

Presents Michael Lusi 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.

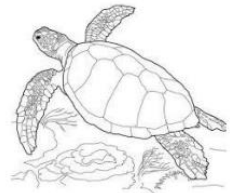
When: Friday 29th April 2022 at 7.00 pm

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



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President's Report

Bayside Branch | April 2022

We managed to have our first meeting of the year in March at our new venue and of course it chose to rain, thanks to everyone who braved the downpour. They were treated to a fascinating insight into how solar power and sea water can be used efficiently to grow crops, in this case tomatoes in giant heated "greenhouses", solar is being used to distil sea water to provide irrigation and heating. It is probably the way of the future but needs commitment and investment from government and industry to ensure financial success.

What a mess the flooding rains and run off has made to our waterways and Moreton Bay, we have seen boats, toxic waste, plants, trees, infrastructure debris heading out into the Bay and polluting beaches as far as K'Gari (Fraser Island) and Moreton Island (Mulgumpin)

All this litter and waste material will engulf our ecosystems as it disperses, breaks down and covers the ocean floor, we know nature can be resilient but this appears to be overwhelming. Surely our planners must now understand the folly of building on flood plains, near waterways, using outdated climate predictions and building regulations, but still, we have the threat of "Toondah Harbour Town" in the Bay itself!!!!

Surely there is a better way to construct pontoons without using huge blocks of polystyrene which is an anathema to our marine environment, killing our wildlife as it disintegrates into minute marine debris.

Our friends at [Ocean Crusaders](#) say that there are years of work ahead to clean up the mess, they are always in need of volunteers for their environmental restoration programmes.

I recently attended the Koala Science in Action Community Forum run by the RCC good to see many members and friends there as well. I think we all learnt a lot from the speakers especially on the Genetic diversity of Koalas using Scat sampling, ecology research on thermal and dietary constraints restricting koala habitat, all very interesting but the end game is Koalas cannot survive with all the unrelenting habitat clearing that is occurring state wide. Only our elected representatives can stop this, science is no help it is often ignored.



From ABC.net.au



Picture by Fraser Island Beach Houses

Our AGM will now be held on Friday 27th May in conjunction with our general meeting with a speaker on native bees. We do need an injection of new committee members with their ideas, so if you are interested in nominating for positions on the committee, not an onerous task, or sending in a proxy, there are forms at the end of the Newsletter. We would like as many members to attend the AGM in person so we can achieve a quorum, so please put that date in your diary straightaway. Martin Fingland's wildlife presentation postponed from February will now be on Friday 26th August.



CATOCALIDAE or NOCTUIDAE: Photo: Steve Homewood

Fire and regeneration from seeds in a warming world

Climate change is increasing the frequency, intensity, and size of fire events due to longer and more sustained droughts and heatwaves. The potential for regeneration of plants from seeds in fire-prone regions that will be impacted by climate change is due to (1) changes in the environmental conditions experienced by parent plants, seeds, and seedlings, and (2) changes in the fire regime. One of the clearest projections of the impacts of climate change is the switching of fire regimes away from historic patterns, which is likely to cause changes in species abundance and persistence and associated changes in community composition. In the worst scenario, shifts in fire regime will increase the risk of local extinction.

Source: [Mark K.J.Ooi](#), [RyanTangney](#), [Tony D.Auld](#)



Source: Simon Baltais

Eastern Blue-tongue Lizard, *Tiliqua scincoides* are the largest members of the skink family. Skink lizards have overlapping scales that are usually smooth and contain small plates of bone. The Eastern Blue-tongue is silvery-grey with broad dark brown or blackish bands across the back and tail. Individuals on the coast usually have a black stripe between the eye and the ear which may extend along the side of the neck. The Blotched Blue-tongue is dark chocolate brown to black with large pink, cream or yellow blotches on the back, and a tail banded in the same colours. They can grow to almost 600 mm in total length, of which about 360 mm is head and body.

Found in open country with lots of ground cover such as tussocky grasses or leaf litter. They shelter at night among leaf litter or under large objects on the ground such as rocks and logs. Blue-tongues maintain a body temperature of about 30°C - 35°C when active. During cold weather they remain inactive, buried deep in their shelter sites, but on sunny days they may emerge to bask. Female blue-tongues give birth three to five months after mating, between December and April. Source [Australian Museum](#).



Source: Steve Homewood

Caretta caretta

That is the Scientific name for the Loggerhead turtle, listed as endangered under the EPBC Act which means that these species may become extinct if the threats to their survival continue.

During March 2022 I had the privilege to participate in the conservation program of the loggerhead turtle as a volunteer caretaker at the Sandy Cape Lighthouse. (<https://finia.org.au/2013/02/12/sandy-cape-lighthouse/>)

The impact on critically endangered sea turtle species, such as the Loggerhead turtle, nesting and hatchling survival due to factors of global warming, cyclone and flood damage to dunes, washed up refuse and predators feasting on eggs and hatchlings has been a worry in recent years. Predator activity is of most concern on Kgari (Fraser Island)

The conservation program, under the cooperative management of the Department of Environment Science and the Butchulla people, is to assist in managing the balance between the Wongari (Dingos) natural diet and the conservation of the critically endangered loggerhead turtles at Sandy Cape – between North Ngkala Rocks and Rooney’s Point.

Eggs of the Loggerheads are collected and relocated to predator proof cages. Our primary role this trip was to estimate the hatchling emergence and gather data on the success rates of hatchlings and where possible release collected hatchlings under escort to the water. Conditions were not idyllic, as other things were predatory upon us during dawn and dusk activities such as, march flies, midges, mosquitoes, and did I mention the MARCH FLIES! However, nothing can keep a smile from our faces when seeing these little clockwork miracles make their way down the beach, setting their internal GPS and on a sixteen-year journey from Australia to South America and back, before remaining and foraging in our coastal waters until adulthood at around 28 -30 years old.

Statistics from nests that we dug:

Nests investigated	24	
Eggs relocated	2,547	106 avg/nest
Undeveloped	435	
Unhatched	46	
Dead hatchling	12	
<hr/> Total not emerged	<hr/> 493	19%
Emerged	2,054	81%
Collected and released	619	



Loggerhead turtle hatchling heading for the ocean.

Roughly 60 days from laying to hatching – dependent on weather.

The gender hatchlings are determined by the temperature of their nests, with warmer temperatures producing more females than males. Sadly, only an estimated one in 1,000 to 10,000 will survive to adulthood.

Article and photos by John Samios volunteer at Sandy Cape Lighthouse.



Example of predator proof cage, and our setup to gather emergence statistics



Unprotected nest – dug up by Wongari



Loggerhead turtle hatchlings emerging from their nest



Commencing dig of an emerged nest



Releasing hatchlings found in nest



One of the many predatory march flies!



Another visitor to the site

Climate Change 2022

Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

Observed Impacts from Climate Change

Source: PCC Sixth Assessment Report

Widespread, pervasive impacts to ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure have resulted from **observed increases in the frequency and intensity of climate and weather extremes**, including hot extremes on land and in the ocean, heavy precipitation events, drought and fire weather (**high confidence**).

Increasingly since AR5, these observed impacts have been attributed to human-induced climate change particularly through increased frequency and severity of extreme events. These include increased heat-related human mortality (medium confidence),

warm-water coral bleaching and mortality (**high confidence**), and increased drought-related tree mortality (**high confidence**).

Observed increases in areas burned by wildfires have been attributed to human-induced climate change in some regions (medium to **high confidence**).

Adverse impacts from tropical cyclones, with related losses and damages, have increased due to sea level rise and the increase in heavy precipitation (medium confidence).

Impacts in natural and human systems from slow-onset processes such as ocean acidification, sea level rise or regional decreases in precipitation have also been attributed to human induced climate change (**high confidence**).

Climate change has caused substantial damages, and increasingly irreversible losses, in terrestrial, freshwater and coastal and open ocean marine ecosystems (**high confidence**).

The extent and magnitude of climate change impacts are larger than estimated in previous assessments (**high confidence**).

Widespread deterioration of ecosystem structure and function, resilience and natural adaptive capacity, as well as shifts in seasonal timing have occurred due to climate change (**high confidence**), with adverse socioeconomic consequences (**high confidence**).

Approximately half of the species assessed globally have shifted polewards or, on land, also to higher elevations (**very high confidence**).

Hundreds of local losses of species have been driven by increases in the magnitude of heat extremes (**high confidence**),

as well as mass mortality events on land and in the ocean (**very high confidence**) and loss of kelp forests (**high confidence**).

Some losses are already irreversible, such as the first species extinctions driven by climate change (medium confidence).

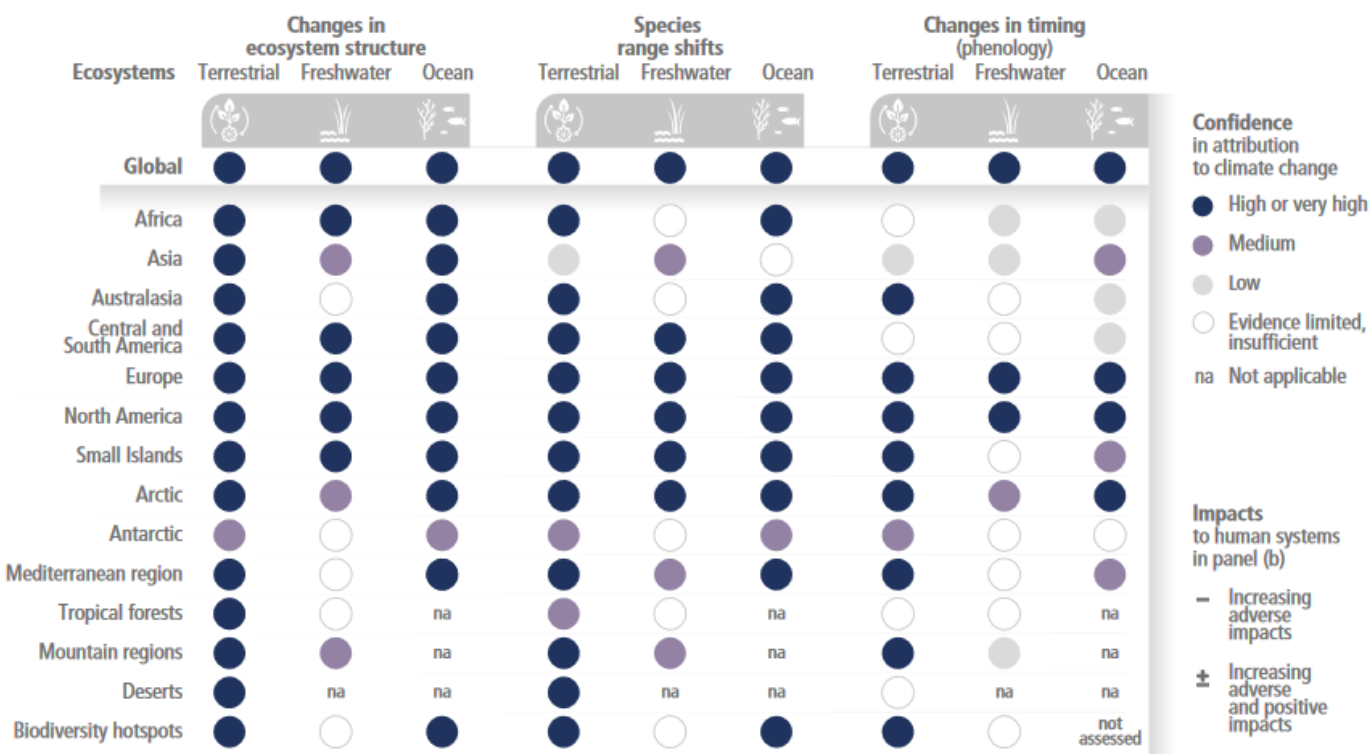
Other impacts are approaching irreversibility such as the impacts of hydrological changes resulting from the retreat of glaciers, or the changes in some mountain (medium confidence)

and Arctic ecosystems driven by permafrost thaw (**high confidence**)

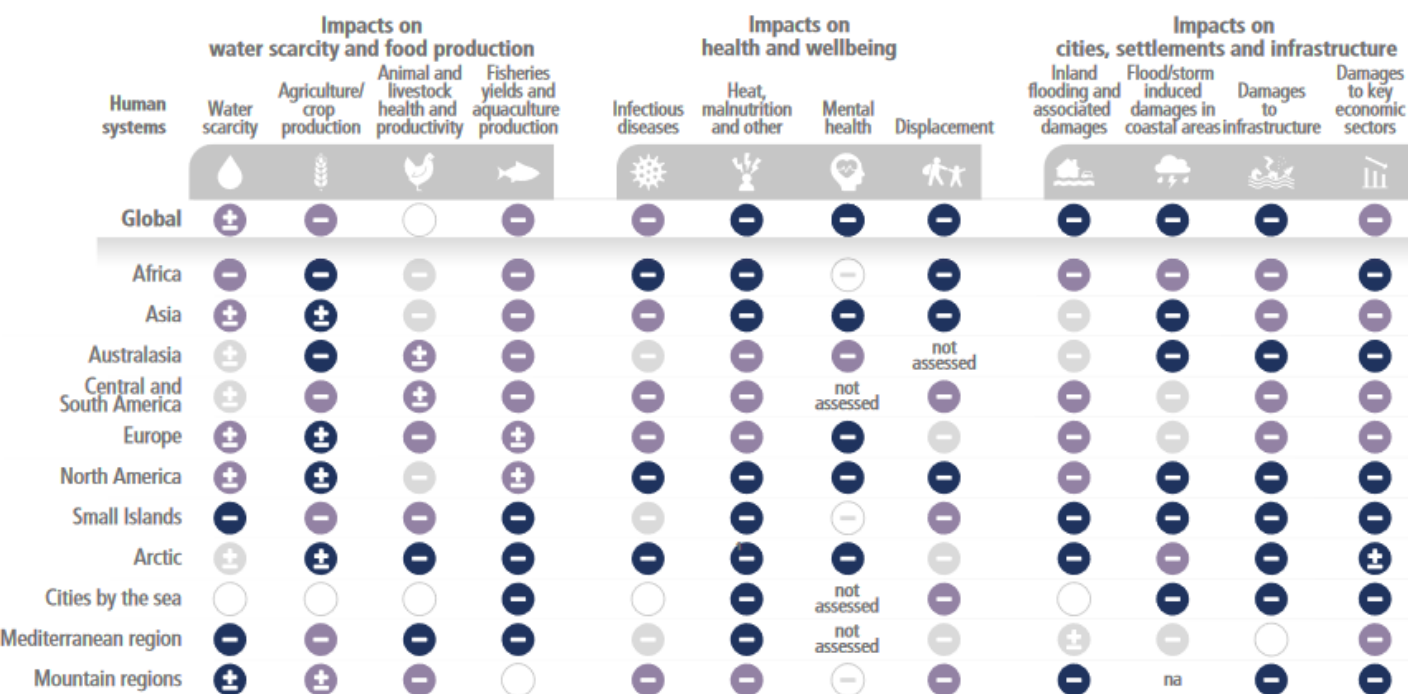
Read the full report at:

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

Observed impacts of climate change on ecosystems



Source: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf



Biodiversity - Flood preparedness investment long overdue: Time to switch tracks or accept consequences



Photo credit: NearMap (Left: Aerial images of Oxley, Brisbane; Right: Aerial images of Albion, Brisbane)

The peak environmental group for South East Queensland is urgently calling on governments to flip the current disaster response model to focus on investing in preparedness and proactive flood mitigation, rather than relying on disaster response payments after the fact.

Healthy Land & Water estimates that investing in measures that reduce flood risk by building ecosystem resilience is three to five times more cost effective than trying to repair damage and impact after an extreme flood event like the one that recently devastated parts of South East Queensland.

“We know that active and targeted investment in flood preparedness could greatly increase resilience and reduce the impact of future extreme events – and let’s be candid – more extreme events are on the cards as a result of climate change.”

Channelling investment into resilience is not just an economically sound approach, there are also untold positive social, environmental and cultural benefits for South East Queensland.

“We have 20 years of data from our monitoring program for the region and evidence from the many thousands of projects we’ve deployed across the region which are giving us clear sign-posts of what needs to be done to make our region more resilient to extreme events,” explains Ms McLellan.

“The missing piece is the large-scale proactive investment to make it happen. This needs a complete turnaround in thinking – and that’s going to be a hard conversation because our governmental systems are not set up that way currently– but the potential benefit for the region makes it essential to achieve, and the sooner the better.” Ms McLellan points to the confronting aerial images showing large plumes of sediment moving down the waterways out into the bay, reminding us that once it’s gone, it’s gone.

“Actively restoring our landscapes to ensure our soils are better held in place during large rain events by groundcover is one way of keeping our soils where they need to be rather than being lost out into our oceans where they also cause further damage to marine life,” she says.

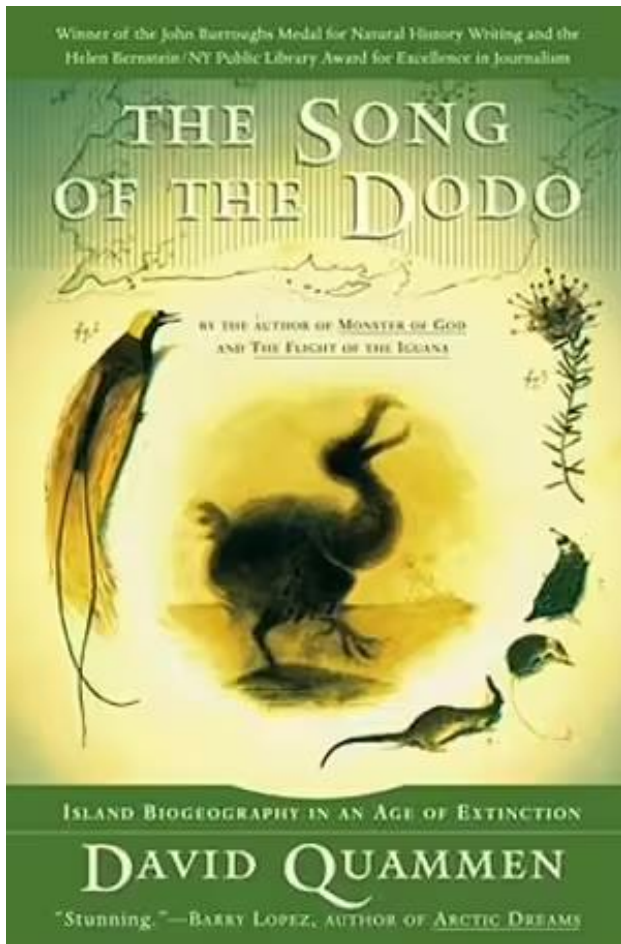
“When the region is in better nick, healthy landscapes act as giant kidneys, filtering out mud and particles, while at the same time slowing the water down, reducing both flood level and the number of homes and livelihoods that are impacted,”

“Another important thing to achieve is healthy, connected landscapes, free of invasive weeds, ensuring animals and pollinators can move freely across the region as they were meant to do. “Proactive investment in resilience is proven and should be the obvious action after all the disaster responses we’ve waded through over the last decade from flood and fire.”

Ms McLellan says that while disaster payments will still be needed, resilience work should greatly reduce the need for them. Land & Water is urgently calling on governments to flip the current disaster response model to focus on investing in preparedness and proactive flood mitigation, rather than relying on disaster response payments after the fact.

We estimate that investing in measures to reduce flood risk by building ecosystem resilience is three to five times more cost effective than trying to repair damage and impact after an extreme flood event like the one that recently devastated parts of South East Queensland. We know that active and targeted investment in flood preparedness could greatly increase resilience and reduce the impact of future extreme events – and let’s be candid – more extreme events are on the cards as a result of climate change. Channelling investment into resilience is not just an economically sound approach, there are also untold positive social, environmental and cultural benefits for South East Queensland.

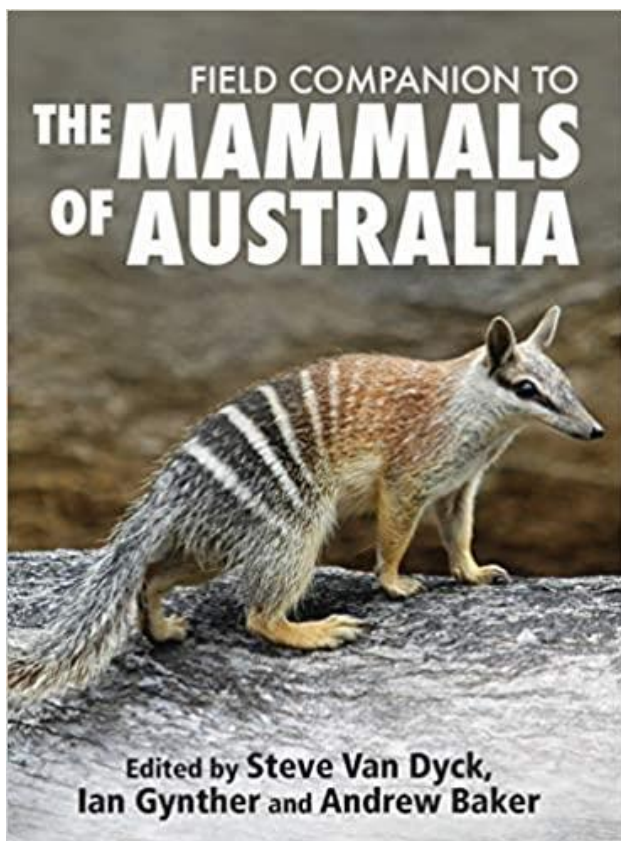
Source: Healthy Land and Water. [Click](#) here to read full report.



David Quammen's book, "The Song of the Dodo," is a brilliant, stirring work, breathtaking in its scope, far-reaching in its message -- a crucial book in precarious times, which radically alters the way in which we understand the natural world and our place in that world. It's also a book full of entertainment and wonders.

In "The Song of the Dodo," we follow Quammen's keen intellect through the ideas, theories, and experiments of prominent naturalists of the last two centuries. We trail after him as he travels the world, tracking the subject of island biogeography, which encompasses nothing less than the study of the origin and extinction of all species. Why is this island idea so important? Because islands are where species most commonly go extinct -- and because, as Quammen points out, we live in an age when all of Earth's landscapes are being chopped into island-like fragments by human activity.

Through his eyes, we glimpse the nature of evolution and extinction, and in so doing come to understand the monumental diversity of our planet, and the importance of preserving its wild landscapes, animals, and plants. We also meet some fascinating human characters. By the book's end we are wiser, and more deeply concerned, but Quammen leaves us with a message of excitement and hope.



This invaluable companion to *The Mammals of Australia* (3rd Ed) is intended to be taken out into the field and used in conjunction with the more comprehensive volume. Genuinely practical in the outdoors, this book includes accounts of 389 species and newly developed, comprehensive identification keys. The Field Companion is introduced by a Mammal Distribution Matrix, which provides a classified checklist of all mammals in Australia (including those extinguished since European settlement) and the distribution of extant species in each State and Territory. Species accounts provide initial differentiation, and include notes on identification, size, abundance, habitat and federal list/status, photograph and distribution map, as well as key references, which provide quick access to all relevant state identification keys in the Field Companion and to the longer entry in *The Mammals of Australia*. The authors have developed separate keys, illustrated with detailed drawings and maps, for the six States and the Northern Territory, to simplify the identification process and allow the reader to confidently separate all mammal species, no matter how subtle the differences.

NOMINATION FORM

Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland Bayside Branch (Qld) Inc. (WPSQBB)
Annual General Meeting 27th May 2022- Election of Office Bearers

<u>NAME OF PERSON BEING NOMINATED FOR A POSITION</u>	Positions that may be nominated for
.....	
POSITION NOMINATED FOR.....	President Vice President Secretary Treasurer Executive member
<u>NOMINATED BY</u>	
NAME.....I am a financial member of WPSQBB	
SIGNATURE.....Date / /	
<u>NOMINATION SECONDED BY</u>	
NAME.....I am a financial member of WPSQBB	
SIGNATURE.....Date / /	
<u>ACCEPTANCE OF PERSON BEING NOMINATED</u>	
I am a financial member of WPSQBB and am willing to accept the nomination.	
SIGNATURE.....Date / /	

THE WILDLIFE PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND BAYSIDE BRANCH (QLD) Inc

PROXY FORM AGM 27th May 2022

I,.....of.....
.....Postcode.....

being a financial member of the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland, Bayside Branch hereby appoint
.....

as my proxy to vote on my behalf at the (Annual) General meeting to be held on (date).....

Signature :-

Is this proxy a general proxy? (Yes/No).
If 'No', indicate if this form is to be used against or in favour of the following specific resolution:
.....
.....

Strike out whichever is not desired.

Wildlife Diary

White-bellied Sea-Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucogaster* seen patrolling Wellington Point circling and then swooping down to the shoreline picking up discarded fish carcasses left by recreational fisherman on the boat ramp.

Juvenile **stingrays** seen swimming along the rock wall at Wellington Point at high tide.

Eastern Osprey, *Pandion cristatus* sighted on nest, seems early for breeding and maybe its just a good vantage point. The Osprey has a global distribution with four subspecies previously recognised throughout its range. However, recent studies have identified that there are two species of Osprey - the **Western Osprey**, *P. halietus* with three subspecies occurring in Europe, Asia and the Americas and the **Eastern Osprey**, *P. cristatus* occurring between Sulawesi (in Indonesia), Australia and New Caledonia. Eastern Ospreys are found right around the Australian coast line, except for Victoria and Tasmania.

Red-necked Wallaby, *Macropus rufogriseus*, seen in suburban yards at Alexandra Hills and Capalaba.

Strong evidence exists showing that demographic change is closely associated with greenhouse gas emissions, and future trends in population dynamics will play a key role in attempts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of changes in the climate system. It is clear, in addition to population size, that analyzing the compositional change of populations, specifically the age composition, the distribution of people in urban and rural areas, and household size and composition, is very important for understanding future needs and potential for mitigating carbon emissions and climate change.

Leiwen Jiang • Karen Hardee
[How do Recent Population Trends Matter to Climate Change?](#)

One of the more common macropods in the Redland Bayside region is the **Red-necked wallaby**. It is quite a large wallaby with a body length of 82 cm; tail length 80 cm; weight 15 kg. Weak face stripe; weak to absent thigh stripe; rusty-red shoulders and upper back; rest of body silver tipped with grey. It's habitat and range are dry open forests with some brushy undergrowth, grasslands, roadside verges, paddocks and backyards. Found from coastal eastern Australia from Gladstone, Qld south to SA/Vic border and Tas. In the Redlands we are lucky to see them often on our front lawns and in our gardens.



White-bellied Sea Eagle
Source: [Birdlife Australia](#)



Osprey Source: [Birdlife Australia](#)



Source: Steve Homewood

Social Networks



OXLEY CREEK CATCHMENT ASSOCIATION

Greg's talk will illustrate a year-long adventure exploring the Oxley Creek catchment's biodiversity from its junction with the Brisbane River to its many tributaries and its headwaters near Mt. Perry. Greg will highlight some of the catchment's many, diverse and threatened flora habitats as well as their dependent fauna.

RSVP to info@oxleycreekcatchment.org.au or phone 3345 5541

PUBLIC MEETING AND PRESENTATION

Tue 26 April 2022
5.30 for 6pm - 8pm
Graceville Bowls Club
16 Wylie Street, Graceville

Greg Tasney - 'From Angle-stemmed Myrtle to Fire Ants - A Naturalist's Survey of Oxley Creek catchment and beyond'

BirdLife Southern QLD branch update



Photo: Painted Honeyeater by Chris Tzaros

2022 Queensland Ornithological Conference

Help monitor native frogs and the introduced Cane Toad through FrogID

Since 2017, FrogID has received over 4,000 records of the introduced Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* from across its range, including the invasion fronts in Western Australia and New South Wales.

Every FrogID recording of a Cane Toad is valuable, even from areas where they have been established for many years. The FrogID team shares Cane Toad records with biosecurity agencies and groups researching their populations across Australia, helping us understand where they are breeding and establishing, which is vital for developing conservation strategies.

The FrogID app also acts as an early warning signal for any Cane Toads, and other introduced species, accidentally transported outside of their known range. Please keep your FrogID submissions of native frogs and the introduced Cane Toad coming. [LEARN MORE](#)

Please join us for the 2022 Queensland Ornithological Conference!

Birds Queensland and BirdLife Southern Queensland join forces to co-host a conference that brings together local and national avifauna experts and enthusiasts to share and discuss the latest bird research and conservation. The conference theme for 2022 is Conservation Challenges and Opportunities and it will take place on the **6th of August**.

Researchers and land managers at any career stage encouraged to get involved! We are currently accepting abstracts for oral and poster presentations. Find our submission guidelines on our website here: qoc2022.au

Registration can be purchased via the [Eventbrite Link](#). Early bird registration opens Tuesday 5th April and closes Friday 24th June. Standard registration closes 29th July.



Frog of the Month

Mount Ballow Mountain Frog, *Philoria knowlesi*

Meet the 211th species to be added to the FrogID database - the **Mount Ballow Mountain Frog**, *Philoria knowlesi*, only recently described as a new species in Australia thanks to recent genetic research. This species is found in world heritage rainforest areas between QLD and NSW. [LEARN MORE](#)

Contacts and Important Links

Committee & Contacts

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



Bayside Branch

Facebook [LINK](#)
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](#)

Email: bayside@wildlife.org.au

Web: <http://www.branches.wildlife.org.au/bayside>

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)

Optional Donation \$ _____
For Campaign _____
(Bayside does not tax deductible status)
Postal address: PO Box 427, Capalaba 4157

Name _____

Address _____
_____ P/C _____

Phone No _____

Email _____

Special Interests _____

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Exp Date ____/____

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Signature _____