



# wildlife matters

australian



wildlife  
conservancy

Winter 2014

## Return of the Bilby



# Saving Australia's threatened wildlife



Welcome to our Winter 2014 edition of *Wildlife Matters*.

The focus of this edition is the state of Australia's threatened mammal species. AWC is proud to be a major sponsor of, and a significant contributor to, the first ever comprehensive review of the state of Australia's mammal fauna. This historic analysis - the *Action Plan for Australian Mammals* - provides clear evidence of the need for radical intervention if we are to halt and reverse Australia's mammal extinction crisis.

Some key findings highlight the plight of our unique mammal fauna:

- 29 mammal species (almost 10% of our original mammal fauna) are extinct: this is a far higher rate of extinction than any other country or continent.
- 63 mammal species (excluding bats) are now listed as threatened under either the Mammal Action Plan or Federal legislation: this means 30% (almost one in three) mammal species are at risk of extinction.
- Feral cats are the most significant threat to Australia's threatened mammal fauna.

Perhaps the most significant outcome from the Mammal Action Plan is that it highlights the appalling return on investment delivered by Government programs over the last decade. Federal and State Governments have been spending more than \$1 billion per annum on biodiversity conservation. What has this massive investment delivered? AWC's review of the Mammal Action Plan suggests that four of the 63 threatened mammal species have made very modest gains during the last 10 years. The other 59 species have declined or, at best, maintained their parlous position. This is an extremely poor return on investment and demonstrates beyond any doubt that a new model for conservation is required.

AWC's contribution to the conservation of Australia's threatened mammals is exceptional: 32 nationally threatened mammals (including bats) are found on AWC sanctuaries. We have delivered significant increases in our populations of Greater Bilbies, Numbats, Woylies, Bridled Nailtail Wallabies and more.

Why are our results generally bucking the trend of the last decade? In most cases, it is because we have invested wisely in the establishment of large fox and cat-free areas. The Mammal Action Plan highlights the importance of additional mainland (fenced) islands until an effective landscape-scale control for feral cats is developed. AWC is leading the way on both strategies: managing more feral predator-free land on mainland Australia than any other organisation and implementing the largest feral cat research program in the country.

This edition of *Wildlife Matters* is focused on mammals, but regular readers will know that our sanctuaries also protect 83% of all native bird species and around half of Australia's reptile and frog species. I hope you will renew your support for AWC today and help us reverse the decline in Australia's wildlife and habitats: we will make sure your tax deductible donation generates an impressive ecological return.

Atticus Fleming  
Chief Executive

**PS. Read more about our sanctuaries and the wildlife we protect on our new website: [www.australianwildlife.org](http://www.australianwildlife.org)**

## The AWC mission

The mission of Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC) is the effective conservation of all Australian animal species and the habitats in which they live.

To achieve this mission, our actions are focused on:

- Establishing a network of sanctuaries which protect threatened wildlife and ecosystems: AWC now manages 23 sanctuaries covering over 3 million hectares (7.4 million acres).
- Implementing practical, on-ground conservation programs to protect the wildlife at our sanctuaries: these programs include feral animal control, fire management and the translocation of endangered species.
- Conducting (either alone or in collaboration with other organisations) scientific research that will help address the key threats to our native wildlife.
- Hosting visitor programs at our sanctuaries for the purpose of education and promoting awareness of the plight of Australia's wildlife.

## About AWC

- AWC is an independent, non-profit organisation based in Perth, Western Australia. Donations to AWC are tax deductible.
- Over the last ten years, around 88% of AWC's total expenditure was incurred on conservation programs, including land acquisition, while only 12% was allocated to development (fundraising) and administration.

## Australian Wildlife Conservancy

PO Box 8070  
Subiaco East WA 6008  
Ph: +61 8 9380 9633  
[www.australianwildlife.org](http://www.australianwildlife.org)

Cover image: Greater Bilby *Photo by W. Lawler*

Wildlife Matters Summer 2013/14 correction:  
The snake pictured on page 5 is the *Cacophis churchilli* (Northern Dwarf Crowned Snake).

# AWC inspires historic initiative to restore regionally extinct mammals to NSW National Parks



Release of a Brush-tailed Bettong (Woylie) inside the 8,000 hectare feral predator-free area at Scotia Wildlife Sanctuary *W. Lawler*

**“The return of extinct mammals to NSW National Parks will be one of the greatest mammal conservation initiatives ever undertaken in Australia ... a powerful demonstration of our commitment to reverse Australia’s mammal extinction crisis.”** - Professor Tim Flannery (AWC Director)

In April this year, the NSW Government announced it was adopting a policy, proposed by AWC, which will see Bilbies, Numbats and other mammal species currently listed as “extinct in NSW” returned to the State’s National Parks. This historic initiative will involve the establishment of three large fox and cat-free areas in NSW National Parks. Within these feral-free areas – protected by specially designed conservation fences – regionally extinct mammals such as the Bridled Nailtail Wallaby, the Brush-tailed Bettong, the Western Barred Bandicoot and the Western Quoll, as well as the Bilby and the Numbat, will be reintroduced to selected National Parks.

**For the first time in more than a century, NSW National Parks will once again be home to some of Australia’s most iconic endangered mammals. It will be the first time that mammals which are extinct in NSW have ever been returned to its National Parks.**

In NSW, 25 mammal species are now extinct and over half of the State’s surviving mammals are listed as threatened. Existing conservation strategies have clearly failed. In contrast, this initiative promises to deliver exceptional ecological returns.

**AWC estimates that new feral-free areas should increase the wild Bridled Nailtail Wallaby population by 75% and the Numbat, Woylie and Bilby populations by over 20%.**

This represents a stunning ecological return on investment. In the longer term, when more effective broadscale feral cat control strategies are developed, even larger populations may be established in unfenced areas across National Parks.

In announcing it had adopted the policy initiative proposed by AWC, the NSW Government also called for expressions of interest to implement it. AWC has now lodged a detailed proposal to:

- Establish three large feral-free areas and reintroduce more than 10 extinct mammal species.
- Deliver land management and science activities across 250,000 hectares of selected national parks.

If we are selected to implement the initiative, its on-ground delivery will represent “core business” for AWC. Your generous support has already helped AWC establish and manage more cat and fox-free land on mainland Australia than any other organisation; we now protect some of the largest remaining populations of Numbats, Bettongs and Bilbies. The NSW initiative highlights the critical importance of mainland islands for mammal conservation and represents a strong endorsement of AWC’s approach to conservation.

# Historic analysis confirms ongoing mammal extinction crisis



The extinct Desert Rat Kangaroo *P. Schouten*

**The first ever comprehensive review of the state of Australia's mammal fauna confirms that "business as usual" will mean more mammal extinctions. The *Action Plan for Australian Mammals* should be a call to action for Governments and the community: decisive, radical intervention is needed to halt and reverse the decline in our unique mammals. Compiled by leading mammal authorities - John Woinarski, Andrew Burbidge and Peter Harrison - the Mammal Action Plan reflects contributions from over 200 scientists including several AWC ecologists. AWC is a major sponsor of the Mammal Action Plan, which will be officially launched by the Federal Environment Minister, the Hon Greg Hunt MP, in July.**

## **29 mammal species are extinct**

The Mammal Action Plan concludes that 29 native mammal species are now extinct. The extinct species include familiar names such as the Thylacine and the Lesser Bilby as well as little known species such as the Desert Rat Kangaroo and five species of Hopping-mice.

The rate of mammal extinctions in Australia is substantially higher than any other country or continent. As the authors of the Mammal Action Plan point out, the primary causes of extinction in Australia are different to the critical factors which operate in most other countries (hunting and habitat destruction). In Australia, the majority of extinctions have occurred in remote and superficially intact areas: the chief

culprits have been the feral cat and the fox, operating alongside a suite of feral herbivores and altered fire regimes.

The decline in our mammal fauna over the last 200 years should not be measured solely by the number of extinctions. Many of our surviving mammal species have suffered catastrophic declines in range and abundance. Statistics from the fur trade, cited in the Mammal Action Plan, show just how abundant some species were:

- Over half a million Koala skins were collected in just 31 days in Queensland in 1927.
- In 1908, almost 100,000 skins from the now-threatened Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby were marketed by a single company.

## Key statistics: the state of Australia's land mammal fauna

At the time of European settlement, there were 315 native terrestrial mammal species.

29 of those mammal species are now extinct: nearly 10% of our original terrestrial mammal fauna.

63 terrestrial mammal species (excluding bats) are listed as threatened under either the Mammal Action Plan or Federal legislation: i.e. 30% of our surviving terrestrial mammals (excluding bats) are listed as threatened with extinction.

Feral cats are the major threat to our terrestrial mammal fauna.



The Black-footed Tree-rat is one of 63 threatened mammal species *Tim Laman*

The sheer abundance of native mammals at the time of European settlement is recorded in the accounts of early settlers and explorers. In central Australia, for example, Giles (1875) reported "countless swarms" of the Black-footed Rock-wallaby, a species which is now restricted to tiny, isolated populations. Australia has lost the great populations of unique mammals that once filled our landscapes. To borrow a phrase from Tim Flannery, most of our national parks are now "marsupial ghost towns".

### The decline in our mammal fauna is ongoing and severe

*"Australian mammal extinctions have not abated. Rather, they have continued at more or less the same rate since the first post-European extinction in about the 1840's."*

*- Mammal Action Plan*

The most recent of our 29 mammal extinctions occurred in 2009, when the last Christmas Island Pipistrelle died. However, the Bramble Cay Melomys is likely to be recognised as our 30th mammal extinction: this small native rodent, restricted to a five hectare island in the Torres Strait, has not been recorded since 2009. It is listed in the Mammal Action Plan as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct).

Excluding bats, there are now 63 terrestrial mammal species listed as nationally threatened under either the Mammal Action Plan or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), which provides for a statutory national list. An additional 10 species of bats are considered threatened under one or both lists.

The 63 mammal species listed as threatened represent 30% of Australia's extant terrestrial mammals (excluding bats). **This means almost one in three surviving (non-bat) mammal species are threatened with extinction.**

The decline in our mammal fauna over the last 10 – 15 years has been severe.

- High profile species such as the **Bilby** and the **Numbat**, the faunal emblem of Western Australia, have continued to decline: the Numbat population is now less than 1,000 mature adults.
- The **Brush-tailed Bettong (Woylie)** has suffered a catastrophic decline from over 200,000 animals to an estimated population of around 10,000 animals.
- The plight of the **Golden-backed Tree-rat** highlights the severe declines in northern Australia. On mainland Australia, it has disappeared from the Northern Territory – including Kakadu National Park – and survives only in a thin strip along the Kimberley coast.
- Lesser known species such as the **Fawn Antechinus** are also in steep decline, while other species are so rarely detected they could disappear without us knowing: for example, there have been less than 10 records of the **Northern Brush-tailed Phascogale** in the last decade.

Even iconic species are disappearing: the **Koala** and the **Tasmanian Devil** are nationally threatened while the once common **Platypus** is classed as near-threatened.



The Northern Quoll population has declined by an estimated 50% in the last 10 years *W. Lawler*

#### **A call to action on feral cats**

AWC has previously estimated that feral cats are killing at least 75 million native animals every night across Australia. The Mammal Action Plan confirms that feral cats represent the most significant threat to Australia's mammal fauna:

*"The threatening process affecting the most terrestrial mammal taxa in Australia is Predation by Feral Cats; this is the most severe threat to terrestrial mammals in all threat categories and has been the most significant cause of extinctions."*

For each mammal species covered by the Action Plan, the factors causing or likely to cause declines were identified: the specific conclusion that predation by feral cats is the factor affecting the largest number of threatened and near threatened mammals is without precedent. It should represent a resounding call to arms for Federal and State Governments, who to date have failed to invest adequately in feral cat control.

From the authors of the Mammal Action Plan:

***"If we had to choose one wish for advancing the conservation of Australia's biodiversity it would be the effective control, indeed eradication, of cats. It is not an impossible task."***

As regular readers of *Wildlife Matters* will be aware, there is currently no effective strategy for the eradication of cats across entire landscapes. AWC is conducting the largest feral cat research program in Australian history in an attempt to unlock the secrets to effective cat control. We hope Governments now recognise that feral cat control must be the highest priority – additional investment is urgently needed.

After predation by feral cats, the next most significant threats were predation by foxes and altered fire regimes. Climate change was rated as a relatively low threat to terrestrial mammals in the immediate future (e.g. 10 years) although it has potentially significant impacts in the longer term.



The Mala survives only on offshore islands and mainland fenced areas *W. Lawler*



The Numbat has declined to less than 1,000 individuals *W. Lawler*

#### A poor return on investment

Federal and State Governments are spending more than \$1 billion per annum on biodiversity conservation. What has this investment delivered over the last decade? AWC's review of the Mammal Action Plan suggests that only four of the 63 threatened mammal species have materially improved their conservation standing during the last 10 – 15 years. The Greater Stick-nest Rat, the Burrowing Bettong, the Bridled Nailtail Wallaby and the Chuditch have made modest gains (although arguably not sufficient to justify any change in their legal conservation status). With the exception of the Chuditch, the gains were attributable entirely to mainland (predator-free) islands and offshore islands. The other 59 species now listed as threatened have declined or, at best, maintained their precarious position over the last 10 -15 years. This represents a disastrous return on investment and highlights the urgent need for a new model with greater accountability.

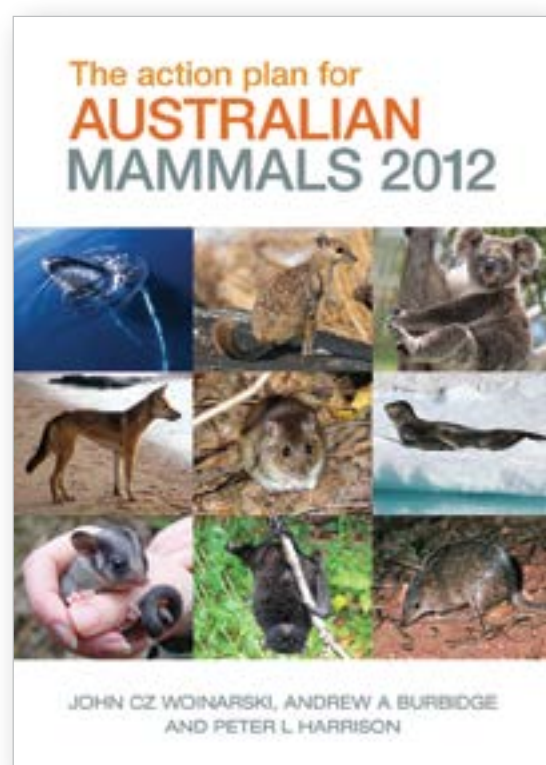
#### Mt Gibson: a promise of exceptional ecological returns

At Mt Gibson Wildlife Sanctuary, on the edge of the wheatbelt in southwestern Australia, AWC is establishing the largest cat and fox-free area on mainland WA. As this edition of *Wildlife Matters* goes to print, the construction of a 43 kilometre feral-proof fence is almost complete: all vertical netting is in place, with only the skirt netting to be attached. Eradication of feral animals from within the 7,800 hectare fenced area is underway.

This single project will increase the population of at least nine nationally threatened mammals. For several species, the population increase will be substantial. Mt Gibson will increase the total Numbat and Shark Bay Mice populations by up to 33%; for Western Barred Bandicoots, the project will increase the estimated population by 20%. At a total cost of around \$5.25 million over five years, the Mt Gibson project promises an exceptional ecological return for our threatened mammals.

#### Order your copy of the Mammal Action Plan

The authors of the Action Plan for Australian Mammals 2012 (CSIRO Publishing, 2014) are three of Australia's leading mammal ecologists: John Woinarski, Andrew Burbidge and Peter Harrison. Supported by contributions from over 200 mammal scientists, including several AWC ecologists, they have compiled the first ever review of the conservation status of all Australian terrestrial and marine mammals. It contains detailed species accounts for all threatened, near threatened and data deficient species as well as an overall analysis by the authors. Copies can be ordered at [www.publish.csiro.au](http://www.publish.csiro.au).





Scotia Wildlife Sanctuary has the largest fox and cat-free area on mainland Australia W. Lawler

### AWC: leading the way on mammal conservation

There are 63 terrestrial mammal species (excluding bats) listed as threatened in either the Mammal Action Plan or Federal legislation. In addition, 10 bat species are listed as threatened. AWC sanctuaries protect 32 (44%) of these 73 nationally threatened mammals – a remarkable contribution from a relatively small non-profit organisation. More importantly, the population of many of these threatened mammals has increased on AWC land over the last decade even while populations elsewhere have declined. Here are some examples of AWC's leadership on threatened mammal conservation.

#### Mammal Action Plan highlights value of mainland islands and conservation fences

The Mammal Action Plan confirms the decline in our mammal fauna is ongoing and severe. However, it points to a small number of important success stories which, for terrestrial mammal species, have mostly involved offshore islands or mainland (fenced) islands. Many of these success stories have been delivered by AWC. AWC is Australia's leading proponent of conservation fencing: on mainland Australia, we manage more fox and cat-free land than any other organisation. We are the only organisation to manage multiple large (1,000 ha +) feral-free fenced areas, including Australia's largest mainland island at Scotia. The results have been exceptional.

- **Bridled Nailtail Wallaby:** In unfenced Queensland National Parks, the population of the Bridled Nailtail Wallaby has declined by 70% from 1,000 to around 300 in the last decade. In contrast, the wild Bridled Nailtail Wallaby population at Scotia has increased by over 1,000% to at least 2,500 animals.
- **Numbat:** The total population of the Numbat has declined to less than 1,000 mature adults. In contrast, AWC populations have increased to the point where Scotia and Yookamurra now protect almost 33% of the total population.

- **Greater Bilby:** While the population of the Bilby continues to decline in national parks and on other tenures, the Bilby populations at Scotia and Yookamurra have increased to around 2,000 animals (approximately 20% of the total population).

Similar outstanding results have been achieved in other mainland islands managed by Arid Recovery and the Western Australian Department of Parks and Wildlife.

It is clear that Governments need to rapidly amend their existing threatened species strategies. There is an immediate need for significant investment in conservation fencing to establish additional large, feral-free mainland islands across Australia. This will save species from extinction and maintain populations until an effective broadscale control for feral cats is developed.

This position is supported by a recent recommendation of a Federal Senate Committee which recommended the Federal Government "consider greater use of predator exclusion fences and other forms of 'mainland island sanctuaries' for threatened species" (see "*Effectiveness of Threatened Species and Ecological Communities' Protection in Australia*").



Golden-backed Tree-rat *D. Bettini*

#### **AWC's Artesian Range is a vital refuge for the Golden-backed Tree-rat**

The Golden-backed Tree-rat was once found across much of the Northern Territory, the Kimberley and the Pilbara. However, it has suffered a catastrophic decline, disappearing from the Northern Territory, the Pilbara and drier parts of the Kimberley. On mainland Australia, it is now confined to a small strip of the north-west Kimberley coast. The key factors driving its decline are likely to be feral cats and wildfires.

AWC's Artesian Range Wildlife Sanctuary protects a vitally important population of the Golden-backed Tree-rat. Cat impacts in the Artesian Range appear to be low and our fire management has successfully prevented extensive wildfires. As a result, the Golden-backed Tree-rat is reasonably common across almost 40,000 hectares of rainforest-filled gorges, sandstone escarpment and a mosaic of eucalypt/palm woodlands. AWC (with the University of Tasmania) is conducting the only detailed scientific research ever undertaken on this iconic small mammal.

#### **AWC protects around 80% of the total population of Sharman's Rock-wallaby**

Sharman's Rock-wallaby has the most restricted distribution of any Rock-wallaby species. It is confined to an area of around 200,000 hectares of the Seaview and Coane Ranges, centred on AWC's Mount Zero-Taravale Wildlife Sanctuary. The estimated total population is only 800 – 1,000 individuals. There are around 20 known subpopulations, of which 80% are found on Mount Zero-Taravale.

At Mount Zero-Taravale, Sharman's Rock-wallaby lives in rocky habitats embedded within open forests and woodlands. It hides amongst the rocks during the day, emerging at night to feed. AWC monitors the population regularly using camera traps. Fire management is designed to prevent important habitat being consumed by wildfires, while maintaining a mosaic of early successional vegetation preferred by the wallabies as food. Our feral animal control measures target feral herbivores: there are no foxes on Mount Zero-Taravale and feral cat densities appear low.

Sharman's Rock-wallaby

Carpentarian Pseudantechinus *W. Lawler*

#### **AWC's Pungalina-Seven Emu is the only mainland protected area in which the Carpentarian Pseudantechinus occurs**

In 2009, AWC scientists captured a Carpentarian Pseudantechinus at Pungalina-Seven Emu. It was only the 20th time the species had ever been recorded. Originally described in 1905, it was not recorded again on the mainland until 1997. It is now known only from several locations on Pungalina-Seven Emu, a small number of sites near Mt Isa and several islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Pungalina-Seven Emu is the only mainland protected area in which the species occurs.

The Carpentarian Pseudantechinus is a small carnivorous marsupial found in rugged sandstone range country. The major threats appear to be an increase in extensive wildfires and predation by cats. At Pungalina-Seven Emu, AWC's fire management is designed to maintain suitable habitat for the species. We seek to limit the impact of cats by managing ground cover and a stable dingo population.

# Restoring mammal populations in northern Australia: confronting the feral cat challenge



Feral cat caught on camera trap at Wongalara



Pale Field Rat fitted with radio-collar S. Legge

**At Mornington Wildlife Sanctuary in the central Kimberley, AWC is carrying out the largest feral cat research project ever undertaken in Australia. Our objective is to unlock the secret to reducing the impact of feral cats. Related to our Kimberley research, AWC has undertaken a pioneering translocation of Pale Field Rats to Wongalara Wildlife Sanctuary, on the edge of Arnhem Land, in an attempt to identify strategies for the restoration of northern Australia's declining mammals in landscapes where feral cats still persist.**

**The Pale Field Rat was once abundant across the Top End. However, as noted in the Mammal Action Plan, the species is one of many small-medium sized mammals that have undergone dramatic recent declines in range and population across northern Australia. At Wongalara, which is well within the species' known distribution, AWC has not recorded the Pale Field Rat despite extensive biological survey activity over several years.**

## Translocating the Pale Field Rat to Wongalara

In early January 2014, AWC staff captured 42 Pale Field Rats from a high-density population on Mornington. All of the animals, 26 males and 16 females, were given health checks and fitted with microchips and radio-collars before being transferred to Wongalara in a light aircraft. The rats arrived safely and were released at dusk soon after arrival.

Half of the Pale Field Rats were released into two cat-proof fenced areas at Wongalara. Each cat-proof area is around 6.25 hectares, surrounded by a high fence that keeps cats out (and rats in). The other rats were released into two 6.25 hectare areas that are surrounded by a low fence which will keep rats in, but which will not keep feral cats out. For 18 weeks prior to the translocation, cat traps were set around these fenced areas. In that time, only one cat was caught and only four individual cats were detected on camera traps.

Following the release of the Pale Field Rats, AWC field staff maintained intensive cat control and cat deterrence at each enclosure. In addition to setting cat traps, our field staff conducted frequent patrols of the fenced areas with spotlights and dogs. (Our research at Mornington suggests that feral cats will avoid areas with high levels of dog activity.)

Our field staff also monitored the new Pale Field Rat populations closely. The monitoring program involved radio-tracking the collared rats and live trapping to check the condition of individual animals.

## The results

In the cat-free fenced areas, all the Pale Field Rats survived and adjusted quickly to their new environment. They wasted little time making new homes (burrows) and breeding.

In the first cat accessible area, camera traps revealed that a cat had visited the site the night after the translocation. Within the next eight days, seven of the nine radio-collared rats in this area were killed by the cat. In the second cat accessible area, cats were not detected until a month after the translocation. However, the outcome was the same: seven of the nine radio-collared rats were killed over an 11-day period, and the mortality events coincided perfectly with visits by a cat. In both cases, the rapid population loss occurred in spite of intensive cat deterrence techniques involving dogs and spotlighting.



Wongalara Wildlife Sanctuary *W. Lawler*

### The implications

We were able to establish Pale Field Rat populations in the cat-free areas at Wongalara. However, despite implementing cat control/deterrence measures, the translocations into landscapes where cats are present has failed: at both cat accessible release sites, a single cat evaded control efforts and rapidly extirpated the reintroduced Pale Field Rat population. The result is particularly sobering because: (a) the Pale Field Rats were sourced from a population that survives at Mornington in the presence of feral cats; and (b) the release sites are within a large feral herbivore-free area with effective fire management.

The result confirms the devastating role of feral cats and highlights the scale of the challenge in restoring native mammal populations across the Top End. In the Kimberley, AWC generated a significant and immediate increase in small mammal populations through fire management and feral herbivore control despite the presence of feral cats. In the Top End and the Gulf, however, the larger scale and longer duration of mammal declines may mean that effective fire management and feral herbivore control – while necessary – is not sufficient to elicit rapid recovery of mammal populations in the presence of feral cats.

Small mammals are still holding out in low densities across Wongalara, including sensitive species such as the Northern Brown Bandicoot, Kakadu Dunnart and Spectacled Hare-wallaby. Until we can discover how to remove feral cats from the landscape, our fire management and feral herbivore control at Wongalara may generate only incremental recovery in small mammals. However, the eradication of feral cats in combination with our fire management and feral herbivore control would likely trigger an immediate and substantial increase in small mammal populations and, for AWC, this remains the Holy Grail.



Radio-tracking collared Pale Field Rats *S. Legge*



A camera trap captures a feral cat that has killed a Pale Field Rat



**Feral cats**

Please direct my donation to AWC's program to reduce the impact of feral cats

**Establishing feral-free areas**

Please direct my donation to the establishment of fox and cat-free areas

**AWC operations generally**

Please direct my donation to AWC operations generally

**View our new website and donate online at [www.australianwildlife.org](http://www.australianwildlife.org)**

Name: Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Suburb: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: W) \_\_\_\_\_ H) \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**MONTHLY PLEDGE**

I wish to become a regular supporter and give a **tax deductible donation each month** of:  \$25  \$50  \$100 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Other (minimum \$10)

I wish to pay by:  **Direct debit from my bank account**  
Please fill in Direct Debit Request (see opposite).  
 **Credit card** - Please fill in details or call (08) 9380 9633

**DONATION**

I would like to make a single tax deductible donation of:  
 \$100  \$300  \$1000  \$5000 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Other (minimum \$10)

I wish to pay by:  **Credit card** - Please fill in details or call (08) 9380 9633  
 **Cheque/Money Order** - (enclosed)  
Payable to the **Australian Wildlife Conservancy Fund**.

**Credit Card Details**

MasterCard  Visa  AMEX  Diners  
\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
Card Number Expiry Date

Cardholder name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Direct Debit Request**

I / We request that you draw by way of the Direct Debit System, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month, for the payment of a monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy Fund.

My/Our Account details are:

Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Account Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Account Number: \_\_\_\_\_ BSB: \_\_\_\_\_

I / We acknowledge that this Direct Debit Request is governed by the terms of the "Direct Debit Client Service Agreement" (set out below).

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Bequests**

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

**Information**

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

Please send any news or information by email only

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

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

**Your Rights:**

- You may terminate your monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy at any time by giving written notice directly to us (PO Box 8070 Subiaco East WA 6008), or through your nominated Financial Institution. Notice given to us should be received by us at least 5 business days prior to the due date.
- You may stop payment of a monthly donation by giving written notice directly to us (PO Box 8070 Subiaco East WA 6008), or through your nominated Financial Institution. Notice given to us should be received by us at least 5 business days prior to the due date.
- You may request a change to the donation amount and/or frequency of the monthly donations by contacting us on (08) 9380 9633 and advising your requirements no less than 5 business days prior to the due date.
- Where you consider that a drawing has been initiated incorrectly (outside the monthly donation to Australian Wildlife Conservancy arrangements) you may take the matter up directly with us on (08) 9380 9633, or lodge a Direct Debit Claim through your nominated Financial Institution.

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

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

