



**RHHFFPS**

# Wallumetta

Newsletter of the Ryde-Hunters Hill Flora and Fauna  
Preservation Society Inc.

Website: <http://rydehffps.org.au/>

Member of the Nature Conservation Council of NSW (NCC)  
and founding member of the Powerful Owl Coalition

No. 297

**DECEMBER**

**2022**

*We acknowledge the Wallumedegal, original inhabitants of the Ryde – Hunters Hill area.*

## PRESIDENT'S NOTE

A recent important outcome was the decision by the NSW Independent Planning Commission to reject Glencore's Glendell coal mine expansion in the Hunter. The Commission found that the expansion would have 'significant, irreversible and unjustified impacts on the historic heritage values of the Ravensworth Homestead complex' and would also 'harm Aboriginal cultural values'. As a result they decided the project wasn't in the public interest.

The Society made submissions to the Commission about the adverse effect on the natural heritage of the site as well as the historic and cultural values and the shortcomings of the social and economic analysis of the project.

The Commission found that the other matters were not a basis for rejecting the proposed extension of the mine and the impact on the environment could be appropriately managed if the significant and irreversible impacts to historic heritage could have been avoided. As such, these issues were not reasons for refusal of the Application.

The decision by the Commission is welcome because not only are the historic and cultural values saved, the detrimental environmental impact has also been averted. The outcome however shows there is **more work to be done to ensure that natural heritage values and climate impacts are given greater weight** in such decisions.

Another important matter is our motion put to the annual conference of the Nature Conservation Council of NSW.

The motion calls for all threatened ecological communities (TEC's) listed under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation ACT 2016 and the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and located on Crown Lands in NSW be protected by appropriate zoning equivalent to Nature Reserves as provided in the NP&W Act 1974 (Part 4, Division 6).

This motion was accepted without debate by the conference and representations will be made to the relevant Minister, Shadow Minister and other relevant MP's in the NSW Parliament.

*Frank Breen,*

*President*

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## COMING EVENTS:

### Society Members' End-of-Year Get-Together

12pm Sunday 4 December 2022 [Tropical Tree Day]

All members and your families are invited to a barbecue-and-salad lunch, followed by a quiet afternoon to savour the pleasant environment of our Visitors Centre and an opportunity to chat, embark on a self-guided bushwalk and finish with afternoon tea.

### Plans for 2023:

We propose holding another pre-election forum in the morning of Saturday 18 March 2023, which is one week before the NSW State Government elections, and before our Society's Annual General Meeting, to be held in the afternoon. At the Visitors Centre, a light lunch will be provided for members who come to the forum and stay on for the meeting.

Later in the year, in addition to the normal bushwalks and other environmentally-based events we look forward to holding a "Music on Mars" open day. More details will be made known next year.

## NEWS FROM AROUND THE FIELD OF MARS

### PAST EVENTS

#### NCC Picnic Day – Sunday 16 October 2022



*Above photos by Lyn Langtry*



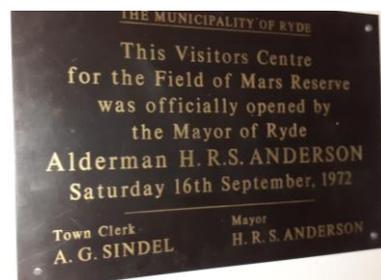
Over 40 groups and organisations in the Nature Conservation Council of NSW (NCC) hosted a picnic on this day. Ours was one of the more successful picnic events, even though it was the day after the City of Ryde's Granny Smith Festival! We celebrated with:

- guided bird walks (October is Bird Month),
- bush and saltmarsh walks,
- a barbecue lunch, and
- family activities in and around the Visitor Centre.

Displays were set up by The Habitat native plant nursery and City of Ryde Bushcare, and the Field of Mars Environmental Education Centre opened their doors for visitors to have a look inside. Back at the Visitors Centre, suitable background music was provided by Alex on his keyboard.

And, something that quietly slipped by: it was 50 years since the opening of our Visitor Centre!

The weather was kind to us, as we celebrated the natural beauty of our local area.



**WILDLIFE**

Wallaby sightings are more frequent, especially in areas around the Kunzea Track, the Sand Track and near Strangers Creek. Some wildlife seems to be confused by the changing weather conditions, but the wildflowers are now beginning to celebrate spring with bright white, gold and red flowers appearing along the Sand Track.



Two tawny frogmouth chicks have been sitting in a Casuarina branch overhanging the creek near the Education Centre, and several turtles have been spotted nearby, one in the grass preparing to lay eggs:



*Photo by Steve Papp*

Roast, the brush turkey, moved from the Pittosporum by the Warada Track, and is now in our Memorial Garden near the Visitors Centre. Meanwhile, his mound was taken over by a young male whom we named Syd, because he was the subject of a Sydney University study:



A visitor also reported seeing a sparrowhawk nesting with two chicks near the Kunzea Track.

**BUSHCARE**

City of Ryde Council staff followed up the issue of damage along the Fire Trail as reported in the

June 2022 Wallumetta. The contractor responsible for the damage has apologized and is attempting to repair the damage caused by their machine. We decided to enter the Cemetery Creek 2 bushcare site in year's City of Ryde Spring Garden competition anyway; noting that some of our work now involves recovery of the site after the damage. To our pleasant surprise, it received the 3rd place certificate this year!... possibly in recognition of our restoration efforts after cemetery works and the excavator damage. A biosecurity issue has arisen with weeds appearing that were previously not there, probably introduced by seeds from the wheels of the machine. But it is not all bad: several native plantains have also appeared.



The well-deserved first prize for bushcare sites this year went to Pryor Park (Kittys Creek) which is worked by some of our friends at East Ryde. Meanwhile, other volunteer bushcare sites around the Field of Mars Reserve are being well looked after with regular sessions except when the weather is too wet or windy for our safety.

New members are welcome in all our teams – phone the City of Ryde Council on 9952 8222 and tell them you would like to volunteer! All necessary training is provided on-the-job.

## VISITOR CENTRE

Visitor numbers dropped during the cooler months and there were a few occasions when the centre was not opened because of extreme wet weather conditions. However, on most weekends our services were appreciated by bushwalkers who came with the usual questions about the reserve and the accessibility of the walking tracks. During winter months we closed at the earlier time of 4pm, but with longer daylight hours we now return to the 5pm closing time.



**JOIN OUR VISITOR CENTRE TEAM!** to keep the Visitor Centre open 9am-5pm on weekends and public holidays. Our roster of 4-hour shifts is negotiated according to members' availability. No specialised skills are required, and Alfred happily provides the training needed. Most visitors' questions are answered in the maps and range of free leaflets available.

And when no people are around you have the pleasure of the company of local wildlife including ducks, turkeys, kookaburras and, recently, a young currawong. It's a great place to be!

## RYDE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION NETWORK (REEN)

REEN is an environmental network set up in 2007 by the City of Ryde Council to provide schools and their teachers within the City of Ryde Local Government Area with learning opportunities, tools, resources, ideas and support to embed sustainability across the school curriculum.

Council staff Emma and Bonnie convene a meeting during each school term, and it is regularly attended by Phillip Ward on behalf of RHHFFPS and Bev Debrincat on behalf of The Habitat. The November 2022 meeting was held at the Field of Mars Environmental Education Centre (EEC). News presented at this meeting included:

Greater Sydney Landcare – Stream watch program (a Citizen Science program available for Early Learning through to Secondary school, and others [Jessica.Lumbroso@greatersydneylandcare.org](mailto:Jessica.Lumbroso@greatersydneylandcare.org))

NSW Plastics Ban 1 Nov 2022 [www.dpe.mysocialpinpoint.com.au/plastics-ban-nsw](http://www.dpe.mysocialpinpoint.com.au/plastics-ban-nsw)

National Recycling Week 7-13 Nov 2022 [www.planetark.org/programs/national-recycling-week](http://www.planetark.org/programs/national-recycling-week)

Cornersmith x Love Food Hate Waste (NSW EPA) till January 2023

[www.cornersmithonlinecourses.thinkific.com/courses/lovefood-hate-waste-x-cornersmith](http://www.cornersmithonlinecourses.thinkific.com/courses/lovefood-hate-waste-x-cornersmith)

Clean Up Australia Day 5 March 2023 [www.cleanupaustraliaday.org.au](http://www.cleanupaustraliaday.org.au)

Other Citizen Science Programs mentioned were:

Frog ID week 11 – 20 Nov 2022 [www.frogid.net.au](http://www.frogid.net.au)

Slug Sleuth App [www.environment.nsw.gov.au/news/helpus-find-the-giant-pink-slug](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/news/helpus-find-the-giant-pink-slug)

CoastSnap community beach monitoring [www.coastsnap.com](http://www.coastsnap.com)

Upon conclusion of the meeting Steve Papp, Field of Mars EEC Principal, outlined to attendees the virtues of the Field of Mars Reserve and explained the work of the EEC, concluding with a walk around the Buffalo Creek Boardwalk.



## FINALISATION OF MACQUARIE PARK PLACE STRATEGY

The Macquarie Park Place Strategy has been finalised and will guide renewal of the precinct to 2036. The final planning package includes a master plan, which will inform future detailed master planning for each neighbourhood and rezoning.

The place strategy does not rezone land but will guide local council, state agencies and the private sector on land use planning for Macquarie Park. A Ministerial Direction requires any future planning proposals for the precinct to be consistent with the place strategy and master plan.

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment responded to exhibition feedback by making adjustments to open space and increasing the urban tree canopy target.

Work has started on the Stage 1 neighbourhood master plan, infrastructure delivery plan and detailed transport study to progress the rezoning. This comprises Waterloo Park (Butbut), Shrimptons Quarter (Waragal Birrung) and the western portion of Macquarie Living Station (Gari Nawi) neighbourhoods. The detailed master planning and proposed rezoning process will introduce new planning controls to guide future development in these neighbourhoods.

Community feedback on the draft master plan and proposed rezoning will be sought in 2023.

Visit the Macquarie Park webpage for more information:

<https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/macquariepark?hsmi=231207841&hsenc=p2ANqtz-9PKDBCchZ1VYKt7Q0bAeCnS4xCozlyPljKZtYpYqgQrKIUejhQhRLqk9eESEGKgP-n5uwcmxiTKvjzQWe14drXv3G4jg>

## FEDERAL BUDGET COMMENT FROM FARMERS FOR CLIMATE ACTION (FFCA)

How unusual!... In short: this Budget delivered the largest investments across climate, agriculture, emissions reduction in rural Australia over the past decade.

In exciting news, it also included money for many regional renewable energy investments that we called for just weeks ago in our [Farm Powered report](#) about renewables in the regions.

What does the Budget mean for reducing emissions and supporting agriculture to decarbonise?

- **\$20 billion** in low cost finance delivered in Rewiring the Nation. This will assist with transmission to connect the big renewables projects we know will put downward pressure on energy prices.
- **\$302 million** over five years to support the agricultural sector further develop sustainable farming and land management.
- **\$20 million** investment to establish an outreach program to help Australian farmers and land managers to participate in carbon markets and integrate low emission technologies and practices.
- **\$224.3 million** over four years for 400 community batteries across Australia will help take pressure off the grid. We know storage will be key to delivering reliable, affordable clean energy.
- **The \$15 billion** National Reconstruction Fund investment names agriculture as one of seven priorities and we look forward to seeing the detail of that investment.

We are also very excited by the \$8 million committed for asparagopsis commercialisation.\*

**FFCA does not support taxpayer investments in new coal and gas developments, which drive climate change... disappointed they continue to be subsidised to the tune of billions of dollars.**

*\* seaweed farming to virtually eliminate methane emissions from cattle grazing – Ed.*

## SKINK, COCKATOO ADDED TO AUSTRALIA'S OFFICIAL THREATENED SPECIES LIST

*Précis of an article by Matthew Agius published by Cosmos, August 2022*

### **Black Summer bushfires, plus land clearing and climate change pose threats to species.**

Two new species have been added to Australia's list of threatened animals.

The mountain skink (*Liopholis montana*) has been listed as endangered, while the south-eastern glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*) has been listed as vulnerable.

It follows the changes to reflect the worsening status of 16 other threatened species under Australia's Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act this year. Both species' habitats were badly damaged in the Black Summer bushfires of 2019/2020, with wildfires cited among the threats to the species.



*A glossy black cockatoo / Daniela Parra*

### **Mountain skinks and South-eastern glossy black cockatoos hit hard by shared threats**



*Mountain skink (Liopholis montana) / Owen Lishmund*

The mountain skink is a solidly-built species which typically grows to a maximum size of around 11 centimetres and lives across the subalpine and mountain regions of Australia's eastern states, stretching from the Australian Capital Territory through Kosciuszko National Park towards Wombat State Forest and the Dandenong Ranges east of Melbourne.

Ecological research suggests that the Australian Alps hold the highest number of threatened squamates – an order of reptiles that includes skinks, snakes and lizards – on the continent.

Logging and habitat clearing, invasive predators and the increasing threats of climate-related hazards like bushfires are all considered major threats to the species' survival.

The south-eastern glossy black cockatoo has similarly been impacted by recent fire events in its habitat. Analysis by ornithological conservation organisation BirdLife Australia found 38% of the species' habitat was impacted by the Black Summer bushfires.

It's the eighth cockatoo to be added to the list, and the second this year, following the gang-gang cockatoo's addition as an endangered species, also following devastation in the fires.

The south-eastern glossy black cockatoo is one of four subspecies of genus *Calyptorhynchus* (the black cockatoos) listed as either endangered or vulnerable.

Their range is concentrated along Australia's east coast from north of Brisbane to the Dandenong Ranges. Loss, fragmentation and degradation of this habitat presents primary high-impact threats to this species, including increasing climate events like droughts, heatwaves and bushfires.



## RELATED FACTS ABOUT THREATENED SPECIES

- Australia added the mountain skink and south-eastern glossy black cockatoo to its list of threatened species.
- 16 animals, four plants, and five ecological communities have been added this year.
- Five of the 12 skinks of genus *Liopholis* – including the mountain skink – are listed as either endangered or vulnerable

Professor Brendan Wintle, a conservation ecologist who has previously headed-up the Australian government's [Threatened Species Recovery Hub](#), says many species in the range of the Black Summer fireground are dealing with a “cocktail of threats” putting their survival at risk.

“With these species there is a combination of factors affecting them:

- Climate change,
- the increased frequency of large, catastrophic wildfires
- and any other form of habitat loss and habitat fragmentation...
- timber harvesting,
- clearing for urban development...
- feral predators: cats in particular

Any of these things are basically going to take away the homes and food for these species.”

## ENDANGERED LISTING DOESN'T LEAD TO HABITAT PROTECTION

The addition of a species to the EPBC Act provides a clear scientific focus on its current situation in Australia and includes assessments of populations and threats and should inform strategies to minimise the risk of further decline.

Professor Wintle would like to see further reforms pointing out that, **unlike the United States, Australia's laws don't require habitat protection for listed species.**

“The problem with Australia is that endangered species' listing actually doesn't demand the identification and protection of critical habitats, and we have seen animals listed as endangered having large habitat losses approved,” he says.

“We've seen that already with the [greater glider](#) through the impacts of logging, we've seen it with the black throated finch through the impacts of mining.

“Unlike in the US, where listing under the Endangered Species Act mandates critical habitat protection and funding for the recovery of the species, in Australia this is something that we really need to fix about our threatened species legislation.”

Over two thousand ecological communities, plant and animal species are [currently listed](#) as threatened under Australia's EPBC Act.

## BIRD DEATHS IN AUSTRALIAN HEATWAVES REVEAL A PROFOUND LOSS IS LOOMING

*Published in The Conversation, 29 September 2022*

**Authors:** *Janet Gardner*, Adjunct Research Scientist, CSIRO;

*Suzanne Prober* Senior Principal Research Scientist, CSIRO

Heatwaves linked to climate change have already led to mass deaths of birds and other wildlife around the world. To stem the loss of biodiversity as the climate warms, we need to better understand how birds respond. Our [new study](#) set out to fill this knowledge gap by examining Australian birds. Alarming, we found birds at our study sites died at a rate three times greater during a very hot summer compared to a mild summer. And the news gets worse...

Under a pessimistic emissions scenario, just 11% of birds at the sites would survive. The findings have profound implications for our bird life in a warming world – and underscore the urgent need to both reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and help animals find cool places to shelter.

### Feeling the heat

The study examined native birds in two parts of semi-arid New South Wales: Weddin Mountains National Park near Grenfell and Charcoal Tank Nature Reserve near West Wyalong. At both locations, citizen scientists have been catching, marking and releasing birds regularly since 1986.

This produced data for 22,000 individual birds spanning 37 species. They include **honeyeaters, thornbills, fairy-wrens, whistlers, treecreepers, finches** and **doves**. Data from the past 30-odd years showed cold winters led only to a relatively small drop in survival rates. But it was a far starker picture in summer.

#### **Sadly, many birds at the study site died on hot days.**

During a mild summer with no days above 38°C, 86% of the birds survived. But in a hot summer with 30 days above 38°C, just 59% survived.

We then used these real-life findings to model future survival, to the end of the century, for birds at our study sites. Worryingly, climate projections for the sites we studied show the number of **days above 38°C will at least double** by the end of the century (or the year 2104). Meanwhile, **days below 0°C will disappear** during this time.

These projections are broadly similar for all arid and semi-arid regions across Australia.

As winters warm, we predict bird survival in winter would increase slightly by the end of this century. But this would not offset the many more birds killed by extreme heat as summers warm.

But to what extent will populations decline? To answer this question, we considered an optimistic scenario of rapid emissions reduction – resulting in about 1°C warming compared to pre-industrial levels. Under this scenario, we predict annual survival will fall by one-third, from 63% to 43%.

Under a pessimistic scenario, involving very little emissions reduction and 3.7°C warming this century, the survival rate falls to a shocking 11%. Other lab-based studies around the world have made similar projections for bird populations. But our projections are unusual because they're based on actual survival rates in wild populations measured over decades.

### What happens to birds in heatwaves?

Some birds do manage to survive extreme heat. We then wondered: how does a bird protect itself from soaring temperatures? And can its habitat offer life-saving shelter? We addressed these questions in a [complementary study](#) led by zoologist Lynda Sharpe. It involved comparing the behaviour of individual birds on mild and hot days.

We chose as our subject the Jacky Winter, a small robin common across Australia. Between 2018 and 2021 we followed the fates of 40 breeding pairs living in semi-arid mallee woodland in South Australia. The annual number of days above 42°C more than doubled over the past 25 years.



As heat escalated, Jacky Winters showed a broad range of behavioural responses. This included adjusting their posture, activity levels and habitat use to avoid gaining heat and to increase heat dissipation.

*A Jacky Winter at the study site showing signs of dehydration on the morning after a 47°C day.*

*Photo by the author*

As temperatures approached 35°C, birds moved to the top of the highest trees for greater wind speeds to cool their bodies. The birds also began to pant, which can lead to fatal dehydration.

Once air temperatures climbed above 40°C, exceeding the birds' body temperature, they moved to the ground to shelter in tree-base hollows and crevices. They remained in these "thermal refuges" for as long as it took for air temperatures to drop to about 38°C – sometimes for up to eight hours. But this made foraging impossible and the birds lost body mass.

We then examined what parts of the birds' habitat offered the coolest place to shelter on extremely hot days. **Hollows in tree bases were significantly cooler than all other locations** we measured. The best cool hollows were rare and found only in the largest eucalypt mallees.

Even with their flexible behaviour, the ability of Jacky Winters to survive heatwaves was finite – and apparently dependent on whether large trees were available. Some 29% percent of adults we studied disappeared (and were presumed dead) within 24 hours of air temperatures reaching a record-breaking 49°C in 2019.

Similarly, during two months of heatwaves in 2018, 20% of adults studied were lost, compared with only 6% in the two months prior.

Eggs and nestlings were even more susceptible to heat. All 41 egg clutches and 21 broods exposed to air temperatures above 42°C died.

We found it distressing to witness such losses among birds we had followed for months and years. And it was sad to see the breeding failures after the parent birds had invested so much effort in caring for eggs and tending to young. Eggs and nestlings were especially susceptible to heat.

### **We need to act**

Our studies show extremely high temperatures are already killing troubling numbers of birds in Australia's arid and semi-arid regions. These regions comprise 70% of the Australian continent and 40% of the global landmass. Such losses will only worsen as climate change escalates. This has profound implications for biodiversity in Australia and more broadly.

Obviously, humanity must urgently reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit global warming. But **we must also better manage our biodiversity as the climate changes.**

Key to this is identifying and protecting thermal refuges such as tree hollows.

*The authors acknowledge their colleagues, especially Lynda Sharpe and Tim Bonnet, for important contributions to the research upon which this article is based*

## TOONDAH HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT



The Toondah Harbour Priority Development Area (PDA) was declared on 21 June 2013, at the request of Redland City Council. Its aims are to enable redevelopment to boost tourism, and create new business opportunities and jobs while supporting existing businesses.

Located on the southern shores of Moreton Bay in Cleveland, it is approximately one kilometre from the Cleveland CBD and 33 kilometres from of the Brisbane CBD. The PDA covers 67 hectares, including 17.5 hectares over land and 49.5 hectares over water within Moreton Bay.

Walker's development of up to 3,600 units with a 200-berth marina and some residential areas built on reclaimed Ramsar wetland would be catastrophic. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) confirms:

- The Toondah Harbour PDA has a total area of 67.4 hectares (ha), encompassing 17.9 ha of existing land and 49.5 ha of marine and tidal environments.
- 'All four threatened species likely to be significantly impacted are migratory shorebird species (includes critically-endangered Eastern Curlew and Great Knot, endangered Lesser Sand Plover and vulnerable Bar-tailed Godwit) that use the mudflats as foraging habitat' where reclamation and dredging will occur. There will be 'a permanent direct impact on 28.9 ha of tidal flat habitat'.
- The Grey-tailed tattler, Whimbrel, Terek sandpiper, Red-necked stint and Common Greenshank will be significantly impacted by this project.
- Five threatened marine species have the potential to utilise habitats within or adjacent to the project footprint: loggerhead turtle, green turtle, hawksbill turtle, dugong and Australian humpback dolphin.
- Capital dredging of up to 530,000 m<sup>3</sup>.  
Direct loss of marine and wetland habitat including clearing of 2.5 ha of mangroves, 37.8 ha of seagrass and 7.5 ha of unvegetated intertidal sandbanks and mudflats.
- Dredging and reclamation to accommodate the Project footprint will result in loss of wetland habitat that provides feeding habitat for migratory shorebird species.
- Removal of a primary koala food tree and 18 secondary food trees within the Project footprint.
- Significant residual impacts to 28.9 ha of foraging habitat for threatened and migratory shorebirds, 32.2 ha of marine wetland habitats and 2.5 ha of marine plants requires a financial offset of \$4.75 million.
- Increase in traffic movements on Shore Street West from 7,680 vehicle movements to 15,000 – 20,000 and from 3,465 to 10,000 on passage Street which will become a trunk collector'
- publicly owned land lost to private development.

Walker described G.J Walter Park where the koalas as a 'disused dredge material disposal pond'.

**Many intertidal wetlands in Moreton Bay (including 230ha for the Port of Brisbane expansion and 360ha for the second airport runway) are already lost.**

Other impacts identified in Walker's EIS for Toondah are:

- Loss of habitat directly under the reclamation and dredge areas.
- Marine fauna becoming trapped or injured within the reclamation area.
- Physical interactions with marine fauna (boat strike) during dredging operations.
- Changes to sedimentation rates and turbidity (water clarity) during dredging and, to a lesser extent, construction of the reclamation bunds.
- Release of contaminants from dredged material; disturbance of potential acid sulfate soils (PASS); spills of hydrocarbons and other contaminants.
- Noise associated with dredging and reclamation activities as well as other marine works such as piling associated with the jetty structure at the ferry terminal.
- Artificial light at night (ALAN).
- Introduction of pest species.
- Changes stormwater runoff quality and quantity.
- Spills of hydrocarbons and other contaminants including litter and
- Increased human activity including boat usage.

For further and more detailed information see:

<https://caportal.com.au/walker/toondah-vic/toondah-habour-eis-documents>

Environmental groups including Birdlife Australia are concerned. They have more information and access to a petition at <https://www.actforbirds.org/savetoondah>

We are also invited to make individual submissions. **Deadline is Tuesday 6 December 2022.**

You may send a written or email submission to:

Walker Group Holdings, PO Box 9189, GCMC Bundall QLD 9726 or email [engage@toondah.com.au](mailto:engage@toondah.com.au) and be sure to CC or post to Minister for Water and Environment Tanya Plibersek at [Minister.Plibersek@dceew.gov.au](mailto:Minister.Plibersek@dceew.gov.au).



*Toondah Wetlands – photo published in The Guardian*

## NEW MEMBERS WELCOME!

Please pay by direct transfer to our Bendigo Bank account: RYDE HUNTERS HILL FLORA AND FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY INC, BSB 633-000, Account number 190716589. Include your name in the transaction description; and email your name, address and phone number to [rhffps@gmail.com](mailto:rhffps@gmail.com)

Alternatively, you may pay by cash or cheque: Complete and hand in this form with payment in a sealed envelope at the Field of Mars Visitor Centre or post to: RHHFFPS, PO Box 552, Gladesville 1675.

NAME:

Address:

Phone:

Annual Membership (add \$10 for newsletter to be sent via Australia Post):

\$

Individual \$ 15 (+ \$ 10)

Family \$ 35 (+ \$ 10)

Concession \$ 10 (+ \$ 10)

(Students/Pensioners) Donation

**Total Payment:**

**Email address - please print clearly:**

## WIN THIS YARNKNIT\* RUG

IN COOL NATURAL COLOURS!

Tickets \$2 each / 3 for \$5 – at the Visitor Centre...



or pay to Bendigo Bank account: RYDE HUNTERS HILL FLORA AND FAUNA PRESERVATION SOCIETY INC, BSB 633-000

Put "Raffle" + your name and phone number in the comment, and we will then make the tickets for you.

Proceeds support the work of our Society.  
The winning ticket will be drawn at our Society's next Annual General Meeting.

\* This new rug was handknitted and kindly donated by members of the Holy Spirit Yarnknit Group.