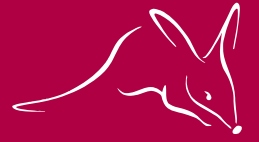




# wildlife matters

australian



wildlife  
conservancy

DECEMBER 2005

## Faure Island

Saving the endangered  
Western Barred Bandicoot



# saving australia's threatened wildlife



## the awc mission

Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC) is dedicated to saving Australia's threatened wildlife and ecosystems. To achieve this mission, our actions are focused on:

- Establishing a network of sanctuaries which protect threatened wildlife and ecosystems: AWC now owns 13 sanctuaries covering 655,000 hectares (over 1.6 million acres).
- Implementing practical, on-ground conservation programs to protect the wildlife at our sanctuaries: these programs include feral animal control, fire management and the translocation of endangered species.
- Conducting (either alone or in collaboration with other organisations) scientific research that will help address the key threats to our native wildlife.
- Hosting visitor programs at our sanctuaries for the purpose of education and promoting awareness of the plight of Australia's wildlife.

## about awc

AWC is an independent, non-profit organisation based in Perth, Western Australia. Donations to AWC are tax deductible.

During 2004-2005, over 90% of AWC's total expenditure was spent on conservation programs, including land acquisition. Less than 10% was on development (fundraising) and administration.

*Cover photo: The endangered Western Barred Bandicoot (J. Lochman)*

australian wildlife conservancy

PO Box 1897 West Perth 6872

Ph: +61 8 9226 0340

[www.australianwildlife.org](http://www.australianwildlife.org)

Welcome to our December 2005 edition of *Wildlife Matters*. As we reach the end of another year, it is worth reflecting on some of AWC's recent achievements. Your generous support has made these achievements possible, ensuring some good news for Australia's endangered wildlife in 2005.

A highlight of the last 12 months has been the release into the wild at Scotia of more than 500 endangered mammals. The Bilbies, Burrowing Bettongs, Bridled Naitail Wallabies and Brush-tailed Bettongs are all doing well. This remarkable project is now playing a key role in saving all four species from extinction.

Great progress has also been made at Mornington. More than 30 kilometres of fencing was constructed through one of Australia's most rugged landscapes. This fence has allowed us to permanently remove cattle from 65,000 hectares of Kimberley wilderness. Our conservation program at Mornington is protecting the largest surviving population of the Gouldian Finch and a suite of other threatened species.

As you will read in the following pages, AWC's commitment to implementing practical, on-ground programs is also delivering great outcomes at Faure Island, Brooklyn, Mt Zero-Taravale and our other sanctuaries around Australia. In many areas, we are working in partnership with national parks agencies, scientific institutions and other community groups. Such collaboration helps underwrite the long-term success of many of our projects.

At the end of 2005, there are two key statistics that help summarise our progress to date:

- AWC now protects more than 135 threatened species of animals, ranging from well known species such as the Bilby to lesser known animals such as Bolam's Mouse and the Buff-breasted Button-quail. (We also protect a large number of threatened plant species – we have not yet finished counting them!)
- More than 90% of AWC's total expenditure is on our conservation programs, including land acquisition. This reflects our strong emphasis on implementing practical, on ground conservation programs. Less than 10% of our expenditure is on fundraising and administration combined.

Of course, AWC would not have made such great progress without your support. *Thank you for your support and your contribution to AWC over the last 12 months.* Your gifts are helping to build an organisation that makes a difference where it really counts – in the field!

However, while our progress has been good, we still face enormous challenges. The sad reality is that more animals and plants have been added to the endangered species list over the last 12 months. Feral animals, altered fire regimes, land clearing and weeds continue to have a devastating impact on Australia's wildlife. However, with your support, we can make a difference. There is plenty of good news at places like Scotia, Mornington and Faure Island. AWC needs your ongoing support to continue our work at these sanctuaries and to expand to new properties around Australia.

Please help AWC take action in 2006. Your donation could be the difference between survival and extinction for one of Australia's many endangered species.

  
Atticus Fleming  
Chief Executive

# AWC Sanctuary Update



Northern Bettong

QPWS

## Mt Zero-Taravale Wildlife Sanctuary

The wet sclerophyll forests on Mt Zero-Taravale are home to a diversity of threatened wildlife. Determining the most appropriate fire management regime in these forests is therefore a key issue for AWC.

A collaborative research project being carried out by the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and AWC is helping to address this issue.

The initial results of the research project confirm the critical role of regular fire in maintaining a healthy wet sclerophyll forest. As part of the research project, six plots have been established in wet sclerophyll near the Taravale road. Baseline flora surveys were carried out in August 2004, before four of the plots were burnt in December 2004. All six plots were re-surveyed in June 2005. Among the many results, the surveys have confirmed:

- regular fire in this ecosystem is necessary to promote the abundance and diversity of grasses and herbs; and
- regular fire is necessary to prevent rainforest species from reaching the canopy (at which point they may inhibit regeneration of wet sclerophyll species).

The project will continue, as AWC and QPWS seek to identify the most appropriate intervals between fire events in wet sclerophyll forests. The information generated by this research project will be critical to the future of a suite of threatened species that rely on healthy wet sclerophyll forests for their survival.

## Brooklyn Wildlife Sanctuary

The most significant news from Brooklyn in recent months is the sighting of a Northern Bettong on the sanctuary. The Northern Bettong is listed as a nationally endangered species. AWC expected that Brooklyn was home to a population of Northern Bettongs, although there had been no confirmed records from within the property. The recent sighting further confirms the extraordinary conservation values of Brooklyn. The sanctuary is truly a hotspot for some of Australia's most endangered wildlife. As readers of *Wildlife Matters* will be aware, the Northern Bettong is confined to 3 or 4 small populations, including a population on AWC's Mt Zero-Taravale Wildlife Sanctuary. The recent sighting on Brooklyn confirms that AWC is the custodian of two discrete populations of one of Australia's rarest kangaroos.

## Mt Gibson Wildlife Sanctuary

In September, AWC conducted a fauna survey at selected sites on Mt Gibson Wildlife Sanctuary. This survey re-visited some sites that were first surveyed in 2001 by AWC staff and experts from the WA and SA museums and the WA Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM).

The highlight of this most recent survey was the capture of the first Fat-tailed Dunnart at Mt Gibson. The Dunnart was captured in a pit trap within its preferred habitat amongst the salt-tolerant samphire heath adjacent to Lake Moore. Two species of reptile, the Salt Dragon and the Spinifex Snake, and two birds, including the Ground Cuckoo-Shrike, were also sighted for the first time.

The commencement of a collaborative project with CALM to implement methods for the integrated control of feral cats, foxes and wild dogs will see the expansion of biological survey work on Mt Gibson to include seasonal monitoring in autumn and spring, and the inclusion of the intriguing but little-known invertebrate community.



Plot 4 at Mt Zero: after December 2004 fire

QPWS



Plot 4 at Mt Zero: June 2005, six months after fire

QPWS

# Faure Island

## Establishing a new population of the Western Barred Bandicoot

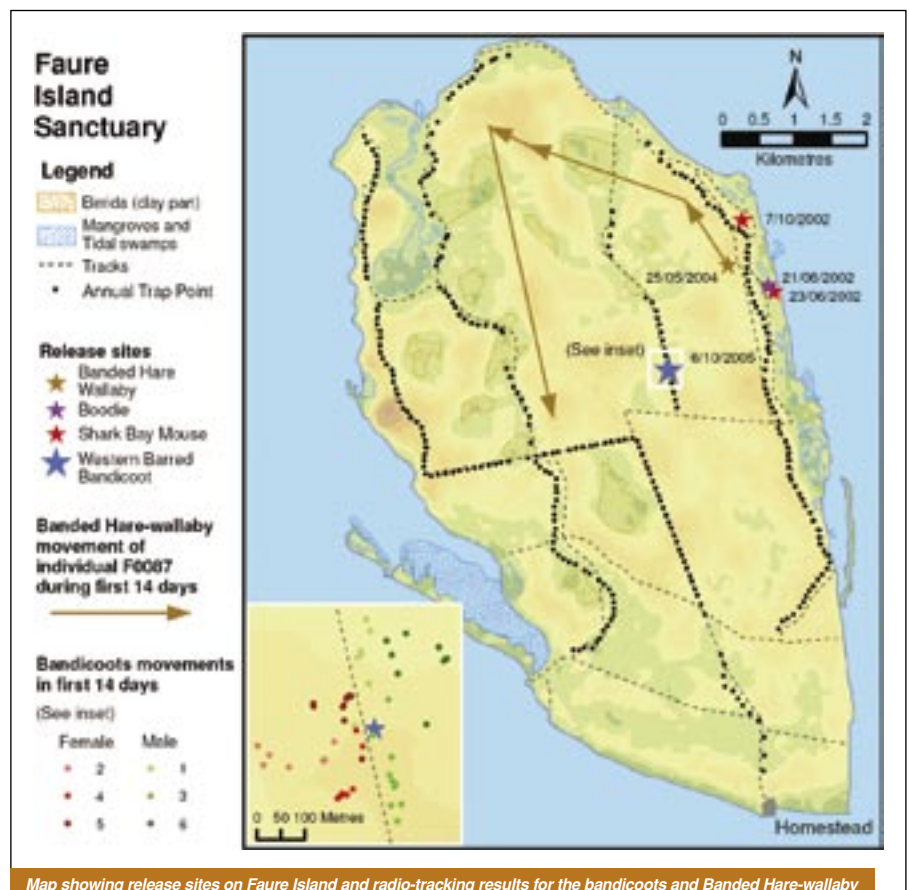
The Western Barred Bandicoot is one of Australia's most endangered mammals. This beautiful animal is literally on the brink of extinction, having disappeared from the mainland over 60 years ago. However, in a bold attempt to ensure the survival of the Western Barred Bandicoot, Australian Wildlife Conservancy recently carried out a translocation of 20 bandicoots to our world heritage-listed Faure Island Wildlife Sanctuary. If successful, the translocation will dramatically increase the chances of survival for this rare mammal.

The Western Barred Bandicoot is the smallest of the bandicoots, weighing about 220 grams. Like most Australian mammals, it is nocturnal, constructing nests of leaf litter under shrubs where they shelter during the daylight hours. They forage mainly for invertebrates, but may consume plant material and lizards.

The Western Barred Bandicoot was once widely distributed across southern Australia. However, the species became extinct on the mainland in the 1930s. Its demise was due primarily to predation by the introduced fox and the feral cat. Fortunately, two wild populations of the Western Barred Bandicoot clung to survival on Bernier and Dorre Islands in Shark Bay (where there are no feral predators!) These remnant island populations have provided a source of animals for two attempts to reintroduce the species to the mainland and for captive breeding colonies.

Sadly, however, the population of bandicoots on Bernier Island and all captive colonies are seriously threatened by a debilitating disease, highlighting the vulnerability of any species that has declined to only two small wild populations.

The source population for the translocation to Faure Island was a disease-free population of bandicoots which previously had been established



by CSIRO and the Useless Loop community at Heirisson Prong, a peninsula in the south of Shark Bay.

Twenty Western Barred Bandicoots were collected at dawn and airlifted to Faure Island, using an old airstrip that had been renovated and extended after lying idle for over five years. After the brief flight, and a safe landing, the bandicoots were released at dusk that same day.

The Western Barred Bandicoot is the fourth threatened mammal that AWC has translocated to Faure Island since the eradication of cats in 2001, following the Burrowing Bettong and Shark Bay Mouse in 2002 and the Banded Hare-Wallaby in 2004 (see map).

Six of the bandicoots were fitted with radio collars to monitor their survival in the first two weeks after release, and all were trapped to check on their condition and location.



Murdoch University is helping save the bandicoot

J. Richards

The animals settled quickly into their new environment on Faure Island, constructing nests within 300 metres of the release site, increasing in weight and avoiding native predators (such as birds of prey and goannas). Individual animals used 4 - 8 nests in the first two weeks after their release, and while no bandicoots shared the same nest, a number of nests were constructed within a few metres of each other.

AWC carried out the translocation in partnership with the WA Department of Conservation and Land Management, Dr Jeff Short and the Useless Loop Community, and with assistance from PhD students from the Division of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences at Murdoch University. The students are seeking to diagnose and treat the debilitating 'wart' disease (believed to be due to a papilloma virus), that has infected the Bernier Island population and captive colonies of Western Barred Bandicoots. Faure Island is important in this context because it, together with Dorre Island and Heirisson Prong, now supports the only remaining disease-free populations of the Western Barred Bandicoot.

Before the release at Faure Island, the students examined all twenty

bandicoots under anaesthetic, taking blood and tissue samples and conducting a detailed external examination for warts. Fortunately, they could find no evidence of disease – thus confirming the importance of the new Faure Island population. The establishment of an additional, disease-free population on Faure Island could mean the difference between survival and extinction for this species. The radio collars were fitted under anaesthetic, reducing stress to the animals and providing an opportunity to comfortably fit the collars around their slender necks.

AWC hopes that the Western Barred Bandicoot will prosper in its new home. While it is still too early to declare the translocation a success, we hope our monitoring program will soon detect



AWC Foundation Supporter, Ross Ledger, releases a bandicoot

J. Richards

significant increases in the newly established population. With the Western Barred Bandicoot joining a suite of other endangered mammals, it is clear that AWC's project at Faure Island is of national and international significance for the conservation of Australia's endangered wildlife.



Western Barred Bandicoot

B. Parsons

# Scotia

## Endangered Mammal Recovery Project: the first 12 months

The first stage of the Scotia Endangered Mammal Recovery Project has been a remarkable success, with more than 500 Bilbies, Bridled Naitail Wallabies, Brush-tailed Bettongs and Burrowing Bettongs released into the wild at Scotia.

Each of these species is listed as extinct in NSW. Across Australia, populations of all four species have been devastated by foxes and cats, as well as the destruction of their habitat for agriculture. However, with your support, Australian Wildlife Conservancy has 'drawn a line in the sand' at Scotia. Our Endangered Mammal Recovery Project is playing a critical role in halting the decline, and promoting the recovery, of each species. Scotia is now home to healthy new populations of Bilby, Bridled Naitail Wallaby, Burrowing Bettong and Brush-tailed Bettong.

### The releases... returning endangered mammals to the mallee woodlands of Scotia

In November 2004, AWC conducted a pilot release of 30 male Brush-tailed Bettongs. Following the success of this pilot release, four additional releases have been undertaken: December 2004, March 2005, June 2005 and September 2005.

Each release comprised four species: Greater Bilby, Burrowing Bettong, Brush-tailed Bettong and Bridled Naitail Wallaby. In total, more than 500 animals were released (Table 1). Forty individuals of each species were fitted with a radio transmitter prior to release.

Each of the five releases occurred in the 4,000 hectare feral predator-free area of Scotia known as 'Stage 1'.

With your continued support, AWC will increase the size of this fox and cat-free area to over 12,000 hectares (30,000 acres) within the next 18 months. This will ensure the establishment of large, self-sustaining and genetically robust populations of each species.

### Measuring the success of the mammal releases

The outcome of the releases has been monitored using both radio-tracking of individuals, as well as three-monthly trapping of the whole release area. The data has been collected by Graeme Finlayson of the University of Sydney, for whom the data will form the basis of a PhD, assisted by AWC staff, biologists from the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and AWC volunteers. Preliminary results are highly encouraging. Mortality rates are very low, less than 10 mortalities have been

confirmed for each species (Table 1). Examination of deceased animals has found that most appear to have died of 'natural causes', as animals were in good condition and there was no evidence of injury. For the Bridled Naitail Wallabies, most mortalities were the result of predation by Wedge-tailed Eagles.

Three-monthly trapping of the release area commenced in March 2005. Since then more than 3000 trap-nights of data have been collected. Preliminary results indicate that all species remain in good condition post-release, with animal's weights remaining steady or decreasing slightly. In each species the number of females carrying pouch young has also increased since release, with the result that population increases should be evident in the short to medium term.

Radio tracking revealed that individuals of each of the four species tended to move substantial distances in the first couple of weeks after release



AWC ecologist, Dr Joss Bentley, checks on a Bilby at Scotia's research facility before the Bilby is released into the wild



A Bridled Nailtail Wallaby at Scotia

Ecopix

(one Burrowing Bettong moved more than 5.5 kilometres overnight), but had formed stable home ranges six to eight weeks post release (Figure 1). Of the two burrowing species, Bilbies were found to establish burrows on the first night, while for the first release Burrowing Bettongs took a week or more to establish burrows, or utilised old rabbit warrens. For subsequent releases, however, Burrowing Bettongs tended to utilise existing Bilby burrows or Burrowing Bettong warrens.

Although each species has colonised most of the release area, the greatest densities remain within two and a half kilometres of the release site. Some differences in habitat preferences amongst the four species are also becoming evident. Bilbies and the two Bettongs appear to be more strongly associated with the mallee woodlands with a spinifex understorey, while Bridled Nailtail Wallabies tend to be associated with mallee woodlands with a shrub understorey or mixed shrubland.

## Performance against specific criteria for success

Before the commencement of the release program, AWC set out some specific criteria to evaluate success for the release of each species. These criteria were recorded in our translocation protocol approved by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. To date, these criteria are being met for each species. For example, the performance against success criteria in relation to the Bridled Nailtail Wallaby release is set out in Table 2.

The ultimate measure of success is, of course, being able to walk through the Scotia woodlands at night and see Bridled Nailtail Wallabies, Bilbies, Brush-tailed Bettongs and Burrowing Bettongs. In this respect, Scotia is truly a remarkable success. At night, Scotia is alive with endangered mammals. It is how the Australian bush used to be and how AWC hopes it can be once again – at Scotia and beyond.

Table 1: Individuals released of each species and post-release mortalities

	Number released	Confirmed mortalities
Bilby	40	5
Burrowing Bettong	120	6
Brush-tailed Bettong	190	5
Bridled Nailtail Wallaby	160	9

Table 2: Success criteria for Bridled Nailtail Wallaby release

Time frame	Success criteria	Actual outcome
One month post-release	>30% of released Bridled Nailtail Wallabies survive	>85% survival
One month post-release	Surviving wallabies have lost less than 35% of pre-release body weight	Mean loss <2%
Nine months post-release	Pouch young survive to permanent pouch exit, young at foot observed	Young at foot observed, many females with large pouch young

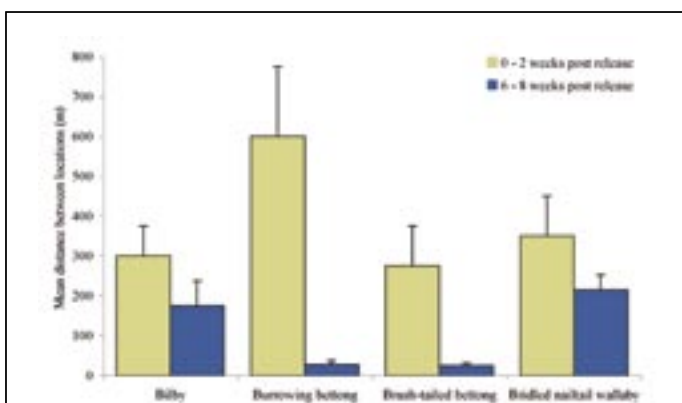


Figure 1: Mean distance between locations in the first two weeks after release compared with six to eight weeks after release (locations made daily for seven days). Data is from the September 2005 release (data courtesy Graeme Finlayson).

# Mornington Wildlife Sanctuary

## Measuring progress in saving the Kimberley's wildlife

One of the greatest challenges for Australian Wildlife Conservancy – and any other conservation land manager - is to measure whether our 'on-ground' activities are actually protecting wildlife and ecosystems. In other words, are we being successful in achieving our biodiversity objectives?



Tropical savanna habitat at Mornington

One of the key issues is *what to measure*. At Mornington Wildlife Sanctuary, we are conducting regular general surveys of flora and fauna (see the September 2005 issue of *Wildlife Matters*). However, an alternative approach to general surveys is to pick key 'indicator species', or species of conservation concern, and measure specifically how they respond to changes in management.

Mornington is blessed with one of the largest remnant populations of Gouldian Finches; once found in flocks of thousands, the Gouldian Finch has now dwindled to become one of Australia's most endangered birds.

They are one of several seed-eating

bird species (the guild that includes finches, parrots, pigeons, and quails) that have declined markedly since the advent of pastoralism in the tropical savannas. The sensitivity of seed-eating birds to environmental change makes them a potentially excellent yardstick (indicator) for gauging the effects of land management. Accordingly, we have chosen seed-eating birds, especially the Gouldian Finch, as an indicator of the health of savanna habitats at Mornington.

Having chosen what to measure – in this case, seed eating birds – it is then necessary to determine *how to measure* their response to changes in land management. AWC is using an

integrated approach of the old and the new – combining good old-fashioned bird counts with relatively sophisticated indices of physical health.

### Counting seed eating birds on Mornington

Accurate bird counts rely on a thorough knowledge of the ecology and behaviour of the species in question. For example, seed-eating birds rove widely around the savannas between food patches, making them tricky to census. Luckily, they invariably drink first thing in the morning, so we carry out our counts at the height of the dry season, when the birds are forced to visit a relatively





Long-tailed Finch (banded by research team) S. Murphy



Star Finch M. Moorcombe



Gouldian Finch J. Heathcote

small number of waterholes in the first hour or two after dawn.

Hawks and falcons also know that finches and doves drink first thing in the morning; they also find finches and doves positively mouth-watering. Finches and doves are fully aware of their handicap, and use the full gamut of behaviours available to small birds to avoid becoming a raptor's latest culinary delight.

They are extremely wary, they visit waterholes in flocks (partly to 'melt into the crowd' and also to take advantage of 'many eyes' watching for predators), and they move between waterholes each day in an unpredictable sequence. These strategies make them less vulnerable to predation, but are also a nuisance when conducting a census. How do you accurately count a mixed-species flock of over 200 finches wheeling skittishly through the half-light? And how do you even begin to count birds without knowing which waterhole they will use on any given day?

The answer is to enlist extra help from Birds Australia members and plant a keen birdwatcher, armed with binoculars, a notepad, and a resolute heart at every waterhole in the area. Our last census took place over a 10-day period in September and involved 17 intrepid bird counters, including some from as far as Queensland and Victoria. The census revealed some important population trends for the

most threatened seed-eating bird at Mornington – the Gouldian Finch.

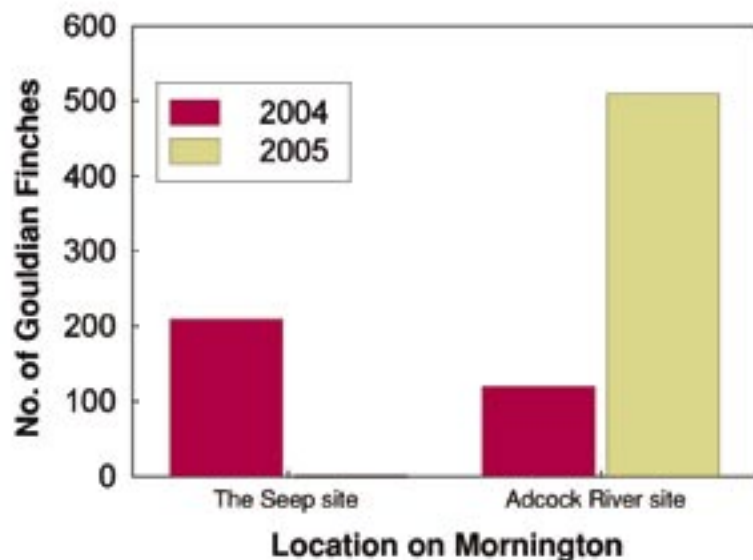
The key result was that between the censuses of 2004 and 2005, the number of Gouldians in the 100km<sup>2</sup> focal area of Mornington has increased from about 320 birds to just over 500 (see graph). This could be from increased reproductive output, lower mortality, immigration, or a combination of these factors, but regardless, it does indicate that our land management approach is heading in the right direction.

Second, whereas in 2004 most Gouldians were found in an area we call "The Seep", in 2005 the entire flock had moved to the Adcock River area, about 9 km away. This wholesale population movement must be due to a change in the distribution of seed

resources between years; identifying and quantifying this change will be an important step in understanding the ecology and requirements of these special birds.

Third, we observed a number of long-range movements by Gouldian Finches that we had colour-banded during the previous year. In fact, we were as likely to resight a banded bird 10-15 km from where we banded it as we were to resight it near its original capture location. This clearly shows that Gouldians show little site fidelity, but instead move fluidly over the landscape.

A final notable observation is that Star Finches were seen during the census for the first time. These birds live in dense vegetation along creeks,



Graph showing numbers of Gouldian Finches at two locations on Mornington

# Mornington Wildlife Sanctuary

## Measuring progress in saving the Kimberley's wildlife (continued)

and have disappeared from much of their range because of the widespread damage to riparian systems from cattle and fire. The re-appearance of the Star Finch at Mornington is another sign of recovery in the wake of our destocking program.

### Innovative techniques to measure the physical health of bird populations

As well as enabling us to track temporal changes in the numbers of seed-eating birds, the annual census also provides a benchmark against which we can validate alternative, innovative methods of monitoring populations – such as measures of physical health.

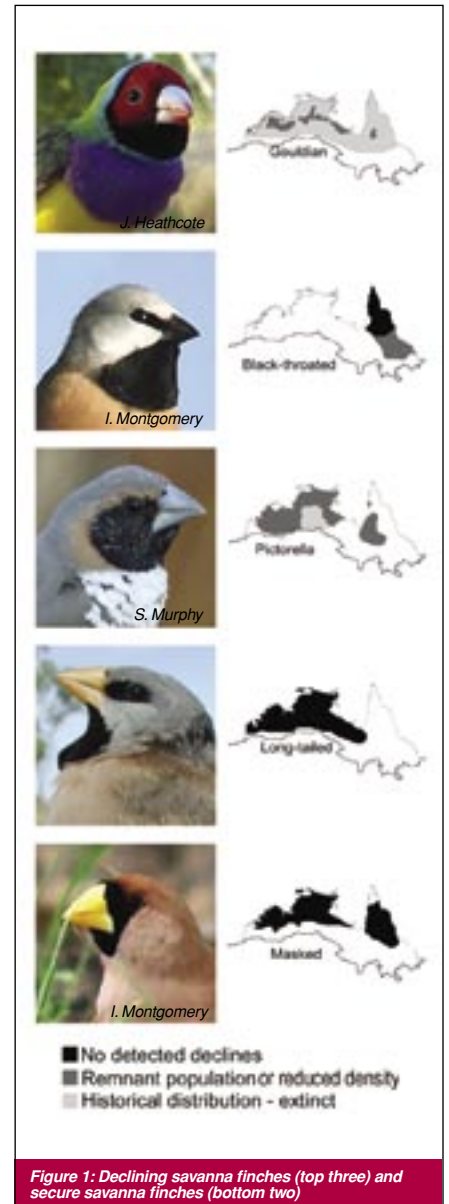
Chronic environmental stress causes a general loss of health and condition in animals, and this can be measured with the standard techniques used by doctors and vets.

At Mornington, we have been trialing methods for identifying the signs of stress in populations before mortality strikes. This will allow us and other conservation managers to identify whether land management actions are appropriate for key threatened species, and also to take remedial action where necessary.

The preliminary results have been extremely encouraging (see May 2005 issue of *Wildlife Matters* for some of these results), and have led to a major collaborative project involving the non-government conservation sector (AWC, Birds Australia), government conservation and research bodies (Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission, NT Research and Innovation Board) and universities (University of Wollongong and Charles Darwin University).

The aim of this collaborative project is to 'export' the techniques developed by AWC at Mornington to other areas of Australia's tropical savannas, and examine the effect of grazing and fire patterns on the population health of several species of finch. By comparing health patterns of threatened species with non-threatened species within and across sites from the Kimberley to Cape York Peninsula (see Figure 1), we hope to understand what types of modern land management are most damaging to seed-eating birds, and why.

The Australian Research Council is supporting this project, providing a grant of over \$250,000 to AWC and our partners to help unlock the secrets to protecting seed-eating birds, and biodiversity generally, across northern Australia.





# Breaking News



The threatened Mulgara survives at Newhaven

J. Lochman

Birds Australia

AWC and Birds Australia are developing a partnership to protect Newhaven

## Developing a partnership to protect Newhaven

Birds Australia and AWC are in the final stages of establishing an innovative new partnership to protect one of central Australia's most important wildlife havens. Acquired by Birds Australia in 2001, Newhaven Reserve covers 262,000 hectares (more than 650,000 acres) in the Great Sandy Desert Bioregion of the Northern Territory.

Newhaven contains exceptional conservation values including:

- At least 11 broad vegetation types, all of which are unreserved or poorly reserved in the Government national park system.
- Four nationally threatened mammal species, including the Mulgara and the Marsupial Mole, and at least 10 nationally threatened bird species.

Managing a property as large and diverse as Newhaven, in such a remote area, presents enormous challenges. Major threats to the wildlife of Newhaven include altered fire regimes, as well as camels and other feral animals.

AWC and Birds Australia are developing a new collaborative model to

overcome these threats and so protect Newhaven's rare and endangered wildlife. Our proposed partnership represents an historic step for private sector conservation in Australia – the first time two national organisations have come together to undertake a project of this scale.

However, we can only protect Newhaven with support from our donors. Please donate to AWC and help us make this innovative partnership a reality. Your support will help AWC protect one of central Australia's most beautiful properties and a suite of rare and threatened animals.

Watch out for an update on the proposed Newhaven partnership in our next newsletter.

## Saving the Black-eared Miner

The Black-eared Miner is one of Australia's rarest birds. The species requires extensive tracts of continuous, dense old-growth mallee shrublands, which is itself a very rare habitat type. Fortunately, there is a large area of

such old growth mallee on Scotia and, accordingly, it was chosen as the site for the first reintroduction of the species to New South Wales.

The first translocation to Scotia occurred in November 2005 when a colony of Miners was captured in Birds Australia's Gluepot Reserve and released at Scotia. It is AWC's first reintroduction of an endangered bird.

The translocated colony consisted of six adults, five fledglings and two nestlings. Unfortunately, the two nestlings were predated in the first few days after release. While it is too early to evaluate the success of the release, the remainder of the colony appear to be doing well and have established a stable home range 300m to the west of the release site. It is hoped that two additional colonies will be translocated in the coming months, although this will depend on continued breeding at Gluepot.



A Black-eared Miner at Scotia



The Numbat is one of more than 135 threatened animal species protected by AWC

T. Williams

# we urgently need your help      yes, I want to help awc save australia's endangered wildlife

Name: Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone: W) \_\_\_\_\_ H) \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**MONTHLY PLEDGE**  
 I wish to become a regular supporter and give a tax deductible donation each month of:  \$10    \$25    \$50   \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Other (minimum \$10)  
 I wish to pay by:  **Direct debit from my bank account**  
Please fill in Direct Debit Request (see opposite).  
 **Credit card** - Please fill in details below or call (08) 9226 0340.

**DONATION**  
 I am unable to give monthly but would like to make a single tax deductible donation of:  
 \$100    \$250    \$1000    \$5000   \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
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 I wish to pay by:  **Credit card** - Please fill in details below or call (08) 9226 0340.  
 **Cheque/Money Order** - (enclosed)  
Payable to the Australian Wildlife Conservancy Fund.

**Credit Card Details**  
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Card Number      Expiry Date  
 Cardholder's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Direct Debit Request**  
 I / We request that you draw by way of the Direct Debit System, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, for the payment of a monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy Fund.

My/Our Account details are  
 Institution: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Account Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_ BSB: \_\_\_\_\_

I / We acknowledge that this Direct Debit Request is governed by the terms of the "Direct Debit Client Service Agreement" (below).  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Printed Name in Full: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Commemorative Plaque**  
 I have donated \$250 or more or made a monthly pledge of \$25 or more. Please commemorate my name on a plaque at AWC's next sanctuary.

**Bequests**  
 I am interested in making a bequest in my will. Please send me some information.

**Information**  
 Please tick this box if you do NOT wish to receive news and information on our latest initiatives and progress.

## Your Direct Debit Client Service Agreement with the Australian Wildlife Conservancy ("our", "we" or "us"), ABN 36 068 572 556

**Our Commitment to You, Drawing Arrangements:**

- We will advise you, in writing, the details of your monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy (amount, frequency, commencement date) at least 3 calendar days prior to the first drawing. Thereafter each drawing will be made on the 15th day of each month (or part thereof as specified).
- Where the due date falls on a non-business day, the drawing will be made on the next working day.
- We will not change the amount or frequency of drawings arrangements without your prior approval.
- We reserve the right to cancel your monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy if three or more drawings are returned unpaid by your nominated Financial Institution and to arrange with you an alternative payment method.
- We will keep all information pertaining to your nominated account at the Financial Institution, private and confidential.
- We will promptly respond to any concerns you may have about amounts debited to your account.
- We will send a receipt within 45 days of the conclusion of the financial year summarizing your entire year's gifts for tax purposes.

**Your Rights:**

- You may terminate your monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy at any time by giving written notice directly to us (PO Box 1897 West Perth WA 6872), or through your nominated Financial Institution. Notice given to us should be received by us at least 5 business days prior to the due date.
- You may stop payment of a monthly donation by giving written notice directly to us (PO Box 1897 West Perth WA 6872), or through your nominated Financial Institution. Notice given to us should be received by us at least 5 business days prior to the due date.
- You may request a change to the donation amount and/or frequency of the monthly donations by contacting us on (08) 9226 0340 and advising your requirements no less than 5 business days prior to the due date.
- Where you consider that a drawing has been initiated incorrectly (outside the monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy arrangements) you may take the matter up directly with us on (08) 9226 0340, or lodge a Direct Debit Claim through your nominated Financial Institution.

**Your commitment to us, Your responsibilities:**

- It is your responsibility to ensure that sufficient funds are available in the

nominated account to meet a drawing on its due date. (You may be charged a fee by your Financial Institution if the account details are incorrect or there are insufficient funds in the nominated account when we attempt to deduct donations.)

- It is your responsibility to ensure that the authorisation given to draw on the nominated account, is identical to the account signing instruction held by the Financial Institution where your account is based.
- It is your responsibility to advise us if the account nominated for transactions with the Australian Wildlife Conservancy Fund is transferred or closed.
- It is your responsibility to arrange a suitable alternative payment method with us if the Australian Wildlife Conservancy Fund drawing arrangements are cancelled either by yourselves or by your nominated Financial Institution.
- Please enquire with your Financial Institution if you are uncertain whether direct debit functions are available on your account. (You may be charged a fee by your Financial Institution if the direct debit facility is not available on your account.)



WILD23819 Newsletter 9