



FINIA

FRASER ISLAND NATURAL INTEGRITY ALLIANCE

Newsletter

Sustaining the natural integrity of Fraser Island together

May 2018

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Welcome to the May edition of the FINIA newsletter for 2018, keeping FINIA members up to date with Fraser Island news and current FINIA projects.

Our next meeting is being held at Maryborough Town Hall on **Tuesday 15 May** from 10am to 2pm.

Thanks to our contributors and look forward to seeing you at the meeting!

Celebrating 25 Years of Fraser Island World Heritage Area



Butchulla dancers welcome guests to the K'gari 25th Anniversary Celebration held at Kingfisher Bay on World Heritage Day (photo Sue Sargent)

There have been many battles fought for Fraser Island (K'gari). John Sinclair AO and the Fraser Island Defenders Organisation (FIDO) fought for the island's conservation in the 1970's, initially focussing on sandmining which began in 1949. Sandmining ceased in 1976, after the case was taken to Australia's High Court. FIDO then broadened its scope to cover other land-use issues on K'gari including logging and sustainable visitation.

But FIDO weren't the first to fight for K'gari's precious natural resources. Pre-European occupation of the region, the Butchulla people were already well established on the island, mainly living along the west shore and centre. For 40,000 years, Aboriginal people lived sustainably in harmony with K'gari – fishing her waters and mangroves.

In the Butchulla creation stories, Princess K'gari was a beautiful white spirit brought by the messenger Yindinjie to make the sea shores, mountain ranges, lakes and rivers. K'gari enjoyed her work and begged Yindinjie to let her stay. He eventually relented, changing her into a beautiful island and making the creeks and laughing waters that would become her voice, and the birds, animals and people to keep her company.

When the Europeans arrived, the battles for K'gari continued. Andrew Petrie explored Fraser Island in 1842 and returned to Brisbane with glowing reports about the abundance and quality of timber that Fraser had to offer.

Logging commenced in 1863, causing many conflicts with the Butchulla people, often with tragic results on both sides. John Piggot was clubbed to death in 1864, which halted logging on the island until 1868; and following the relocation of the White Cliffs Aboriginal Mission to Bogimbah in 1897, over 70 Aboriginal people perished from malnutrition, dysentery, syphilis, influenza and tuberculosis before the Mission was closed in 1904.

Meston's report to Parliament in 1905 summarized the tragedy: "Fifty years ago there were from 2,000 to 3,000 aborigines on Fraser Island, an exceptionally fine race of people. Today there are about 20 left on the Island!"



Celebrating 25 years of World Heritage from left to right – Minister for the Environment, Leanne Enoch, Asst Minister for the Environment, Melissa Price, John Sinclair AO (FIDO), Nai Nai Bird and Malcolm Burns (Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation). Photo Sue Sargent

During the 1980s, the State Government came under increasing pressure to halt logging on Fraser Island. In 1990, a Commission of Inquiry, led by Tony Fitzgerald, was established to provide recommendations on the future use, conservation and management of Fraser Island. In 1991, after 130 years of operation, the forestry industry ceased.

In 1992, Fraser Island (K'gari) the World's largest sand island, was inscribed as Australia's tenth property on the World Heritage list in recognition of its outstanding natural universal values. It features complex dune systems that are still evolving and an array of rare and unique features including half the world's perched lakes and tall rainforests growing on sand.

In 2014, the Butchulla people were granted Native Title for K'gari (Fraser Island). This year, we celebrate 25 years of World Heritage, but the fight continues for K'gari, her people and her future.

Article contributed by Sue Sargent, Australian World Heritage Advisory Committee and Fraser Island World Heritage Community Advisory Committee

Draft Great Sandy Area Management Plan



Photos: Tourism Queensland

The Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) developed the Values-Based Management Framework (VBMF), an adaptive management process, to manage the state's diverse protected area estate. It provides structure for strategic planning, and incorporates key steps for monitoring progress, evaluating performance, and reporting on the effectiveness of management actions over time. Based on international

best-practice standards, the VBMF ensures accountability and transparency for the QPWS's management of protected areas.

The draft Great Sandy Area Management Plan has been prepared under this framework, and is currently undergoing targeted consultation. This first round of consultation includes the Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation, Kabi Kabi First Nation and the World Heritage Advisory Committees. Once this first round of consultation is complete, all key stakeholders with an interest in K'gari will be invited to comment via letter. This will also include an offer to meet with the planners for further information if preferred. This stage of the consultation will coincide with the draft plan going on full public display.

The values assessment process identified nine key values, within seven value categories, for the Great Sandy Area. For each key value, the plan provides a value statement, an assessment of the key values' current condition and trend, an assessment of identified threats, a desired outcome statement, and strategic management directions. The UNESCO World Heritage Convention criteria for the Fraser Island World Heritage Area align with the key values and are identified in the draft plan.

Routine 'health checks' are undertaken to see if the key values are okay. They will help us to know the current condition of key values and, over time, whether their condition is stable, improving or getting worse. Such information is critical to making good management decisions. More detailed monitoring can be undertaken where specialist information is needed to confirm the condition of values, and to evaluate values whose condition cannot be determined through 'health checks' (this process uses simple, visual assessment cues and requires no highly specialist skills or equipment).

Article submitted by Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Coastal and Islands Region, Great Sandy Area.

Have your say on Fraser Island's Waste Plan

FRASER COAST

FUTURE WASTE

PROJECT



Throughout April and May, Fraser Coast Regional Council is undertaking an important community consultation process to learn about our community's views on waste management across the region, including household waste collection services and recycling.

Topics for consideration within the consultation program include:

- Service delivery and performance
- Improving kerbside collection services
- Recycling
- Green waste and organics/food service services
- Opportunities for new waste businesses
- The waste transfer station network
- Education programs
- Waste services on Fraser Island



Share your views!

Our comprehensive community engagement program includes a range of consultation activities:

- Stakeholder Meetings
- Information and Market Stalls
- Briefings and Interviews as needed
- Community Forums
- Online Survey and Project Web Page
- Feedback Forms
- Information Displays
- Social Media
- Project Email

The feedback collected through our consultation activities will help to shape the strategic vision of the region's waste operations until 2028.

Information Stalls will be held on the following dates:

Thursday 26 April, 8.00am – 1:30pm
Maryborough Heritage City Markets,
Adelaide and Ellena Streets, Maryborough

Saturday 28 April, 7.00am – 1:00pm
Urangan Pier Park Community Markets, Pier Park, Urangan

Saturday 19 May, 8.00am – 12.00pm
Eurong Shops, Eurong Beach Resort, Fraser Island



Get Online!

Visit the Council's **Have Your Say** website to download our project Factsheets and complete the online surveys.

Go to **www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au** and follow the links to the *Have Your Say* web page.

For more information email **futurewaste@frasercoast.qld.gov.au** or phone the project team on **07 3368 3008**.

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What is myrtle rust and why is it significant to K’gari?

Myrtle rust is the rust fungus *Austropuccinia psidii*, formerly *Puccinia psidii*. The fungus has origins in South America where multiple strains/biotypes have been identified. In Australia, only a single type, the pandemic strain, has been identified.

Myrtaceae are the dominant iconic and ecologically important plant species in Australia, with approximately 2,250 native species within 88 genera, we have more than half of the global number of Myrtaceae.

Myrtaceae dominate many fragile and essential ecosystems and there are more species of Myrtaceae than any other plant family in Australia. Species of Myrtaceae are present in 11 out of the 13 major vegetation formations in Australia. Myrtaceae are also culturally significant as well as commercially important including the iconic eucalypts as a timber resource and the developing native food and oil industries.

First detected on guava in Brazil in 1884, myrtle rust has now spread to multiple locations including Australia in 2010. Since the first detection of *A. psidii* in Australia (central coast NSW), the spread has been rapid and myrtle rust is now well established in native ecosystems in Queensland and New South Wales, primarily east of the Great Dividing Range.



Symptoms of Myrtle Rust (photos courtesy of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)

Spores are readily spread by wind, people, infected plant material, clothing, insects and birds. The rust requires leaf wetness or moisture to trigger the infection process and when conditions are good for plant growth (including regenerating plants post-fire) then they are good for rust. Decline in tree health mainly progresses with a “bottom up” progression of foliage loss occurring. Foliage size of any new growth is dramatically reduced as a result of repeated infection. This has been observed on a range of species.

In Australia, myrtle rust has now been observed in over 350 species from 57 different genera, with 163 species assessed under field conditions. 48 species considered highly or extremely susceptible with severe dieback and tree deaths recorded.

In 2013, surveys of Fraser Island (K'gari) identified rust on five species: *Austromyrtus dulcis*, *Backhousia myrtifolia*, *Homoranthus virgatus*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, and *Rhodamnia acuminata*. Thankfully, no evidence of rust was found on *Syncarpia hillii* (Fraser Island turpentine).

Current research suggests that in just ten years Myrtle Rust could devastate key Myrtaceae communities on the island, notably Melaleuca swamps and rainforest pioneer taxa, and consequently the natural and cultural landscapes dependent on these ecosystems.

There's a need for urgent research, field surveys and emergency conservation actions (including preservation of collection and preservation of germplasm/seed of key species); identification of potential cultural impacts on both flora and fauna associated with rainforest and wetland Myrtaceae; and impact monitoring of affected species/sites.

Article prepared by Sue Sargent with acknowledgement to Dr Geoff Pegg, Forest Pathologist, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and Bob Makinson, Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre.

The Tale of a Drunk Dingo!

We know that dingoes eat figs to supplement their diet. But what happens when they have a belly-full of fermenting fruit? Can they over imbibe and become inebriated like the parrots? It seems they can. They might stagger around a bit, but at least they don't fall out of trees!

Exhibit one juvenile male dingo who found his way past the dingo fence into Eurong and apparently had a "big night" out on the fig juice. No one saw him partaking of the fermenting fruit, but early the next morning he was found "flaked out" on the edge of Anderson Street in the residential valley.

It looked at first that he might have been dead, because his breathing was very shallow and difficult to detect from a distance. Eventually his tail flicked and we were able to confirm that he lived. QPWS was notified and a neighbour and I mounted a vigil to ensure that the dingo was not disturbed by vehicles or people until a dingo ranger could attend.

When he awoke, he lifted his head and with some apparent difficulty, staggered to his feet. He didn't look well. His next activity could crudely be called a "dingo's breakfast" except that instead of urinating, he defecated and the scat was huge and full of fig seeds. He then wandered on to our property and ate a few more fig berries. (Some "hair of the dog"? or hair of the dingo?)



Story from Residential Valley where a dingo enjoyed a feed of fermenting figs before having to sleep off the effects (Photos: David Anderson).

The dingo then wandered around until he found a shady spot to rest until the parks ranger arrived. He avoided capture and spent the best part of the day, wandering, resting and visiting the fruiting fig trees in the valley. Eventually he was taken into custody, removed from inside the fence and the tempting fig berries, tagged and released none the worse for his misadventure.

Article contributed by David Anderson, Fraser Island Association

Dingoes – A highly evolved predator



Photo courtesy of Rod Hope

There is no question that the dingo is a very capable predator.

Predators often exhibit highly intelligent and adaptable behaviour and hunting techniques to catch, subdue or kill prey. Recent peer reviewed publications by PhD student, Linda Behrendorff highlight some of the adaptive hunting techniques occasionally observed of dingoes on K'gari-Fraser Island.

The articles highlight the dingoes' ability to entrap, tire and drown an adult swamp wallaby that would take a group of dingoes under normal circumstances. Another dingo used the water to drown a captured echidna before consumption, utilising available surf and water resources reduces the level of energy input for the gain.

For some interesting insight into one of island's top predator's why not check out this research for yourselves?

- *Clever girl? An observation of innovative prey handling by a dingo (Canis dingo)*. Pacific Conservation Biology - Research Article <http://www.publish.csiro.au/PC/PC17044>
- Behrendorff, L. (2018) *Clever girl? An observation of innovative prey handling by a dingo (Canis dingo)*. Australian Mammalogy.
- *A prickly subject: innovative handling of a difficult prey*. Australian Mammalogy Research Note <https://doi.org/10.1071/AM17024>
- Behrendorff, L. (2017) *A prickly subject: innovative handling of a difficult prey*. Australian Mammalogy.

Contributed by Linda Behrendorff, PhD candidate, University of Queensland

Fraser Island -K'gari Symposium: Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Understanding

The Fraser-K'gari Island symposium is being held at the Hervey Bay campus of the University of the Sunshine Coast on the 7-8 June 2018.

The aim of the symposium is to share the work of USC's Fraser-K'gari Island Research Archive and the findings of a collation of research undertaken on Fraser-K'gari Island over the years. The symposium is an opportunity for those who participate to share their knowledge and understanding of the unique values of the island. The gathering will generate further research questions, opportunities and collaborations. A focus of the symposium is a celebration of 25 years of World Heritage status, what this means and how we protect the unique natural values of the island. It is also a celebration of K'gari's cultural values and how they can be protected.

Registration for the symposium starts at 9.00-10.00 on Day 1 and the event finishes after lunch at 3.00 on Day 2. Morning tea and lunch is included on both days and afternoon tea on Day 1. The cost for registration is \$149. Registration and program will be available through the USC website on the 1st May. Any inquiries can be directed to Dr Kim Walker at kwalker4@usc.edu.au.

Article contributed by Dr Kim Walker, University of the Sunshine Coast

Measuring the power of a website

When you launch a website, it's hard to know how well it is being received? What do people think of your web pages and articles and who is using them?

We all appreciate a bit of feedback and while there are some indicators, such as the State Library of Queensland formally requesting to archive the FINIA website content, people seeking additional information and/or offering to volunteer through the website's contact form. But it is hard to know how often your website and specific articles (blogs) are being picked up or viewed by a broader audience.

The FINIA website, finia.org.au was launched in May 2011. Powered by (and sponsored by) WordPress, the website also has some great inbuilt analytical tools that enable us to monitor who, or at least their country of origin, is accessing the website and which articles are of the most interest.

So, a few fun statistical facts:

- As of April 2018, the website had received a total of 18,303 hits from a total of 105 countries.
- The top ten countries accessing the FINIA website are: Australia (14292), United States (2355), Canada (164), India (129), United Kingdom (119), France (110), Germany (92), New Zealand (90), Brazil (59) and Malaysia (52).
- The FINIA website has 14 followers – people that are notified whenever we upload a new blog.
- The most popular pages or blogs we have published are: A Colourful Fraser Island (a story from David Anderson about Fraser Island Creeper published in February 2013) with 1091 visits. Other popular stories have included: More Fraser Island Creepers (582), Sandy Cape Lighthouse (401), Fraser Island Native Planting Guide (303), Treatment of Planthopper on Pandanus (237), Dingo Scat Collection (202) and Postans' Logging Camp Revisited (201).

So if you haven't visited recently, perhaps it's time you became a FINIA follower?

Article contributed by Sue Sargent

News from the Eurong Nursery

Are you a Fraser Island landholder looking to replace your exotic plants with local native plant species? Did you know you can source them for free*?

The Eurong nursery has grown in capacity, stocking species which are sourced and grown on K'gari. These include: groundcovers, shrubs, as well as bird and butterfly attracting plant species.

One of my favourite small shrubs or groundcovers is *Austromyrtus dulcis*, common name Midyim Berry. *Austromyrtus* - from the Latin, *australis*, southern and *myrtus*, from the Greek name for myrtle and *dulcis* - Latin for sweet. The natural distribution for this species is the Coastal areas from Fraser Island down to Northern New South Wales.

Growing to less than 1 metre, Midyim has attractive, coppery pink new growth, 10 mm white flowers from Spring to Autumn, followed by a succession of small, sweet edible berries; that are white speckled with purple. They grow well in full sun or part shade and semi exposed coastal conditions. Midyim respond to pruning and if planted closely together can be trimmed to form a tidy small hedge.

The low spreading bushes provide habitat cover for ground dwelling birds and a seasonal food source for seed eating birds and mammals. The flowers are also very attractive to butterflies and both Native and European Bee species. Many local native Fraser Island plants including *Austromyrtus dulcis* are in stock now at the Eurong Nursery. Contact Suzanne for more information on how to receive your free plants* at coolumgypsy@yahoo.com.au

**conditions apply.*



Midyim flowers (photo Suzanne Wilson) and Midyim fruit (photo Google Images)

Article contributed by Suzanne Wilson, FIDO.

Give yourself a Weed Workout!



Easter Cassia (Local Law No. 3) *Senna pendula var. glabrata*

Native to tropical America, Easter Cassia takes the form of a rounded bush 1.5 to 5m with mid green compound leaves and rounded leaflets. The plant is flowering now with yellow flowers produced throughout Autumn and Winter followed by rounded pea –like seed pods. Easter Cassia is found in older style gardens and easily colonises disturbed areas and invades bushland. Control by removing and bagging seed pods, hand removing seedlings and cut and paint mature plants with a registered herbicide. A great alternative plant for gardens is the Beach Aspen *Acronychia imperforata* or Wallum Banksia *B.aemula*, *B.integrifolia*.

Glory Lily (Local Law No. 3)

Glory Lily is a perennial herb from Africa and Asia with climbing stems with tendrils at the tips. The plant has shiny narrow green leaves that die off in winter and produces long-lived underground tubers. Yellow, orange and red flowers with turned back petals, expose the stamens October – May. Spread by garden refuse and birds, the plant is found in bushland, coastal habitats and gardens, Glory Lily also tolerates nutrient- poor soils. Control by collecting and destroying seed pods and dig out small patches and bag ensuring tubers removed completely.



Chemical control in Dec and then Feb using glyphosate & water at 1:50(20mL/L) + Metsulfuron methyl at 1.5g/10L water (with surfactant). Before using any herbicide, always read the label carefully and apply strictly in accordance with direction on the label.

Mother of Millions and Live leaf (Restricted Category 3/ Local Law No. 3)



Species include *Bryophyllum* spp. including, *B.pinnatum*, *B.delagoense*, *B.fedschenkoii*, *B.x houghtonii* and others. Mother of Millions (MoM) is a succulent from Madagascar. It has grey green tubular or “v” shaped leaves and grows from 30-180cm tall. New plants grow from leaves or from seed. The plant has tubular-bell shaped orange red flowers in Winter. All parts of the plant are poisonous. Live leaf has a scalloped edged leaf and pink/green flowers in Winter. MoM is found in older style gardens along foreshore and riverside areas, often used as an ornamental garden plant. Control with registered herbicide or carefully

remove by hand and place in a bag for disposal. A great alternative plant for gardens is the River lily, *Crinum pedunculatum*.

Article contributed by Juliet Musgrave, Fraser Coast Regional Council

Thank You to Our Sponsors!

As many of you would be aware, the Fraser Island Natural Integrity Alliance (FINIA) is a non-incorporated, not-for-profit, umbrella organisation for its partners. As a non-incorporated organisation, we rely on our partners to support our activities for the Fraser Island (K'gari) World Heritage site, with no dedicated funding to support our meetings, administration or even website.

Without this generosity, FINIA's activities would be far more challenging, so we would like to acknowledge the following sponsors for their generous support:

Fraser Coast Regional Council – who provide a venue for our meetings.

Burnett Mary Regional Group – who pay our website hosting fees.

Kingfisher Bay Resort Group – who support many of our on-ground activities with subsidised barge fees.

Add to this our amazing contributors, volunteers and donors—a special place attracts special people.

Thanks to you all for making FINIA work.

Dates for the Diary

What: Fraser-K'gari Island Symposium: Sharing Knowledge, Sharing Understanding
Where: University of the Sunshine Coast, Fraser Coast Campus
When: 7-8 June 2018
For: The aim of the symposium is to share the work of USC's Fraser-K'gari Island Research Archive and the findings of a collation of research undertaken on Fraser-K'gari Island over the years. The symposium is an opportunity for those who participate to share their knowledge and understanding of the unique values of the island. The gathering will generate further research questions, opportunities and collaborations.
Cost: \$149
More info: Registration and program will be available through the USC website on the 1st May. Any inquiries can be directed to Dr Kim Walker at kwalker4@usc.edu.au

What: Bush Regeneration and Monitoring
Where: Eurong, Fraser Island
When: 15-21 July and 21-27 October 2018 (Sunday to Saturday).
For: FIDO has been conducting weeklong weeding –bush regeneration programs in Eurong since 2005. These have progressively transformed Eurong and dramatically reduced the weed threats there. All will be based at Tallinga, the former Sinclair family home in Eurong Village. Work will focus on weeding, bush regeneration and building the capacity of the Eurong nursery as well as continuing FIDO's on-going environmental monitoring programs. In 2018, this program will be led by Suzanne Wilson who has made such a great contribution to the nursery. John Sinclair will be pleased to show volunteers as much of Fraser Island as is possible in the time and he knows the island better than anyone else. Eurong Resort supports this program and provides dinner for the volunteers each night.
Cost: \$200 (\$100 for concessions) to subsidise costs.
More info: For more information or to download an application form, please check out FIDO's website www.fido.org.au.

What: Weed Management
Where: Happy Valley, Fraser Island
When: 5-11 August 2018 and 18-24 November 2018.
For: Peter Shooter leads these trips to help tackle the heavy weed infestation in and around Happy Valley. A group of up to 8 will share "Kurrawa", a comfortable holiday house in the centre of Happy Valley. The group will work to contain a particularly aggressive weed with poisonous seeds, *Abrus prectorius* Var *Africanus* that is heavily impacting on the vegetation but isn't found anywhere else on Fraser Island. As the Abrus is coming under control the team will be increasingly turning to eliminate large woody weeds Easter Cassia and Lantana. Fitness is needed to carry heavy chemical backpack sprays across steep terrain.
Cost: \$200 (\$100 for concessions) to subsidise costs.
More info: For more information or to download an application form, please check out FIDO's website www.fido.org.au.

Funding Opportunities

What: RACQ Community Sponsorship
For: Every year RACQ receives many sponsorship requests from organisations, businesses, clubs, associations and charities around Queensland. Do you have an events, programs or activities that is looking for some support (up to \$3,000)? Applicants must meet one or more of RACQ's corporate responsibility categories.
When: Applications close 18 May.
Phone: 13 1905
Website: <https://www.racq.com.au/about/community-and-sponsorships/sponsorships/sponsorship-applications>

- What:** **Gambling Community Benefit Fund**
For: One-off grants of up to \$35,000 (inc. GST) for not-for-profit organisations to help provide community services or activities that benefit the Queensland community.
When: Round 97 is now open and will close on 31 May 2018.
Email: cbf@treasury.qld.gov.au
Phone: (07) 3247 4284
Website: <http://www.justice.qld.gov.au/corporate/sponsorships-and-grants/grants/community-benefit-funding-programs>
- What:** **Norman Wettenhall Foundation—Small Environmental Grant Scheme**
For: Projects that enhance or maintain the vitality and diversity of the Australian natural living environment. Objectives of the Small Environmental Grants Scheme (up to \$10K) are flora and fauna conservation and threatened mammal conservation with one or more of the following: monitoring/recording data, community education, community capacity building (training) and research/science. NWF has funded projects ranging from supporting local communities to maintain or restore habitat; to the production of education kits; and the publication and dissemination of research information.
When: Opens 19 June 2018 (for funding in August 2018)
Phone: (03) 5472 1316 - Elizabeth (Beth) Mellick, Executive Officer
Email: beth@nwf.org.au
Website: <http://www.nwf.org.au/>
- What:** **Ian Potter Foundation**
For: Sustainability, preservation of biodiversity and landscape-scale conservation are important and complex challenges addressed in this program area. Our Environment & Conservation program aims to support Australian urban and rural communities to better manage our natural resources and preserve biodiversity in the face of challenges such as land degradation, limited water resources and climate change.
When: Applications by invitation only in 2018, next dedicated Expression of Interest opens on 25 March 2019 and closing on 19 April (for mid-September) 2019.
Phone: (03) 9650 3188 – Louise Arkles
Email: admin@ianpotter.org.au
Website: <http://www.ianpotter.org.au/home>
- What:** **Australian Geographic Society Sponsorship**
For: Founded by Dick Smith, each quarter up to \$15,000 is made available for Australian Geographic Society Project Grants. Funding provided by the Society for Project Sponsorship targets all four Project Categories: Science, Community, Adventure and Environment. The society also offers seed grants between \$500 and \$3000.
When: Applications are now taken throughout the year for sponsorship rounds.
Phone: (02) 9263 9825
Email: society@ausgeo.com.au
Website: <http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/society/sponsorship/2013/11/apply-for-sponsorship>
- What:** **The Mullum Trust**
For: Supports projects which have significant, ongoing or catalytic environmental outcomes. Grants are available from \$100 to \$10,000. Projects with specific localised environmental outcomes are preferred, although projects which are locally based but have far reaching impacts are also encouraged.
When: Ongoing
Phone: Mr Ryan Neoh on (03) 9671 6658
Email: rneoh@deloitte.com.au
Website: <http://thetrusteeformullumtrust.myob.net/>