WPSQ Bayside Branch

Newsletter | June 2022

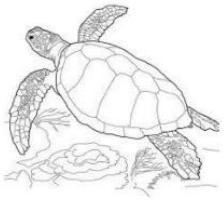
Presents **Michael Lusis** talking about the need for: -

More marine national parks to benefit wildlife and residents

Imagine you are watching the 2032 Olympic Games. Life is better in Queensland than it was 10 years earlier.

Actions in 2022 ensured the Queensland Government (QG) established more marine national parks along the State's coastline to benefit wildlife. Efforts in 2022 also enabled the protection of ecosystem services that nature provides to benefit residents. You spoke out and the QG responded with real action to address climate change in Queensland during the decade. Michael will outline his ideas for a campaign to ensure these ideas are put to government for consideration and why they are needed.

When: Friday 24th June 2022 at 7.00 pm
Where: Alexandra Hills Community Hall,
131-155 Finucane Road, near "Aldi".
Entry & car parking just around corner in Windemere Road
Please click here to register for event, limited to 50 attendees.



For more information
phone Steve 0423 036 676 or email
bayside@wildlife.org.au

In this edition

President's Report

Bayside Branch | May 2022

At the beginning of June, we held our AGM in conjunction with our speaker presentation, we had 20 members attending and along with a number of proxies achieved a quorum. There were no new nominations for the committee and they were unanimously re-elected. We really do need some "fresh blood" on our committee, to start some succession planning to bring fresh ideas and direction, so contact me if you are interested in coming on board.

We did have a great speaker, as well, talking about keeping Native bees, the inner workings of their beehives, how each colony functions. Quite a few of our audience will surely start their own hives after this fascinating talk.

Michael Lusis, a Bayside member, is our next speaker on Friday June 24th, subject is about starting a campaign to increase the size of our Marine Parks and therefore their protection.

Bayside Branch had a display at the recent Indigiscapes Eco market celebrating World Environment Day. The event was very well attended which gave us a chance to disseminate plenty of information on WPSQ recovery projects, Richmond Birdwing Butterfly, Platypus, Greater Glider, Quolls etc., Bayside branch gave out leaflets, magazines and had created frog habitat demonstration pond. It was a highly successful day raising Wildlife Queensland's profile. Thanks to all who assisted us on the day interacting with an interested community.

This year Wildlife Queensland is celebrating 60 years of advocating for wildlife, Bayside Branch proposes to highlight this achievement by hosting on **Saturday 1st October** a 4hour cruise from Manly harbour on the Cat 'O' Nine Tails, for many members it will bring back memories of our Sea week cruises, there is a proposed walk on St. Helena Island, lunch on board and then cruising Moreton Bay subsidised cost $35 to $40. Initially this will be open to member and partner only as we are limited to 60 participants. Bookings will be open from mid-July through "Eventbrite".

Email me if you have any questions and are interested.

Seen at Dunwich Cemetery

WPSQBB Display at Indigi Eco Market

“Redland City Council has recently been asked to start community consultation on a proposal by our state government to rezone about 25 lots over 249 hectares of land at Dunwich (Gumpi), Amity (Pulan Pulan) and Point Lookout (Mulumba) on North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah) from primarily environment and conservation zoning to a mixture of new urban zones.”

“The zoning is to support the land aspirations of the Quandamooka People and could provide more opportunities for residents of the island.”

We have concerns that this proposed major amendment may well impact core habitat that supports, *our recently listed as endangered*, Koalas. You are able to comment until the 11th July through this link: -

https://yoursay.redland.qld.gov.au/major-amendment-minjerribah

Interestingly, the vision statement for South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020–2025 which came out in June 2020 says: -

“*Halt the decline of koala populations in the wild in South East Queensland, and secure their long-term survival. Queenslanders value koalas, and love spotting them in their backyard. Koala populations are in decline, but halting that decline is not enough—koalas would still be considered vulnerable. The Queensland Government aims to grow the SEQ koala population so they are no longer under threat. To achieve this, a genuine and measurable increase in core koala habitat areas is required, along with targeted and effective threat reduction programs. This is a long-term vision; in the short-term we can stabilise the population. Halting the decline requires a combination of management actions to protect and restore koala habitat and manage and reduce threats”.*

The drier colder weather is a chance to rug up, get out and revisit those bushland areas that you were not able to access during recent heavy rains.

Native Raspberries my first crop

‘We have to shift our attitude of ownership to nature to relationship with nature. The moment you change from ownership to relationship, you create a sense of the sacred.” — Satish Kumar

2022 Presidents AGM Report

The Branch had 8 general meetings with speakers last financial year, averaging around 25 in attendance, which considering the Covid restrictions was reasonable.

We have now moved to a new quieter venue at Alexandra Hills Community Hall, wet weather caused postponement of our first meeting this year with Martin Fingland.

This year we have a full programme, but we do rely on your continued support so that our speakers feel that they have managed to impart their knowledge to a wide audience, we have booked this venue for the rest of the year.

We have merged Wildlife Diary with the Newsletter, our monthly newsletter has a mailout list of around 200 also goes to all WPSQ Branches, Redland Library and is on our website, so it gets good circulation around the community with information on wildlife issues and local walks, we always welcome articles even about issues outside the Bayside area.

Due to continued restrictions the Cicada film festival was postponed until a future date, it is now unlikely to be resurrected due to funding and operational shortcomings. Over the years it has entertained and promoted some great environmental causes, previous films can still be seen on YouTube under “Cicada Film Festival”.

Last March Clean up Australia day attracted 66 participants to our coastal site at Redland Bay, thanks again to Mount Cotton Scouts for their invaluable contribution. Unfortunately, there is still plenty of rubbish out there, we recycled 106 containers, dozens of cigarette butts, (10 years to decay full of toxic chemicals), more abandoned crab pots, one of which had apparently caused a demise to a turtle and of course facemasks. Education is still the key, now in some states there appears to be a concentrated effort to reduce single use plastics and polystyrene packaging with target dates set. Our major stores now have depots for soft plastics, Mobile phones and batteries.

The container deposit scheme and other recycling contributed $1392 to branch funds and we were able to donate to the Wildlife Land Fund and Geckoes wildlife.

Thanks to everyone’s support of the scheme to date we have recycled some 52000 containers but we always need more.

The Branch continues to face challenges, Federal, State or Local with the security of bushland and consequently our wildlife in many areas threatened with over commercialisation through development and tourism.

In the Redlands the community has been asked for feedback on many important projects, including “Shoreline”, Toondah Harbour, now the Birkdale Community (Olympic) Project are just some, I am still concerned about the apparent lack of response or acknowledgement of submissions that the Branch has made. Within the shire many of our residents have a wealth of experience they need respect from all governments, not tokenism.

The Environmental Impact Study for Toondah harbour mooted for February last year has still not been finished, this project first came to the community attention in 2014. It is unconscionable that we have waited this long, surely it means that this project should not proceed under any circumstances.

Bayside Branch is financially strong, although our sources of income are somewhat limited and whilst in common with many groups our membership has declined slightly, we continue to be involved with the community and other organisations.

As usual, I thank all our members, supporters and our committee and WPSQ for all their input, help and guidance that continues makes us a respected group.

We have another year of uncertainty ahead, whilst governments still do not yet take climate change seriously and continue on their quest for endless growth.

Community groups have to remain strong, relevant and alert to proposals that affect our local and wider environment.

“You cannot go back and change the beginning, but you can start where we are and change the ending.” C.S. Lewis

Golden bandicoots released in Sturt National Park after century of local extinction

The Sturt National Park in the far north-west corner of New South Wales is being transformed into an environmental sanctuary, thanks to a project dedicated to bringing back native animals that once called the area home.

The 10-year Wild Deserts program, headed by the state government and the University of New South Wales, has seen 27 wild, native golden bandicoots relocated from the shrubs of the West Australian interior.

With the help of Ruth Wongawol and Valdera Morgan, two Indigenous Martu rangers from WA, ecologists Reece Pedler and Rebecca West have guided the animals' journey to successful reintegration into a pest-free enclosure.

The tiny mammals haven't inhabited the area for more than a century, after they were hunted to extinction in the region when foreign predators were brought to Australia.

Dr Pedler said the native animals were an essential part of keeping the desert's ecosystem healthy. They play a really important role in helping water infiltrate the soil and trap seeds and leaf litter.

It's important to have them back in this landscape both for their intrinsic value and for the role that they play in this ecosystem.

Researchers say an ideal end goal for the animals is to have them thriving beyond a pest-free exclosure, which is designed to help them adapt to the land without the risk of predators.

One option to achieve this is a slow integration method, involving a 10,000-hectare halfway zone containing a low density of feral cats.

"That can be used a stepping stone to getting them into the wider landscape of Sturt National Park and beyond," Dr West said. Source: ABC

Sourced: ABC – supplied by UNSW Wild Deserts

The Golden Bandicoot is classes as a threatened species. It was once found throughout much of northwestern Australia, with a patch on the New South Wales/South Australia border, but it now is no longer known to occur in NSW and is restricted to the Kimberley region of Western Australia, and to Augustus, Barrow and Middle Islands off Western Australia, and Marchinbar Island off Northern Territory.

The approximate area of occupancy of the Golden Bandicoot, at the species level, based on post-1990 records, is 65 000 km².

Source: NSW Environment

Scientific name*: Isoodon auratus auratus*
Conservation status in NSW: Extinct
Commonwealth status: Vulnerable

Climate Change 2022 - Seagrass

The increasing rate of global climate change seen in this century, and predicted to accelerate into the next, will significantly impact the Earth's oceans. In this review, we examine previously published seagrass research through a lens of global climate change in order to consider the potential effects on the world's seagrasses.

A primary effect of increased global temperature on seagrasses will be the alteration of growth rates and other physiological functions of the plants themselves. The distribution of seagrasses will shift as a result of increased temperature stress and changes in the patterns of sexual reproduction.

Indirect temperature effects may include plant community changes as a result of increased eutrophication and changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

The direct effects of sea level rise on the coastal oceans will be to increase water depths, change tidal variation (both mean tide level and tidal prism), alter water movement, and increase seawater intrusion into estuaries and rivers.

A major impact of all these changes on seagrasses and tidal freshwater plants will be a redistribution of existing habitats. The intrusion of ocean water into formerly fresh or brackish water areas will directly affect estuarine plant distribution by changing conditions at specific locations, causing some plants to relocate in order to stay within their tolerance zones and allowing others to expand their distribution inland.

Distribution changes will result from the effects of salinity change on seed germination, propagule formation, photosynthesis, growth and biomass.

Also, some plant communities may decline or be eliminated as a result of increased disease activity under more highly saline conditions.

Increased water depth, which reduces the amount of light reaching existing seagrass beds, will directly reduce plant productivity where plants are light limited. Likewise, increases in water motion and tidal circulation will decrease the amount of light reaching the plants by increasing turbidity or by stimulating the growth of epiphytes.

Increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide will directly elevate the amount of CO2 in coastal waters. In areas where seagrasses are carbon limited, this may increase primary production, although whether this increase will be sustained with long-term CO2 enrichment is uncertain. The impact of increases in CO2 will vary with species and environmental circumstances, but will likely include species distribution by altering the competition between seagrass species as well as between seagrass and algal populations.

The reaction of seagrasses to UV-B radiation may range from inhibition of photosynthetic activity, as seen for terrestrial plants and marine algae, to the increased metabolic cost of producing UV-B blocking compounds within plant tissue. he effects of UV-B radiation will likely be greatest in the tropics and in southern oceans.

There is every reason to believe that, as with the predicted terrestrial effects of global climate change, impacts to seagrasses will be great. The changes that will occur in seagrass communities are difficult to predict; our assessment clearly points out the need for research directed toward the impact of global climate change on seagrasses. Source: USGS.

Weed Spotters Network Queensland

May 2022

Weed Spotter Network QLD e-learning

The Weed Spotter Network Queensland e-Learning course has arrived! After much work in stitching it together with the invaluable and ever-helpful Karen Greenfield of DES Communications, it is ready for the Weed Spotters Network to use. The course aims to make people more familiar with some of the prohibited invasive plants we're keeping out of Queensland, and to reinforce what we'd like Weed Spotters to do when observing suspected invasive plants.

At the course conclusion, there is an email link that can be sent back to register your completion of the module. Feel free to include feedback on what you've learnt, or perhaps suggest upgrades and future online learning topics.

Thanks to all the content contributors from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and Biosecurity Queensland, and especially to Wendy Gibney of the Department of Primary Industries New South Wales who provided access to NSW weed images and great advice. Many thanks are especially due to Catherine McInerney of Agriculture Victoria, for generous permissions to use her module as a template for our learning package. And finally, thanks to the many talented invasive plant people who allowed their images to be used in the module, including Lynette Willsher, Barbara Waterhouse, Mario DiCarlo, Tony Salisbury and many others.

You can access the Weed Spotter Network Queensland e-Learning course here.

Queensland Weed Map App

This map tool developed by Biosecurity Queensland shows broad distributions of Queensland invasive plants. It works best on large-screen devices. The map is a summary of all known weed location information (including that supplied by Weed Spotters Network of Queensland).

This map tool plots locations of Queensland invasive plants and also shows their potential distribution in Queensland based on climate modelling. There is also a graph on reporting trends for weed species, such as number of Queensland Herbarium specimens recorded over time, from (say) the 1980s to present day. This app therefore provides an important assessment tool to gauge the risk of invasive plant spread within Queensland for both Biosecurity Queensland and for the general public.

weedsAUSTRALIA

Not sure what weed you have? The below tool has been developed to help you identify a weed in your region by selecting its unique features using the check boxes below. Once you believe you have identified the features of your weed, it will provide you a list of weeds remaining – click on the 'image' to enlarge it and if you are confident in your selection, the factsheet icon next to the 'weed name' will then link you with the relevant management profile. This key is optimised on tablets and desktop computers only.

https://weeds.org.au/identify/

Ochna serrulata (Hochst.) Walp. More info.

Who is Weed Spotters?

Prevention and early intervention are the most cost-effective means of dealing with potential, new and emerging weeds in Queensland.

The Weed Spotters Network Queensland aims to find, identify and document those new occurrences of potential weeds at an early stage so that preventative actions can be taken.

It seeks to continue a community-based weed alert system in Queensland, based on the model developed by the previous Cooperative Research Centre for Australian Weed Management.

The cost of weeds to Australian agriculture now exceeds $4 billion per year. No estimate has been made of the cost of weeds to the environment.

The Origin of the songbirds ♫

The songbirds that are common in gardens all across the world have a surprisingly distant origin. They all evolved from a common ancestor that emerged from what is now Australia around 24m years ago. How they managed to leave this isolated part of the world and spread all over the planet has long been a mystery to scientists. But a study suggests they began spreading just as the islands in and around Indonesia were being formed, creating a pathway for them to cross what had previously been thousands of kilometres of open ocean.

Songbirds are a tremendously diverse group of small perching birds (passerine), made up of over 5,000 known species distributed across the world. Common examples include the European robin (Erithacus rubecula) and the North American song sparrow (Melospiza melodia). Together, songbirds account for almost half of all bird species alive today.

Although fossils of birds are rare, the ancestor of all songbirds is thought to have originated in Australia, at a time when the Australian landmass was separated from all other land by a vast ocean in all directions. So, despite the birds' extensive evolutionary spread, it remained unclear how this diverse and cosmopolitan family arose from a single ancestral species on an isolated continent. However, a recent study by researchers at the University of Kansas and published in the journal Nature Communications sheds new light on this question. Using genetic and fossil data, the authors reconstructed the evolutionary "family tree" for songbirds. They then linked this to information on different species' geographic locations to understand how early songbirds spread between different continents over the course of millions of years.

This confirmed that songbirds originated in Australia just over 30m years ago. But the most eye-catching finding is that songbirds started to spread out of Australia much more recently than previously thought. This process appears to have started approximately 24m years ago, at the same time as the formation of Wallacea, a group of islands bridging the ocean-filled gap between Australia and Asia. So this may explain how songbirds were able to leave Australia and radiate across the rest of the world, by island-hopping their way to Asia.

Secrets in the DNA

To gain these novel insights, the researchers first collected DNA from many songbird species across the world. DNA molecules are the building blocks of life and bear the imprint of our evolutionary past. Close relatives tend to have more similar DNA to each other than to distant relatives. So by comparing DNA between songbird species that are related by different amounts, it is possible to reconstruct their evolutionary past and generate a family tree for the entire songbird group.

By mapping the geographic location of living species onto this family tree, the authors were then able to reconstruct where and when new songbird species evolved. The first songbirds originated in the landmass that would eventually become Australia. More surprisingly, though, the first major burst of evolution within songbirds coincided with a period of tectonic collision when islands began forming in the waters north of Australia. This provided the first land link between Australasia and the south-eastern tip of Asia (Sundaland).

This leads to the second important conclusion: the role of chance in evolution. Paleontologist Stephen J. Gould argued that if the tape of life were rewound and allowed to run again from the start, chances are we would see a very different set of evolutionary outcomes. Features of songbird evolution appear to support this message. Without the chance collision of two tectonic plates millions of years ago, songbirds may have never left Australia and the world's garden bird feeders may now be playing host to a very different set of species than they do today. Source: Conversation

Myriapods
- Centipedes and millipedes

Centipedes and **millipedes** are **myriapods** (Ancient Greek: *murias* = ten thousand, *pod* = foot), all of which are terrestrial animals, have a segmented body, a pair of antennae and breathing holes called spiracles.

Centipedes and millipedes are myriapods not insects, but myriapods and insects belong to the largest group of animals on Earth, the **arthropods**. Arthropods are animals with hard exoskeleton and jointed limbs.

Centipedes and millipedes are not insects as they have more than six legs, but the names centipede meaning 100 legs and millipede meaning 1,000 legs is a bit misleading. For a start, the number of pairs of legs in centipedes is always an odd number and the known range is between 15 and 191 pairs.

Centipedes have only one pair of legs per body segment compared to millipedes with two pairs of legs per body segment. The animal with the most number of legs is *Illacme plenipes*, a millipede with a record of 750 legs.

An Australian native, the House Centipede, scientifically known as *Allothereua maculata*, is the most common centipede throughout southern Australia. The largest centipede in the world, *Scolopendra gigantea*, is a 30 centimetre centipede from South America that is able to eat mice and lizards. Source: Australian Museum

Chilopoda

Giant Centipede (*Scolopendromorpha*) Most bites are from the Giant Centipedes (*Scolopendromorpha*). House centipede (*Scutigeromorpha*) The leggy and incredibly fast House Centipede (Scutigeromorpha).

Centipedes are fast-moving predators and are capable of giving a nasty bite from their poison claws. Centipedes have just one pair of legs per body segment. Curiously, all adult centipedes have an odd number of leg pairs.

People sometimes confuse centipedes and millipedes but the two groups are fairly easy to distinguish. In contrast to centipedes, millipedes are slow-moving vegetarians and cannot bite people. Millipedes usually have two pairs of legs per body segment. When a centipede is disturbed it moves rapidly, but a millipede curls its body into a flat spiral or ball.

The centipede's poison claws are a modified pair of legs - the first pair, right under the head. The long end-legs are often spiny and some centipedes brandish them when threatened, but they cannot bite or sting. Most bites are from one order of centipedes, the Giant Centipedes (*Scolopendromorpha*). These centipedes are the large, scary types usually found under rocks and logs, but sometimes wander into our houses. Bites cause minor to severe pain.

Other common centipedes include the leggy and incredibly fast House Centipedes, the worm-like Earth Centipedes and the small fast-moving Stone Centipedes. Source: QLD Museum

Wildlife Diary

Noisy Friarbird, *Philemon corniculatus* are being very noisy amongst the flowering Eucalypts along the road to Wellington Point.

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Mangrove honeyeaters, *Lichenostomus fasciogularis* can be heard in the background amongst the Noisy Friarbirds and also in many of our mangroves forests. The Mangrove Honeyeater is a medium-sized honeyeater (body length of about 20 cm) that, as its name indicates, inhabits mangroves and adjacent coastal vegetation. The upperparts are largely dull brownish olive, with a dull olive-green tail and a yellow-olive panel on the folded wing.

Mangrove Gerygone, *Gerygone levigaster* can be heard in our mangrove forests. A small plain bird with thin bill. Upperparts gray, underparts whitish, with striking white tail spots (best seen in flight), pale eyebrow, and red eye. Usually detected by song, a tinkling melodious string of notes moving up and down in pitch (like a musician practicing scales). Inhabits mangroves and surrounding habitats, unlikely to be far from mangroves.

Grey Shrike-thrush, *Colluricincla harmonicac* is obvious by its harmonious calls. One of our greatest songbirds and it has plenty of personality.

Mangrove Gerygone. Source: eBird

Mangrove Honeyeater. Source: NSW Off. Env & Heritage

Noisy Friarbird. Source: birdlife Australia

By 2050, humans may need to clear an additional 3.35 million square kilometers of land for agriculture. Converting these largely natural habitats, collectively about the size of India, would squeeze more than 17,000 vertebrate species from some of their lands, researchers report.

December 21 in Nature Sustainability.

Migration in Australian landbirds

An extensive review of the literature showed that migration occurs in almost 40% of landbird species breeding in Australia, with a large proportion of these containing both migrant and resident populations. Partial migration is found in 44% of 155 non-passerine species and 32% of 317 passerine species examined. Such high proportions of species that are partially migratory are consistent with the suggestion that partial migration is particularly common in austral bird species.

Koala Action Group
Click here to read more

Social Networks

All of this work builds on Wildlife Queensland's six decades of advocacy and experience in creating measurable, achievable programs that produce real results for species at risk.

This wild first half of the year has flown by, and now it is nearly tax time. **Over the first six months of 2022, our team has been busily:**

- **surveying for quolls** in the Mary River Catchment region
- **searching for greater gliders and yellow-bellied gliders** in Logan, Ipswich, the Scenic Rim and the Sunshine Coast Hinterland
- **testing waterways for platypus eDNA** throughout bushfire-affected areas
- **looking for brush-tailed rock-wallabies** around Flinders Peak, and establishing a new conservation network to protect this wallaby species
- **running engaging workshops and community discovery days** to raise awareness of the needs of threatened species
- **keeping decision-makers informed**, and constantly advocating for policies that protect our natural heritage and preserve our biodiversity.

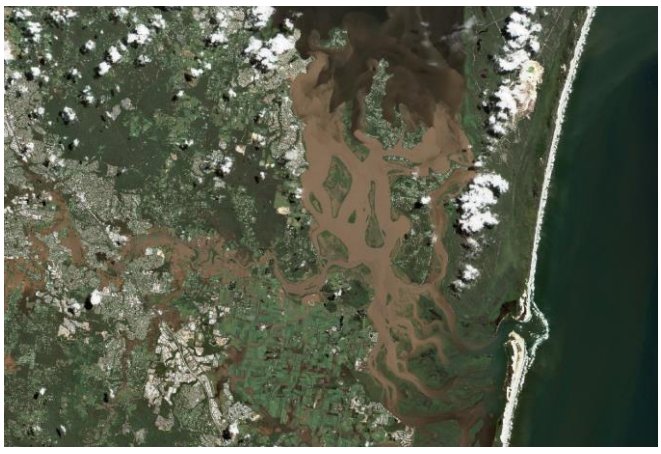
Healthy Land & Water has been busy this year working with partners across the region to manage threats and improve the ecological function of over 800 hectares of the Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland.

This financial year's activities have included weed removal, revegetation, and partnerships with a range of dedicated and passionate stakeholders.

With our changing climate and more extreme and frequent weather events on the horizon, it is more important than ever to invest in our region and protect our special environments, like the unique, Ramsar-listed Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland. Read more by clicking here.

Healthy land & water

What's happening in **natural resource management** across South East Queensland



South East Queensland flooding brings a new wave of marine pollution to the Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetlands

The recent flooding in South East Queensland caused widespread devastation throughout the region, including tragic loss of life and extensive damage to homes, business, infrastructure, and the environment. The mass discharge of water and pollutants during flood events has serious consequences for our internationally significant Moreton Bay Ramsar Wetland.

Our disappearing night skies: Why this matters

A presentation by Associate Professor Theresa Jones - Melbourne University on the impacts of urban lighting on wildlife, the Australasian Dark Skies Alliance and suggestions to mitigate light pollution.

Click here to view video.

River Murray Dark Sky Reserve
Source: Dark Skies

The River Murray International Dark Sky Reserve is Australia's first.

It joins an elite group of remarkable dark places around the world. The Reserve includes some 80 kilometres of the magnificent River Murray, small townships, Conservation Parks, farmland, and some of the darkest skies on the planet.

At just 90 minutes from the South Australian capital Adelaide, the Reserve is readily accessible to visitors.

Covering more than 3,200 square kilometres, the River Murray International Dark Sky Reserve is known for its dry climate and cloudless skies. Measurements have shown exceptional darkness right across the region, and SQM readings of 21.9 are common.

The Reserve received accreditation from the International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) in October 2019.

The River Murray International Dark Sky Reserve is an initiative of Mid Murray Landcare SA working closely with the Mid-Murray Council and aims to raise awareness of the problems of light pollution and its impact on Australia’s unique nocturnal wildlife.

Contacts and Important Links

Committee & Contacts

President	Steve Homewood	0423036676
V President	Don Baxter	
Secretary	Simon Baltais	baltais@bigpond.net.au
Treasurer	Maureen Totten ham	0418 197 160
Executive	Tracey Mann Janelle Devery	
Bayside Newsletter Editor	Alix Baltais/Simon Baltais	

Email: bayside@wildlife.org.au
Web: http://www.branches.wildlife.org.au/bayside

Bayside Branch
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Wordpress Blog LINK
Website LINK
Curlew Watch LINK

Head office
Facebook LINK

Coastal Citizen Science
Facebook LINK
Wordpress Blog LINK

Cicada Film Festival
Facebook LINK
Website LINK

Membership Application
Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland

Memberships Types
- ❒ $30.00 Single
- ❒ $20.00 Concession (Pensioner/Full Student)
- ❒ $45.00 Family or Non Profit Group
- ❒ $12.50 Junior

Optional Wildlife Magazine Subscription
- ❒ $47.00 per year Inc GST (Four Issues)
- ❒ $90 for 2 years Inc GST (Eight Issues)
- ❒ $70.00 per year (International Post)
- ❒ $135 for 2 years (International Post)

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