

Land use and Landscapes – a pictorial of review of our protected lands. Land use has a major effect on Australia's natural environment through their impacts on water, soil, nutrients, plants and wildlife.

So how much of the Australian landscape is protected and what are the trends in land use. Simon will explore the current state of land use in Australia reflecting upon 50 years of traveling around Australia.

He will provide a pictorial view of wonderful landscapes and the wildlife that are protected and by whom.

Looking at the great work been undertaken by governments, NGOs, indigenous communities, farmers and individuals who strive to protect our landscapes and the wildlife and flora within them.

The adventures he has had and those you too can have, are weaved into the presentation. He will reflect upon the lessons learnt, the threats and provide guidance on the simple things individuals can do to help protect these landscapes. He will also look at local examples and reflect upon recent decision made by council to challenge indigenous claims to their traditional lands and waters and the implications such decisions will have upon environmental outcomes.



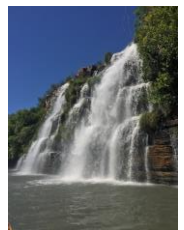
When: **Friday 29th July 2022 at 7.00 pm**

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,

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



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President's Report

Bayside Branch | July 2022

Suddenly we are halfway through the year and the days are starting to get longer, which I personally like, especially if the westerlies are not so evident.

Every-one understands the effect of plastics on our Oceans and its inhabitants, so it is good to see that from 1st September next year, mass balloon releases, plastic microbeads, polystyrene packing peanuts, and plastic-stemmed cotton buds will be banned. Then there is a drive on removing plastic drinking cups, bread tags, sauce sachets, balloon sticks, plastic dome lids, bait bags, and expanded polystyrene trays.

I still do not believe enough is being done to enforce recycling in shopping centres where you rarely see a recycle bin or fast-food outlets where everything goes into one bin. I believe the public will recycle in these areas if given the opportunity.

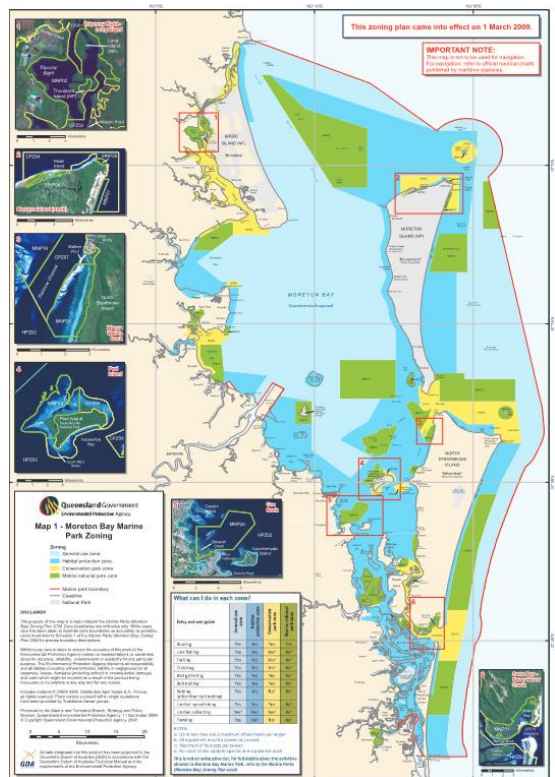
Our speaker last month highlighted the need to increase our Marine and National Parks estate to not only give better protection but improve the health of the bay and provide more recreational space for our growing population.

Queensland's Protected Area Strategy 2020–2030 indicates the target figure for national park protected area is 17% currently we are well under 9%, there is a long way to go. Moreton Bay Marine Park had a minor review in 2019 which is expected to cover the next 10 years!!!

Some good news is that Australia is going to fund 5 domestic [Blue Carbon projects](#), so called blue carbon ecosystems including mangroves, seagrasses and tidal marshes are highly effective sinks that can absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere faster than most land ecosystems.

But up to half of the world's coastal ecosystems have vanished over the last century, costing the planet an important weapon in the war against warming, these projects, at unnamed locations, would help increase carbon sequestration and mitigate against flooding while also increasing marine biodiversity.

In light of all this concern and expenditure to restore habitat it does seem ridiculous that all levels of government appear to continue to promote building a city at Toondah destroying the very seagrass and mangrove beds that they are championing to restore nationally. This link <https://www.thebluecarboninitiative.org/> has some great facts on the value of Seagrass Meadows and Mangrove forests.



https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0028/159931/map1-zoning.pdf

Calling all members who have a native beehive, Dr. Tobias Smith and Dr. Gurion Ang from the University of Queensland are asking citizen beekeepers to help observe native stingless bees, to better understand them and how their colonies reproduce.

“While all bees are incredibly important players when it comes to biodiversity, native stingless bees are crucial pollinators of our native plants and wildflowers,” Dr Ang said.



Source: <https://www.permaculturenorthernbeaches.org.au>

“But there’s actually a lot that science is yet to learn about these fascinating insects.”

The project is aiming to build a long-term dataset of the bees, using simple observations of hives being kept in Australian backyards or known native colonies.

“It’s as easy as watching the hive’s entrance for three minutes a week and recording some information about the bee behaviour you can see,” Dr Smith said.

“After registering your hive online, we supply a unique QR code sticker linking the bee colony to our online data collection form and you can start logging your observations.”

Dr Smith said the project’s [website](#) will help citizen scientists identify if their stingless bee colony is thriving.

“The project is open to collaboration with school groups, as well as the general public.

“It’s a great way for school communities keeping stingless beehives to show students how data they collect can contribute to important scientific discovery,” Dr Smith said.

You can register on the website link above.

Details on our proposed member cruise on 1st October celebrating 60 years of WPSQ, will be out in a couple of weeks by a separate email.

This Month’s meeting on 29th July will have Simon Baltais talking about his latest off-road adventures and showing some stunning photos from the trip.

Martin Finland will be bringing along a new collection of wildlife to our meeting on the 26th August.

“Great attention gets paid to rainforests because of the diversity of life there. Diversity in the Oceans is even greater.”

Sylvie Earle Oceanographer



The First Astronomers

The First Astronomers is the first book to reveal the rich knowledge of the stars and the planets held by First Peoples around the world. [Click here to know more.](#)

The 2022 Coochiemudlo Mangrove Festival

Saturday 16th July



'Mangrove Life' Rob Walker

Last year's Festival got off to a flying start with nearly 200 visitors and locals setting out for the mangroves on a sunny July morning. At 10am, without warning, we were told a Covid outbreak had worsened over night and Queenslanders were to return to their homes asap. Many of their visitors were still waiting to catch the ferry to the island.

Well, there back in business! And they extend a sincere welcome to you to come and enjoy the attractions we've created for the Coochiemudlo Mangrove Festival 2022.

You can make your Festival booking and pay by card at the bottom of their page.

<https://www.cihs.org.au/> Check out the mangrove boat tours on your way through.



The walks in their mangrove forest are at the heart of the Festival. There are two on offer, and you can do them both in about an hour. This year the route maps are on mobile-friendly webpages. As well as photos and text, there are audio clips so you can spend more time looking at the mangroves as you listen to their story. For more information go to their website: <https://www.cihs.org.au/>

Martu rangers find elusive Night Parrot

The Martu people are managing their country that covers 14 million hectares, which covers the Great Sandy and Little Sandy Desert including Karlamilyi National Park.

Martu rangers have successfully located the elusive Night Parrot in remote salt lake country in Western Australia. For two years, Kanyirninpa Jukurpa's ranger teams have been using sound recorders to search for the mysterious birds which are one of the rarest in the world. Experts from the University of Queensland have been assisting the search and, to the rangers' delight, the hard work has finally paid off!

"I feel really good to have found that Night Parrot, we were lucky to put that sound recorder in the right spot," said Martu ranger Gavin Nanudie.

The find highlights the critical work undertaken by Indigenous rangers to look after their country..

It is the fifth confirmed location of the Night Parrot in Western Australia, adding to a growing body of knowledge regarding their ecology in the region. Four of the five records are associated with salt lake systems that offer protection from large fires and provide important feeding and roosting areas for the critically endangered species. "We found them in the lake area where the feed and water and big spinifex is" continued Mr Nanudie.

The rangers are now focussed on two priorities: finding other populations of night parrots and locating the roosting site of the recent find. As the search spreads out across Martu Country, the results will inform the rangers ongoing management of the region. "We'll keep looking for them around the lakes. If we find that nest, we'll do a little bit of burning, not too much, to protect them" said Mr Nanudie.

Source: <https://www.kj.org.au/news/night-parrots-found-on-martu-country>



Pezoporus occidentalis — Night Parrot

also known as the Spinifex or Porcupine Parrot, is a medium-sized parrot measuring 22 to 25 cm in length, with a wingspan of 44 to 46 cm. The adults are predominantly bright green in colour, with black and yellow bars, spots and streaks over much of the body. Bright yellow colouring is apparent on the belly and vent, and black colouring on the upper surfaces of the periphery of the wings and tail. In flight, a prominent bar, off-white to pale-yellow in colour, becomes visible on the underside of each wing. The sexes are alike in appearance. Little is known about the plumage of juvenile Night Parrots, but they are assumed to be quite similar in appearance to the adults, although with a duller and more olive colouring.



Australian Frog Atlas: Revealing the true distributions of Australia's frogs

Your [FrogID](#) records have helped produce the most up to date distribution maps of Australia's frogs, now incorporated into the FrogID app, and published in the new Australian Frog Atlas. Frogs listed under the "near me" filter on your FrogID app may change due to the incorporation of these new fine-scale distribution maps.

The **Red Tree Frog**, *Litoria rubella*, and its distribution in Australia as mapped for the Global Amphibian Assessment in 2004, FrogID in 2017, and the new Australian Frog Atlas.

Image: Jodi Rowley and Timothy Cutajar.

Source: <https://australian.museum/blog/amri-news/australian-frog-atlas/>



FrogID are very excited to announce the new Australian Frog Atlas - a comprehensive resource detailing high quality distribution maps for all 248 frog species that occur in Australia, thanks in part to your FrogID submissions! These fine-scale distribution maps will help scientists and land-managers gain a better understanding of where frogs are and what they need to be better protected.

FrogID participants with keen eyes may have noticed changes to some frog profiles on the FrogID app this month. Four Western Australian frog species, previously classified as belonging to the genus *Geocrinia*, have now been classed into a new genus of frog, named *Anstisia*, in honour of the incredible life work of Australian Museum Research Associate, Dr Marion Anstis. We are constantly updating the FrogID app with the latest scientific literature to ensure it is the most up to date resource available on Australia's frogs.

Please keep your FrogID submissions coming to help fill more data gaps and improve our understanding of Australia's frogs.

Weed Spotters Network Queensland

June 2022

Prohibited invasive plants: *Lagarosiphon major* (*Lagarosiphon* or oxygen weed)

Lagarosiphon (Fig. 2) is an aggressive, fast growing, perennial aquatic plant capable of invading dams, lakes and streams. It is a prohibited invasive plant in Queensland. In its native range of southern Africa, *Lagarosiphon* is found in high mountain streams and wetlands. It is known to outcompete native aquatic plants, threaten wildlife and habitats, limit the recreational use of waterways and can interfere with power generation and irrigation infrastructure. Although not currently naturalised (weedy) in Queensland or Australia, cultivated *Lagarosiphon* was recorded near Townsville in 1990.

Lagarosiphon has branched, brittle stems which can grow to a length of 5 m and can form dense surface mats up to 4 m in depth. *Lagarosiphon* has long thread-like roots branching from the stem along with rhizomes anchoring it to the bottom of waterways. The leaves are stiff and curl down and backwards towards the stem (Fig. 2). Leaves are arranged alternately around the stem in a spiral. The flowers of *Lagarosiphon* are small, purple and are found in the joints of the upper leaves. Male flowers break from the plant and float towards the female flowers which remain attached to the stem by a long, thin filament. To date, flowers, fruits or seeds of *Lagarosiphon* have not been recorded in Australia. Instead, reproduction and spread is through the movement of stem fragments which break at the nodes, grow roots and either flow downstream or are transported between waterways.

Lagarosiphon can be confused with other species of water weeds in Queensland, however, both the naturalised **Elodea canadensis* and **Egeria densa* (Fig. 2) as well as the native *Hydrilla verticillata* differ from *Lagarosiphon* by having leaves which are whorled around a node on the stem rather than leaves that spiral alternately up it.

Lagarosiphon spreads easily when stem fragments are transported on boats, trailers and fishing equipment and as such, it is often first reported nearby boat ramps. *Lagarosiphon* can also escape when the contents of aquariums are emptied into waterways. As a Prohibited invasive species, it is illegal to grow or sell *Lagarosiphon* in Australia. Any outbreaks should be reported immediately and no attempt should be made to control *Lagarosiphon* yourself.

If you think you have seen *Lagarosiphon* growing in your region, please contact the Queensland Herbarium on (07) 3199 7671, email a photo to: Queensland.Herbarium@qld.gov.au or contact Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.

Source:

https://info.dsiti.qld.gov.au/em/message/email/view?a=17056&id=1104311&k=n2QHP01o0Z-xWxogNF_bbfZiOnglRjM2mTiDaPNkvyk

weedsAUSTRALIA



*Lagarosiphon
major*

(oxygen weed)

*Egeria
densa*

(oxygen weed)



Fig 2. Photo: New Zealand
Department of Conservation

Who is Weed Spotters?

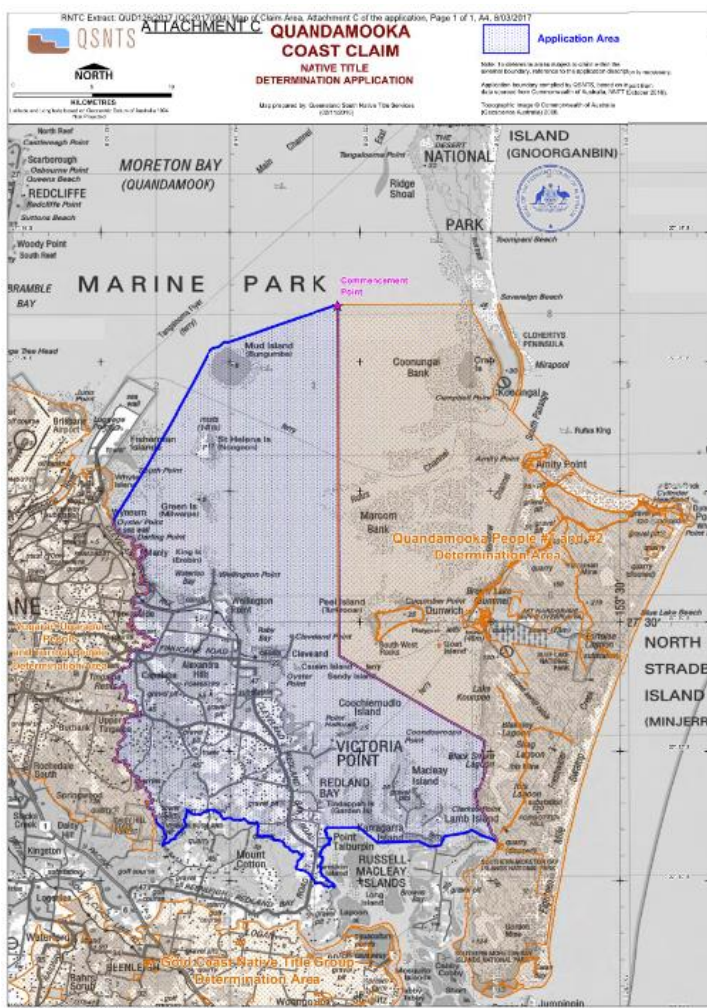
Prevention and early intervention are the most cost-effective means of dealing with potential, new and emerging weeds in Queensland.

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.

Native Title – is council messing up the process? is the council's reconciliation plan genuine?



Source:

http://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleRegisters/RNTC%20Extras/QC2017_004/QC2017_004%20RNTC%20Attachment%20C%20Map%20of%20Claim%20Area.pdf

Ask these questions

If Council was prepared to relinquish a public park should not the indigenous people have first option to take over its management? Or, should we allow council to handover the public reserve to a developer to include it into their urban development?

Unlikely you say. Perhaps consider the developer concept plans that incorporates public lands, G J Walter Park, Cleveland, which surrounds Toondah Harbour as one example. The Birkdale bushland and open space now the subject of potential Olympic games infrastructure as another.

Is Council's Federal court challenge a means to disrupt the Quandamooka people's desire to resolve long outstanding issues about their country? Is Redland Council fully committed to reconciliation?

The Quandamooka people wish to protect their country and their culture, so what and who is the Redland City council protecting?

Redland City Council is seeking clarity from the Federal Court regarding whether native title has been extinguished on Council-owned or managed land that is related to the current Quandamooka Coast Native Title Claim. Source: [Click here for details.](#)

Native title does not normally include land in private or public freehold ownership, such as houses and businesses. Council alleges it's seeking clarity from the Federal Court about whether native title had been extinguished on Council-owned or managed sites, including key parks, reserves, infrastructure and foreshores.

Council alleges that in 2019, Council adopted its first internal Reconciliation Action Plan: [Kanara Malara - One People 2019-2021](#) Redland City Council Internal Reconciliation Action Plan, comprising of 55 actions.

However, is this genuine about helping the Quandamooka people manage its country, is it transparent?

Reconciliation Action Plans (RAP) assist businesses to embed the principles and purpose of reconciliation. The RAP network is a diverse group of over 1,100 organisations that directly impact over 3 million Australians at work every day. To learn more about a RAP go to the [Reconciliation Australia](#) web site.

Yet when you search Reconciliation Australia to find Redland City Council's RAP it does not seem to exist.

Try find it, [click here](#) to search.

Is Redland City Council's version of reconciliation based only on their terms? So how is it scrutinized, is it genuine and true to reconciliation particularly when it comes to the Quandamooka people managing their country, these are all good questions.

Aquatic Ecosystem Rehabilitation

The Aquatic Ecosystem Rehabilitation section provides background information on aquatic ecosystem rehabilitation, and the [Aquatic Ecosystem Rehabilitation Process](#) (Rehabilitation Process). The Rehabilitation Process is based on the Whole-of-System, Values-Based Framework and involves a comprehensive and integrated, values-based approach to aquatic ecosystem rehabilitation.

The seven-step process involves a transparent approach to aquatic ecosystem rehabilitation including the development of an aquatic ecosystem [Aquatic Ecosystem Rehabilitation Plan](#) and supported by an [Aquatic Ecosystems Rehabilitation Mapping Report](#). The Rehabilitation Process and the underpinning Framework have been designed to ensure that management decisions are informed by linking an understanding of the biophysical components (parts) and processes of aquatic ecosystems to the broader landscape, and to an understanding of the ecosystem services society derives from the aquatic ecosystem. This enables consideration of the value of these services to different beneficiaries and the pressures to them.



Queensland River Rehabilitation Management Guideline

The [Queensland River Rehabilitation Management Guideline](#) (QRRMG) provides a consistent and transparent approach to river rehabilitation including the development of a river rehabilitation plan. The QRRMG provides a high-level summary of the seven step Rehabilitation Process including the rationale for each step and what each step involves. It is complemented by the [Aquatic Ecosystem Rehabilitation Process](#) pages which provide further details for each step and links to appropriate resources and management interventions options. The QRRMG is primarily intended for those parties that are responsible for creating management plans for the rehabilitation component of river management. The QRRMG provides a process that can reinforce a proactive rather than reactionary approach to river management.

The [WetCAT](#) has been designed as a rapid assessment method, to measure a change in condition of lacustrine and palustrine wetlands, in response to an event (such as a bushfire), and to track impacts of management interventions (such as rehabilitation activities). The WetCAT has also been designed to undertake an assessment of threats to better understand the relationship between threats and changes to wetland condition. WetCAT has been reviewed and field-tested in many parts of Queensland by different stakeholders.



Discovering Aboriginal Plant Use

THE JOURNEYS OF AN AUSTRALIAN ANTHROPOLOGIST



Philip A. Clarke

Discovering Aboriginal Plant Use: The Journeys of an Australian Anthropologist

The author argues that we can better understand a people if we know how they see and use plants. In *Discovering Aboriginal Plant Use*, Clarke dips into his field journals to provide a rich account of journeys, as both anthropologist and ethnobotanist, that span the temperate, arid and tropical zones of Australia and neighbouring landmasses. He describes the cultural and natural heritage of each region, on the plants used by Aboriginal people that contribute to their distinctiveness.

Australia: The Time Traveller's Guide

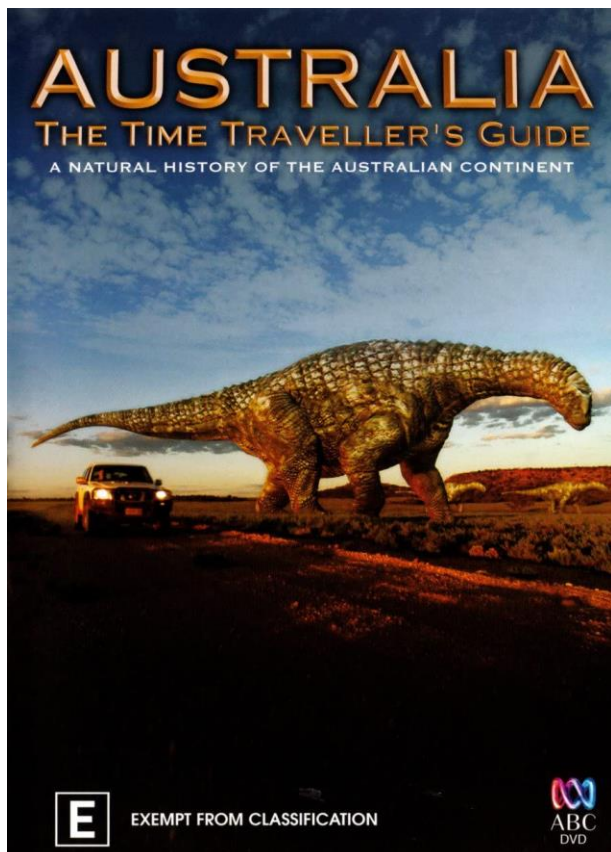
Australia: The Time Travellers Guide is the landmark ABC TV series currently in early production that will be showcasing the deep, rich geological history of the Australian continent. Of all continents on Earth, none preserve the story of the formation of our planet and the evolution of life like Australia. Nowhere else can you simply jump in a car and travel back through the entire history of the world. Australia: The Time Travellers Guide takes you on a rollicking adventure from the birth of the Earth to the emergence of the world we know today. Buckle up for a rocky ride down the Road of Time with series host Dr Richard Smith. Over four one-hour episodes, we meet titanic dinosaurs and giant kangaroos, sea monsters and prehistoric crustaceans, disappearing mountains and exploding asteroids. Epic in scope, intimate in nature, this is the untold story of the land Down Under, the one island continent that has got it all. So join the good Doctor for the ultimate Outback road trip: an exploration of the history of the planet as seen through the mind-altering window of the Australian continent.

Watch Ep 1: The Early Days <https://youtu.be/UlhMBH6U8pU>

Watch Ep 2: The First Steps <https://youtu.be/FeuLWHpt914>

Watch Ep 3: The Wild Years <https://youtu.be/exqnoJxXd4M>

Watch Ep 4: The Big Island https://youtu.be/Yet_zOfR3aE



Wildlife Diary

Striated Heron, *Butorides striata* while a widespread bird it's a bird that sits quietly amongst the mangroves and riparian corridors along the coast. Lately they have been seen.

White-faced Heron, *Egretta novaehollandiae* have been seen regularly in and along creeks and drainage lines as there is plenty of water and life in that water.



Striated Heron, *Butorides striata*.
Source: [Birdlife Australia](#)

Many of the contemporary pressures on the Australian environment have increased over time as the drivers of population change and economic activity have increased the demand for food, fibre, minerals, land, transport and energy, and have increased our waste generation.

[Australian State of the Environment.](#)

Natural Darkness has conservation value

Natural darkness has a conservation value in the same way that clean water, air and soil has intrinsic value. Artificial light at night is increasing globally by about two per cent per year. Animals perceive light differently from humans and artificial light can disrupt critical behaviour and cause physiological changes in wildlife. For example, hatchling marine turtles may not be able to find the ocean when beaches are lit, and fledgling seabirds may not take their first flight if their nesting habitat never becomes dark. Tamar wallabies exposed to artificial light have been shown to delay reproduction⁵ and clownfish eggs incubated under constant light do not hatch. Consequently, artificial light has the potential to stall the recovery of a threatened species. For migratory species, the impact of artificial light may compromise an animal's ability to undertake long-distance migrations integral to its life cycle



White-faced Heron, *Egretta novaehollandiae*. Source: [Birdlife Australia](#)



Loggerhead turtle hatchlings
Rob Ashdown, QLD Govt.

Koala Action Group
[Click here](#) to read more

Social Networks

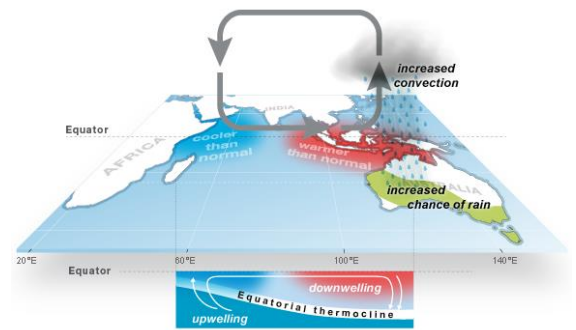
La Niña WATCH; negative Indian Ocean Dipole likely

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) index has been very close to or exceeded negative IOD thresholds (i.e. at or below $-0.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) over the past 4 weeks. This means a negative IOD event is increasingly likely in 2022.

All climate model outlooks surveyed indicate a negative IOD event is likely for the coming months. A negative IOD increases the chances of above average winter–spring rainfall for much of Australia. It also increases the chances of warmer days and nights for northern Australia.

Sea surface temperatures are currently warmer than average around much of the Australian coastline, particularly to the north and west. This pattern is likely to increase the chance of above average winter–spring rainfall for Australia. The 2021–22 La Niña event has ended. However, observations and climate model outlooks suggest La Niña may re-form later in 2022. As a result, the Bureau's ENSO Outlook status is at La Niña WATCH.

La Niña WATCH means there is around a 50% chance of La Niña forming later in 2022. This is approximately double the normal likelihood. La Niña events increase the chance of above average winter–spring rainfall across much of northern and eastern Australia.



Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD): **Negative phase**

© Commonwealth of Australia 2013.

406 VOLUNTEERS
1045 SURVEY HOURS

362 1 km x 1 km GRID CELLS VISITED
 ACROSS QLD, NSW, ACT, & VIC
 (APPROX. 1,387,664 TENNIS COURTS)

130 GLOSSIES COUNTED

77 ADULTS
3 FLEDGLINGS
12 JUVENILES/SUBADULTS

2320 FEED TREES RECORDED

49 GRID CELLS HAD GLOSSIES

190 GRID CELLS HAD FEED TREES (SHE-OAKS WITH EVIDENCE OF FEEDING)

TOP 5 FEED TREE SPECIES MOST FREQUENTLY RECORDED PER GRID CELL

BLACK SHE-OAK	54%
FOREST SHE-OAK	12%
COASTAL SHE-OAK	7%
SCRUB SHE-OAK	6%
DROOPING SHE-OAK	4%

GLOSSY ACTIVITY

© BirdLife Australia 2022



OXLEY CREEK CATCHMENT ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC MEETING AND PRESENTATION

Tuesday 26 July 2022
 5:30 for 6pm - 8pm
 Red Shed, Oxley Creek Common
 Sherwood Road, Rocklea

Annika Werny and Will Charlton
 'The evolution of Biodiversity Services within the Oxley Creek catchment'

The talk will discuss the different aspects of past and current projects, in particular those with Healthy Land and Water, Logan City Council Landholder Engagement Program, Brisbane City Council and larger projects like Sgt Dan Stiller Memorial Reserve and Granard Wetlands. The talk will highlight the methodology used, the challenges, and the long-term benefits of these restorations.

Will has been a member of BSU for 15 years. Will has a love of trees and the natural environment as well as a restlessness to not be in the same place everyday, which means that there is no other job for him. Originally from a cotton farm in Dalby, Annika completed a Bachelor of Geographical Science at UQ. After volunteering with OCCA's CreekCare team, she joined Biodiversity Services in 2020. Since then she has gone from strength to strength to become an indispensable part of the BS operation.

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

Australasian Dark Sky Alliance

Shedding light on light pollution

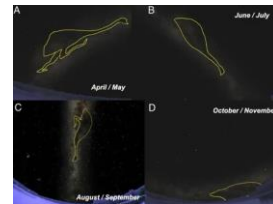
Safeguarding the Night Sky for Cultural Connection

[Australasian Dark Sky Alliance](#)

Video length 01:33:42

Dr Duane Hamacher

Video: [Click here to view.](#)



Increasingly scientists are understanding the negative impact light has on pollination, nocturnal, migratory and reproductive behaviours in birds, mammals, insects and plants.

“The introduction of artificial light probably represents the most drastic change human beings have made to their environment.”

For billions of years, life on Earth has relied upon predictable rhythm of day and night - circadian rhythm. It's encoded in the DNA of all plants and animals. Humans have radically disrupted this cycle by lighting up the night environment.

To address the conservation challenge to threatened species migratory behaviours disrupted by artificial light,, the Federal governments Department of the Environment and Energy has developed the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds. These Guidelines aim to raise awareness of the potential impacts of artificial light on wildlife and provide a framework for assessing and managing these impacts around susceptible listed wildlife. View guidelines by [clicking here.](#)

The guidelines raise awareness of the impacts of artificial light on wildlife. They can help you safeguard Australia's threatened wildlife.

The guidelines provide:

- a framework for how to assess and manage the light pollution impacts on protected wildlife
- detailed guidance for how to manage artificial light
- specific advice on how to protect marine turtles, seabirds and migratory shorebirds.

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 _____

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Email _____

Special Interests _____

Pay by Credit Card

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Card No _____

Exp Date ____/____

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Signature _____