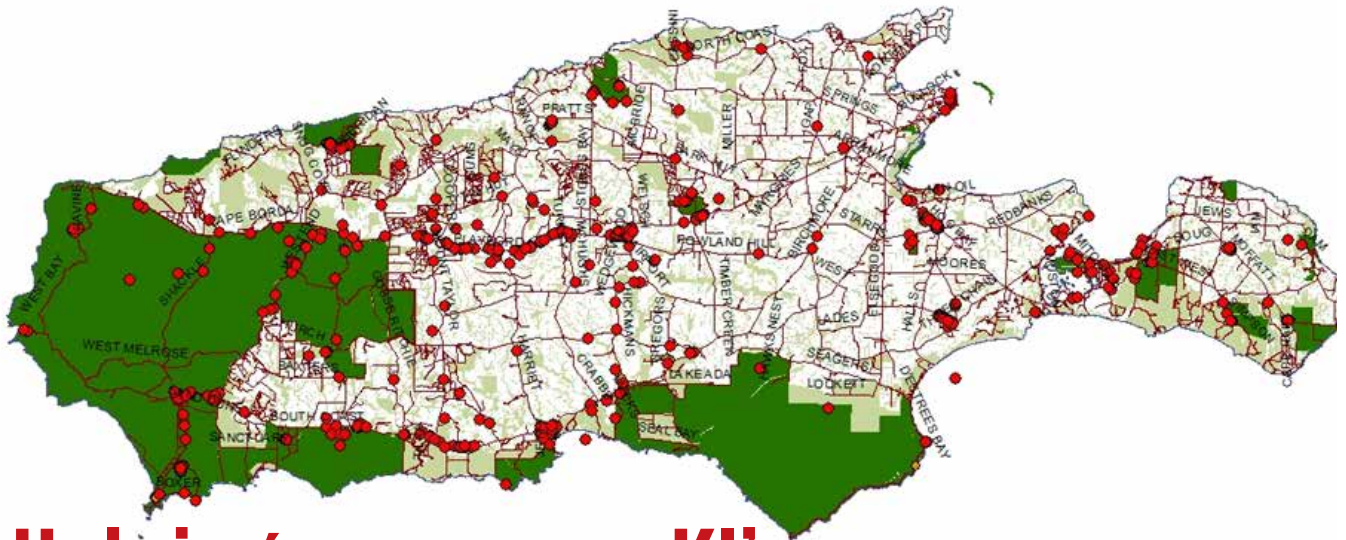
- A vast Calcium Carbonate sink and an important component of the marine carbon cycle on the reef.
- A chemistry archive, recording environmental change over the past 10,000 years.
- A living structure and habitat connection between reef and inter-reef areas.
- The most extensive, actively accumulating *Halimeda* deposits in the world.

FNPW, in conjunction with The Paddy Pallin Foundation, has funded PhD Candidate, Mardi McNeil from the Queensland University of Technology to research these *Halimeda* meadows which have received very little scientific attention to date.

Coral reefs comprise only about 7% of the 344,000 km² GBR Marine Park, with most of the remaining area made up of inter-reef seabed habitats. In the northern GBR, meadows of the calcareous macroalgae genus *Halimeda* have been mapped to cover over 6000 km² of inter-reef benthic (ocean floor) habitat, up to 26% of the continental shelf in some areas.

Crucially lacking is baseline data upon which to measure any future impacts due to climate change, ocean acidification, potential disruption to ocean circulation, and changes to nutrient upwelling.

This project aims to assess the benthic community composition, relative biodiversity, and habitat structural complexity of *Halimeda* meadows using marine robotics, geophysics, visual 3D photogrammetry, and ecoacoustics, thus providing reef managers with baseline information to address knowledge gaps identified by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.



Helping conserve KI's Southern Brown Bandicoot

A project to conserve the nocturnal and secretive Southern Brown Bandicoot on Kangaroo Island in South Australia has successfully collected data that will improve fire management and conservation activities to protect the remaining bandicoot population on the island.



The FNPW funded project involved tracking bandicoots and signs of their presence through surveys and cameras, collecting new data, uploading all existing data onto a publicly available database, and engaging the local community in reporting bandicoot sightings.

In South Australia, the once common Southern Brown Bandicoot is now found only on Kangaroo Island and in two areas on the SA mainland. Kangaroo Island is an important refuge for the endangered species, as there are no foxes. However feral cats are a threat to the bandicoot and other small native animals on the island.

Bandicoot surveys and reported sightings on the island over the past 20 years suggested a serious decline in numbers and this project was proposed to establish the status and distribution information that is critical in forming a successful conservation plan to protect the species and their habitat.

The project was well supported by the local

community who volunteered for project activities and helped promote the importance of biodiversity, habitat conservation and understanding the needs of native animals to locals and visitors. Field days, seminars and a school talk all helped raise awareness of the Southern Brown Bandicoot project.

Camera traps recorded bandicoots at fourteen different locations and also a surprise photo – an endangered Kangaroo Island dunnart which was an unexpected sighting for such a shy and elusive species.



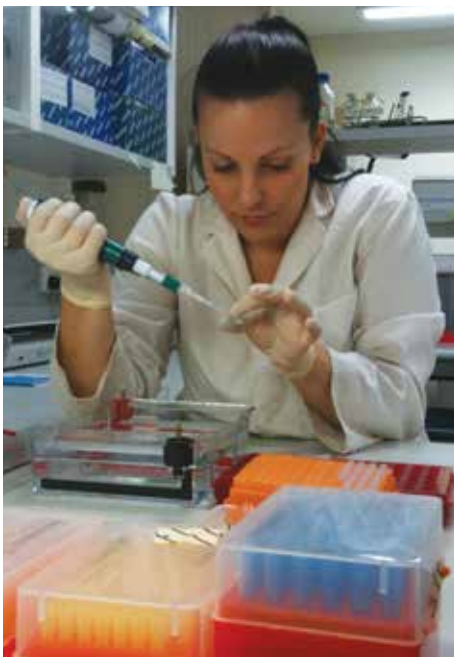
DNA leading the way for Western Swamp Tortoise

The Western Swamp Tortoise is one of Australia's most endangered reptiles. It is only 15cm in length and is found in Western Australia. Its name is the clue to its unique behaviour.

It can only survive in a particular type of swamp, with clay and sand that fill with water for only a short period each year. When the swamp dries up, the tortoises aestivate (a type of hibernation) and re-emerge to feed and breed once winter rains start.

Increasing the population of Western Swamp Tortoises presents some challenges. They are slow to reproduce and need specific conditions to survive to adulthood. Their numbers once declined so much they were thought to be extinct and it has been a long slow recovery process. Captive

breeding programs have been largely successful. However, because of the small numbers of tortoises living in very few local habitats, genetic diversity has proved difficult to achieve.



FNPW funded researchers to gather vital information using molecular markers to manage breeding pairs within the captive breeding program and choose optimum release sites.

Once successfully released into nature reserves, the tortoises still face threats. Much of their habitat has been cleared or modified and the wetlands no longer fill with sufficient water over the breeding season. Their habitat may not always sustain enough food for healthy populations that feed on insects, larvae, crustaceans, invertebrates, tadpoles and frogs that live in the swamp.

Like many native animals, Western Swamp Tortoises are prey to feral foxes, cats and rats and vulnerable to bushfires. They also have native predators – crows, goannas and birds of prey. Captive breeding ensures their populations will no longer dramatically decline as they have in the past.

This project used genetic markers to evaluate diversity, an important tool providing data to inform decisions that will maintain or increase the gene pool in each location within the broader Western Swamp Tortoise Recovery Plan. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation will give Western Swamp Tortoises a secure future in their swampy homes.



It's certainly a pretty good life if you are a Green Turtle living in the stunning waters around Magnetic Island and feasting on seagrass and algae.

Mid-October is the start of nesting season and Green Turtles make the most of the island's sandy beaches.

In Australia, there are seven populations of Green Turtles that migrate from their feeding areas to breeding beaches each year. The babies all hatch at the same time and there is a mad scramble to reach the water before they get gobbled up by birds. They then have to avoid crabs, fish and other predators. It's no wonder only about 1 in 1000 turtle hatchlings make it to adulthood!



Green Turtles live their entire lives at sea, only coming ashore to lay their eggs. Magnetic Island's turtles feed on the extensive seagrass meadows that surround the island, sharing the clear turquoise water with dugongs, whales, dolphins and batfish.

Bird watchers are spoiled for choice.

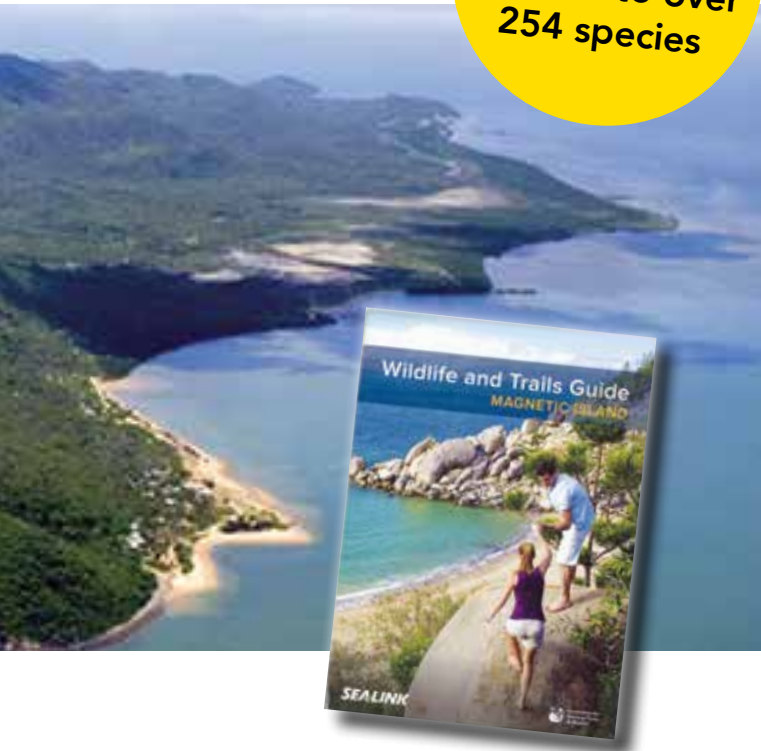
With over 180 species of native birds living on or visiting Magnetic Island, if you look up, you will likely see a Wedge-tailed Eagle soaring in the thermal air currents.

Wedge-tailed Eagles like to see what's going on and will choose the tallest tree in their area to perch on. Their excellent eyesight makes them supreme predators, with rabbits, lizards, and other birds all on the menu. They are also very useful at cleaning up roadkill and other dead animals, including feral animals. Their eyes can be bigger than their stomachs but nothing is wasted – eagles will stash uneaten food on a nearby branch for later.

Wedgie couples rigorously defend their nests and will attack anything that looks like a threat, including drones, model airplanes and even hang-gliders!



**Magnetic Island
is home to over
254 species**



It is widely known that frog populations, or lack of, are a good indicator of the health of a habitat.

No frogs means trouble in paradise. Not so on Magnetic Island, where the bright, damp Green Tree Frog is abundant.

Green Tree Frogs like trees. They like water. They like night time. They like insects. You are more likely to hear hundreds of them than see even one unless you are poking around with a torch.

Despite popular myth, most frogs do not actually "croak" but the Green Tree Frog is a genuine croaker, making its call easy to recognise. Spring and Summer are the most active times for frogs as they start mating and laying their eggs. Green Tree Frogs lay eggs in water under a revolting tasting foamy jelly which protects the eggs from predators.



Our most recognised native animal, the koala, is often in the news, whether facing threats from feral foxes and dogs, habitat clearance, or catching embarrassing sexually transmitted diseases.

Koalas obviously need our help to keep their healthy populations balanced and protected, and the Koalas of Magnetic Island are some of the luckiest in the country.

They laze happily in the trees munching on leaves and may even visit the beach at sunset.

The island is home to one of the largest wild Koala populations in Australia, with an estimated 800 at last count.

October is the start of mating season and normally lethargic Koalas leap into action (sort of). Males make loud grunting noises to attract potential mates and warn off rival males by making a loud throaty gurgling noise which can be heard from over 800 metres away.

Male Koalas also attract females by letting off a powerful, musky odour - a mixture of their urine and scent glands that they rub on the trees as they climb.

That's the charm of animal magnetism!



Backyard Buddies
An educational initiative of FNPW

For more details or to sign up for email updates go to:

backyardbuddies.org.au

Eastern Bristlebirds' grassland battle

Helmet Range in Northern NSW is grassy open forest and wetland habitat that sits within the Aboriginal cultural landscape of the Upper Richmond Valley and is home to the threatened Eastern Bristlebird.



Environmental weeds and the resulting reduction of tall native grasses has made the Eastern Bristlebirds survival in the area increasingly difficult.

North Coast Local Land Services (NCLLS) and Gugin Gudduba Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) identified an urgent need for clearing and revegetation of the area which lies across land council and private property. Several other threatened species rely on the area for food and shelter including the Koala, Brush Tailed Phascogale, Sooty Owl, Powerful Owl, and Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

FNPW helped fund the project which began with the removal of weeds – lantana, crofton weed and mist flower – which were crowding out and strangling native plants and changing the composition of the habitat.

A crucial element of the project was prescribed fire management, in partnership with traditional and cultural fire practices, to best manage the land and

conserve species habitat. Both private landowners and LALC traditional owners were very keen to work together on fire and land management and shared their knowledge and experiences at a community workshop.

The project has made huge improvements to the 20 hectares of affected land at Helmet Range.

"Weeds have been significantly reduced and a comprehensive plan put in place to control further weed infestation of the area. Restoration of native plants and grasses has helped conserve Eastern Bristlebird habitat and increased food sources for other local birds and animals," said project facilitator John Nagle, from NCLLS.

Private landowners and Gugin Gudduba LALC are committed to ongoing maintenance and conservation of their land and the animals that call it home.

Taming the terrain in Mount Field National Park

National Parks are for all of us to enjoy. However, some areas can be a challenge, with difficult terrain in remote areas discouraging the less adventurous to visit. But these are sometimes the most pristine and biologically diverse places in our protected Parks system.

One of the popular walking destinations in the alpine area of Mount Field National Park in Tasmania is Mount Field East. Walkers going there now have a vastly improved start to their journey.

The track begins at Lake Fenton and the initial, mostly uphill, part used to be difficult to negotiate. Now thanks to a \$11,000 FNPW grant, walkers can pass safely well above the mud and water, following bridge construction and track refurbishment.

The major part of the project was the construction of a board walk over the existing walking track, that had become eroded previously. The wet areas were unsightly, made walking unpleasant and muddied the water that ended in the drinking water catchment.

This has improved the water quality of the creek, which supplies 20% of the water for the greater Hobart area.

The surrounding area of the project site is home to the Deciduous beech (*Nothofagus gunnii*), or fagus as it is best known. It is the only cold-climate native deciduous tree in Australia.

The new bridge and boardwalk allows more visitors to view these popular trees, particularly in autumn when the fagus turns a spectacular range of autumn colours within the pristine wilderness of this even better protected environment.





Mustering together for Malleefowl recovery

Considered threatened in all remaining areas of their range, Malleefowl are found in NSW, WA, VIC and SA.

About the size of a chicken, the Malleefowl prefer low bush and open woodlands, especially those dominated by mallee and acacias, where they feed on seeds, flowers and small invertebrates.

Living on the ground, they require a sandy substrate and abundance of leaf litter for breeding, which makes them susceptible to predators such as foxes.

The Malleefowl's conservation status across states varies from vulnerable to critically endangered and numbers have been declining for many years. They have been impacted by feral animals, fire and habitat loss from land clearing and grazing.

FNPW has provided grant funding to ensure the National Malleefowl Recovery Plan continues to maintain the required level of volunteers who are dedicated to monitoring sites and gathering data crucial to ensuring the conservation of the Malleefowl's habitat.

The funding of a vital ongoing role in the National Malleefowl Recovery Team will help maintain a single, coordinated approach to Malleefowl conservation across the country and facilitate local and broad-scale conservation projects.

They are one of only three bird species in Australia that build nest mounds on the ground, adding and removing soil and leaf litter to maintain the perfect incubation temperature for their eggs.

The National Malleefowl Recovery Coordinator plays a key role, supporting hundreds of dedicated volunteers and centralising data reporting that will provide answers to questions that experts have been debating for decades – including the impact of predators on Malleefowl populations.

The Coordinator has successfully brought together over 30 land managers and nearly 3,000,000 ha of property where Malleefowl populations are vulnerable to decline or extinction.

Volunteers receive regular training and are sometimes required to travel to remote areas to monitor mounds, gathering data on breeding trends and tracking predators in the area. Data is entered onto the National Malleefowl Monitoring Database and directly contributes to the Recovery Plan.

The Plan provides significant information to government agencies involved in conservation planning, gives a better understanding of Malleefowl populations and their habitat, raises public awareness, and measures the impact of introduced species.

This large scale project has already made a real difference to conservation plans to support the survival of the Malleefowl and protect its habitat into the future.

On a ridge overlooking Port Hacking within The Royal National Park in southern Sydney is Gogerly's Cottage. The oldest surviving house in the Sutherland Shire was constructed between 1846 and 1856 by ex-convict Charles Gogerly.

Of major historical significance, the cottage has had extensive conservation work, but little information was available to the public who visited the site. Access to the cottage was also degraded.

FNPW has funded restoration of the walking track from Gogerly's Point to the waterfront track, the installation of interpretive sign panels, and a directional totem to direct walkers.

The project included linking Gogerly's cottage and the adjacent Hill Top House, a Federation bungalow, with the Port Hacking shoreline by restoring the original track.

Visitor interpretation of the site now celebrates and remembers the life of Charles Gogerly, and interprets colonial land practices and the natural and cultural values of the heritage precinct. Aboriginal Elder Les Bursill provided information on the indigenous history of the area and meaning of the name Warrumbul, to be included in the interpretive signs.

Of great local interest, the project had strong support from the heritage and conservation community. The Sutherland Historical Society, the Friends of Royal National Park and the Royal Bushies volunteer bush regeneration group all contributed to track restoration and obtaining accurate historical information. This involved much research and also obtaining an oral history from descendants of Thomas Rofe who built Hill Top House in 1912.

This successfully completed project has renewed interest in the heritage value of the cottage and surrounding area with both the local community and the numerous visitors to Royal National Park. Better access and historical information have created a valuable destination within the Park, and volunteer support will ensure the cottage precinct will be maintained for many years to come.

New tracks link convict digs.



Help turn the tide on deadly marine debris

One million marine animals die each year due to marine debris. For many reasons, marine life is fast disappearing due to unsustainable over-fishing, climate change and in particular, marine debris.

**YOU
can be part
of the solution
to marine
debris.**



At this time of year when so many Australians embrace sun, sea and sand, FNPW is desperately fighting for our marine environment. Marine Parks have been established right around Australia and form part of our mission to protect all Australian ecosystems and native species for generations to come.

So this summer, we're asking you to support important initiatives like:

- Ocean clean-up projects.
- Education Programs to let people know what they can do to avoid further polluting the oceans.
- Research to better inform interventions.
- Purchasing more equipment to improve the success rate of locating and rescuing marine mammals.

Funds raised by FNPW will support Australian organisations dedicated to the removal and prevention of marine debris, such as the Australian Marine Debris Initiative. To date, this project has helped clean beaches and waterways at over 2,132 sites around Australia, removing over 705 tonnes of rubbish.

The ocean connects us all and our fate as a species is intrinsically entwined with the fate of the ocean itself.

A garbage truck-full of pollutants hits our ocean every minute

All sorts of rubbish ends up in our ocean... roughly the contents of one garbage truck-full every single minute!

Plastic pollution alone has already impacted at least 267 species worldwide, including 86% of all sea turtle species, 44% of all seabird species and 43% of all marine mammals.

The impacts include fatalities as a result of ingestion, starvation, suffocation, infection, drowning and entanglement.

Sea Turtles confuse floating plastic bags with jellyfish. Seals, Turtles, Whales, Dolphins and Dugongs all get hopelessly entangled in discarded fishing nets

These so called 'Ghost Nets' float to Australia from far away seas, leaving dead and maimed animals in their wake.

Globally, approximately one third of marine turtles have likely ingested debris.

Sea Birds dive for plastic they've mistaken for fish, then commonly feed these 'treats' to their young, unknowingly killing their own offspring. CSIRO predicts that plastics ingestion in sea birds may reach 95% of all species by 2050.

Endangered Sharks like the Grey Nurse and the Whale Shark often mistake marine debris for potential food or unwittingly scoop up plastic while feeding... and all sorts of other fish that force water through their gills in order to breathe are increasingly at risk to microscopic plastic debris.

**They need our help to survive a crisis
hidden beneath the waves.**



One person can make a difference!

Donate \$75 or more, or \$15 or more per month, to our Summer Appeal and we'll send you our FREE gift – this Limited FNPW Marine Edition recycled, reusable shopping bag.

Only a limited number are available and it's first come, first served. If you prefer, you can purchase a bag for yourself, or as a gift, for just \$19 each.

All profits will go directly to this appeal... and how brilliant that you're helping solve the problem of marine debris by using a bag made from recycled 'rubbish', likely to have otherwise ended up in the ocean as a potential killer or as landfill?!

The ONYA lightweight shopping bag is super strong, incredibly compact and extremely convenient to carry. The 47 x 58cm bag scrunches up into a small pouch and comes with a carabiner clip and a built-in shoulder strap too. This 100% Recycled Shopping Bag is made from plastic drink bottles.



YES, I would like to help turn the tide against marine debris.

I would like to receive my FREE Limited FNPW Marine Edition reusable bag.

- ☐ \$20 per month ☐ \$ _____ per month*
- ☐ \$75 one-off donation ☐ \$150 one-off donation
- ☐ \$250 one-off donation ☐ \$500 one-off donation
- ☐ My choice \$ _____ ☐ One-off* ☐ Monthly

* Min. pledge of \$15 per month for at least 1 year or \$75 one-off donation.

Other donation amount

- ☐ \$60 one-off donation ☐ \$45 one-off donation ☐ \$35 one-off donation
- ☐ \$25 one-off donation ☐ My choice \$ _____

- ☐ Please charge my credit card
- ☐ I enclose my cheque (payable to Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife)
- ☐ Please direct debit my bank account (for monthly donations only)

Credit Card Details ☐ Amex ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Card No. _____ / _____ / _____ / _____

Name on Card _____ Expiry Date: _____ / _____

Signature _____

Direct Debit Request (for monthly donations only)

Name of Financial Institution _____

Account Name _____ BSB No. _____

Account No. _____ Signature _____

Personal Details

Name _____ Email _____

Postal Address _____

Phone _____ Mobile _____

Please return completed form by mailing to:

Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife, GPO Box 2666 Sydney NSW 2001
or by fax to: 02 9233 3615

**Alternatively, you can donate by calling us on 02 9221 1949
or go online at fnpw.org.au/donate**

Order your FNPW Marine Edition Reusable Bags TODAY!

Quantity : _____ @ \$19 each

Total \$ _____



Direct Debit Service Agreement for Foundation Monthly Donors.


1. For all Direct Debit concerns you, (the donor) will need to call the service provider, the Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife ABN 90 107 744 771 (FNPW) on (02) 9221 1949 or write to Level 10/52 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000. 2. FNPW will withdraw only the amount that you have nominated in accordance with the direct debit request. 3. FNPW will send you a receipt within 30 days of the end of the financial year summarising your entire year's gifts for tax purposes. 4. The commencement date of your direct debit request will be on the date specified. 5. FNPW will keep information pertaining to your nominated account and financial institution private and confidential. 6. FNPW will respond to any enquiries and concerns. 7. You may ask FNPW to alter the terms of the direct debit request. 8. You can cancel your direct debit request by writing to FNPW stating your name, direct debit details and the reason for the change. 9. It is your obligation to be aware of any potential charges your financial institution may apply to direct debit transactions. 10. It is your obligation to ensure there is sufficient funds in your account each month. 11. It is your obligation to advise us if details of your bank account or financial institution change.

All donations over \$2 are tax deductible.

THANK YOU FOR HELPING.



**Foundation for
National Parks
& Wildlife**



When you have finished reading PAWS,
please share it with your family,
friends and community.

Thank You.

Foundation for National Parks & Wildlife

ABN 90 107 744 771

FNPW is the charity partner of Australia's National Parks. We're a non-government organisation on a mission to protect Australia's ecosystems and native species for generations to come.

Printed on 100% recycled paper

Website www.fnpw.org.au

Facebook FNPW.1970

Youtube fnpw1970

Post GPO Box 2666
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Phone 1800 898 626

Email fnpw@fnpw.org.au



**Foundation for
National Parks
& Wildlife**

Creating parks, saving species

fnpw.org.au