25 YEARS OF

FAME

SAVING OUR ENDANGERED FLORA & FAUNA

On The Brink

Issue 03

2018

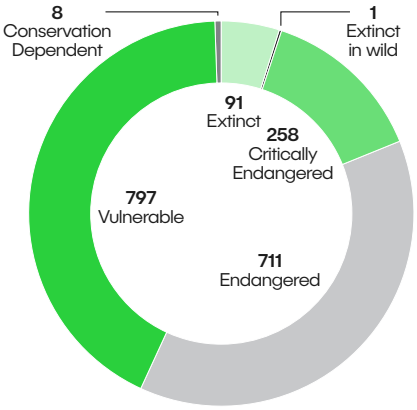
What's Inside

Optimism and Celebration:
Making a difference together

As more of our precious flora and fauna are battling to avoid becoming extinct in the wild through loss of habitat or predation, the list of species classified as vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered continues to grow and so too do the demands for the funding of projects to save these species. Although, with your help, we have tackled many projects, stopping the extinction of many, but there is still more.

Altogether, there are 1,866 species of fauna and flora listed under the EPBC Act. The breakdown is shown below:

There are 1,866 threatened species of fauna and flora listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*



These figures are staggering and unfortunately are a stark reality, not a fictitious tale of woe. Stopping extinctions and ensuring that future generations, your children and grandchildren, will not be forced to view many species of Australian fauna only in natural history museums or see some plants only as dried specimens in herbaria is now an urgent matter.

We cannot sit idly by and allow the extinction of any more Australian plants and animals and that's why it's vitally important we ensure strong plans are in place, properly funded, and in capable and accountable hands.

To that end, FAME has launched an exciting and ambitious new campaign targeting FAME's 2019 Top Ten Endangered Species - the ones we know we can revive through implementation of science-based recovery plans. These species are outlined on pages 6 and 7.

With our vision to prevent any further extinctions of Australia's endangered flora and fauna, FAME has committed to projects involving our identified 2019 Top Ten Endangered Species that will ensure these species have a greater chance of survival.

Through implementing the recovery actions for FAME's 2019 Top Ten Endangered Species, we can make a difference. They all now need our support. I do hope you will join me and consider making a tax-deductible donation to the appeal.

At this year's Annual General Meeting I was pleased to report on the impact of your support. The 2017/18 financial year ended with our income amounting to $1,344,510. I have included an overview of your impact on page 3. A snapshot of our financial year shows that a combination of many large and small donors, stakeholders and partners together can make a real difference.

It paints a picture not of despair, but of optimism. As a Company, FAME continues to strengthen, and provide the capability to fund more on-ground conservation projects.

This gives me hope because together we are demonstrating we can make a difference to the world.

In our 25th year the FAME Board, management and staff have had the opportunity to meet many of our donors across Australia. It has been a wonderful opportunity to speak personally to you all and hear both your anecdotes and passions in relation to the Foundation and all we have achieved together. It has been a very special time for me as CEO meeting you all, and I look forward in the future to having the opportunity to meet many more of you.

Finally, and most importantly, I would like to thank all our donors and stakeholders for your support. FAME is completely donor-funded so, without you, we cannot do this amazing work.

As we continue over the next 25 years to create awareness by bringing the fate of our precious endangered native species to the forefront, we can only hope that the current state of play improves. By achieving conservation success as a community, we can work towards halting the rate of extinction of Australian flora and fauna.

At FAME, we believe that together it can be done.

Tracy McNamara
Chief Executive Officer

** Data as at Nov 2018. For more info visit: www.environment.gov.au/epbc/about/epbc-act-lists*

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About FAME

FAME is an independent, non-profit organisation based in South Australia but operating across the country.

FAME is completely donor funded; our work is only possible because of the generosity of our community who support us. For this we are grateful. Donations to FAME are tax-deductible under relevant Australian legislation.

Your Impact 2017/18

In 2017/2018 you gave
$1,326,930

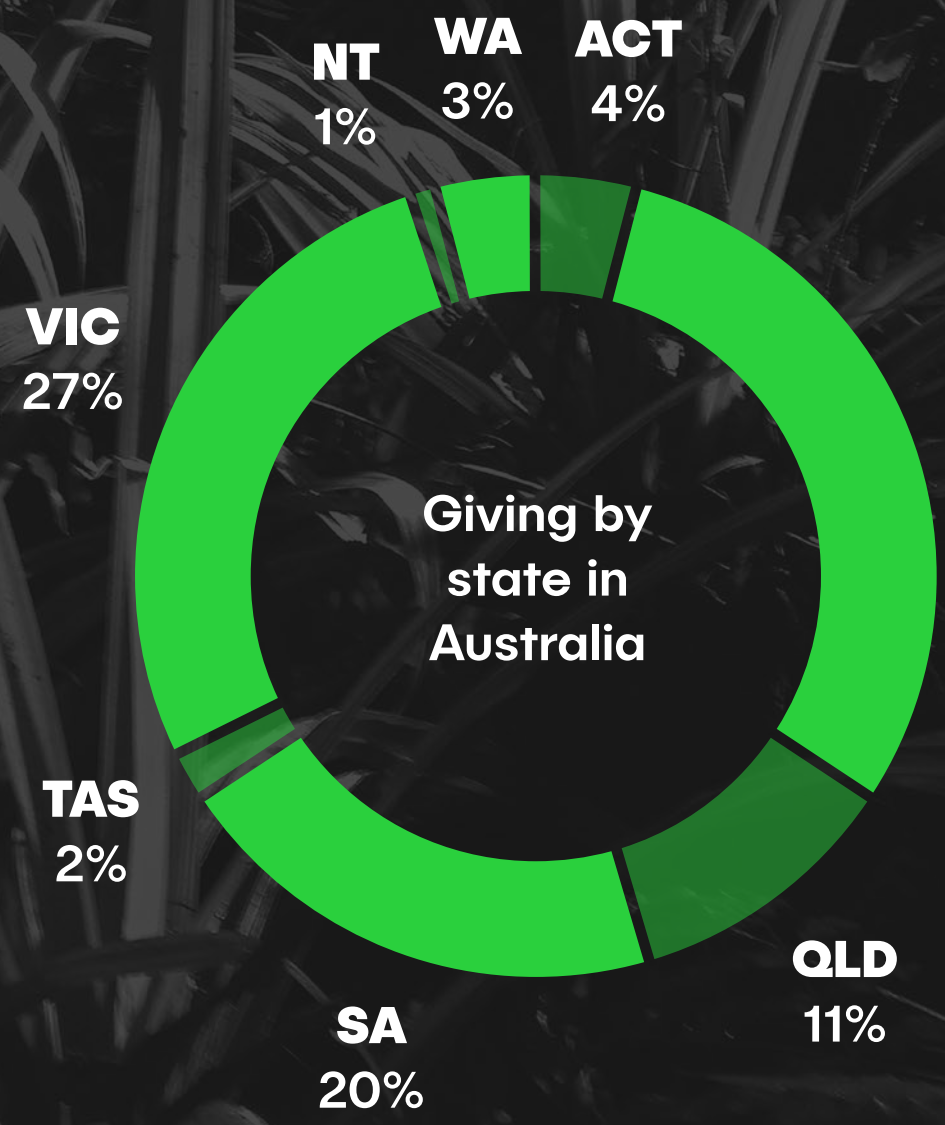
An increase of
97.2%
on the previous year

Individual donations
2906

Projects we have funded
9

Donations received from
5 Countries

Since 1993, with your help we have successfully completed
30 Projects



STATE: QLD

SPECIES: Bulburin Nut

STATUS: Endangered

Young Macadamia jansenii plants at the Tondoon Botanic Gardens.

NEW PROJECT: Securing the future of Australia's most endangered macadamia species

It is one of Australia's most endangered species, with only 90 known trees of the *Macadamia jansenii* remaining in a 6000m2 area of natural habitat.
The danger of extinction of this precious flora is real. The small natural population of the *Macadamia jansenii* remains extremely vulnerable to destruction by a catastrophic event such as fire or disease.

In partnership with FAME and the Macadamia Conservation Trust this reintroduction program is under way with the involvement of the Gidarjil Rangers (Traditional Owners of *M. jansenii* habitat), the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, the University of the Sunshine Coast and the Tondoon Botanic Gardens at Gladstone.

Macadamia jansenii (Bulburin Nut) was only recognised by the modern scientific community in 1992 after being identified and described by respected amateur naturalist Ray Jansen.

Recent effort has concentrated on genetic analysis and habitat modelling to design a reintroduction program to create new populations in its natural habitat.

Why is it urgent to protect *Macadamia jansenii* from extinction?

The macadamia nut is a national icon of Australia. It is an important part of our country's history and culture and is one of very few Australian native foods to be exported all over the world.
More specifically, *Macadamia jansenii* is part of an ecosystem providing habitat for a complex range of other native flora and fauna species, including the Spotted-tailed Quoll, the Silver-headed Antechinus (both endangered) and the vulnerable Tusked Frog.

Important work is now underway to propagate Bulburin Nut trees to create insurance populations that will guard against the extinction of this endangered macadamia nut species.ready for release into predator-proof fenced 64 ha and 400 ha sanctuaries.
Animals are expected to be released into the 400 ha sanctuary in early 2019.

STATE: NSW

SPECIES: Tasmanian Devil

STATUS: Endangered

Tasmanian Devil joey, 'Dash' born in 2018.

Saving the Tassie Devil from extinction

It's been an extremely busy but rewarding time of the year for Devil Ark. This year, the Ark has welcomed its 300th joey!
In another successful year for Devil Ark, located at Barrington Tops, NSW, a total of 48 Tasmanian Devils were born, and they will help to ensure survival of the species.

2018 Devil joeys are nearing their natural weaning age where they are big enough to leave mum and venture out alone.
All Tasmanian Devils at the Ark will be caught in November by Devil Ark staff and will be checked to ensure optimum health. They will be then placed into new social groups for the upcoming breeding season. Young Devils will be placed with Devils of their size and age where they will learn important social skills.

All Devils live in wild environments, with minimal contact with humans, thus enabling them to retain wild behaviours to ensure their successful survival if returned home to Tasmania when the time is right.

Currently classified as endangered (EPBC Act, 1999), the Tasmanian Devil is under threat from a transmissible disease called Devil Facial Tumour Disease (DFTD). In Tasmania, the disease has reduced the wild population to less than 10% in some areas. DFTD continues to reduce the endangered Tasmanian Devil population. With still no cure or vaccine in sight and a continuing population decline, insurance programs like Devil Ark are the species's best hope for long-term survival. Devil Ark, which began in 2011 with 44 foundation animals, now holds an impressive 52% of the mainland insurance population, being approximately 150 animals.

STATE: NSW

SPECIES: Long-nosed Potoroo, Eastern Bettong, Southern Brown Bandicoot

STATUS: Long-nosed Potoroo **(Vulnerable),** Eastern Bettong **(Extinct in NSW),** Southern Brown Bandicoot **(Endangered)**

Southern Brown Bandicoot

Building a future for threatened species

Aussie Ark is celebrating having completed the final pouch-check of their Southern Brown Bandicoots, bringing their final count to 12 joeys born in the program. Keepers were happy to confirm that a pouch of twins had successfully survived.

The largest of the Bandicoots, this species was once widespread along the coast of Northern NSW, QLD, NT and the tip of Western Australia. However, like many other Australian marsupials, the Bandicoot family has lost several species since European settlement because of land clearing and the introduction of predators such as foxes, dogs and cats. Of the estimated 12 Bandicoot species once present prior to colonisation of the continent, approximately half are now either extinct or threatened.

Aussie Ark Keeper Hayley Shute says, "Bandicoots are the unsung heroes of the Australian bush. They turn over the soil, which is really important for optimal plant growth."

The Southern Brown Bandicoot is an ecological engineer. It helps aerate soil and leaf litter, thus assisting natural litter breakdown, penetration of seedlings, organic mixing and improving nutrient availability for plants. These animals also help spread fungi through the ecosystem, which assist plants to increase nutrient absorption.

Bandicoots are multi-oestrus, meaning they breed several times during the year. Females can give birth to as many as five babies, but usually only one or two survive. Their gestation period is very short, about 11 days, the shortest of any marsupial. The young are born very tiny and under-developed (about 1 cm in length) and stay in the mother's pouch for approximately 2 months. At birth, they use their relatively well-developed forelimbs to reach the pouch. Here they drink milk from the mother's teats and grow until they are large enough to leave the pouch. At about three months they can begin to live independently. Bandicoot pouches are open at the back, to stop dirt entering the pouch when the mother digs.

Ms Shute also comments, "We've just completed our first breeding season for our bandicoots at Aussie Ark; we've got 12 joeys and we couldn't be happier with the result."

Since opening Aussie Ark in 2017, the team have established an insurance population ready for release into predator-proof fenced 64 ha and 400 ha sanctuaries. Animals are expected to be released into the 400 ha sanctuary in early 2019.

STATE: SA

SPECIES: Kangaroo Island Dunnart

STATUS: Endangered

Kangaroo Island Dunnart

Finding the elusive Kangaroo Island Dunnart

With FAME's support, the Kangaroo Island (KI) Land for Wildlife program coordinated by Terrain Ecology has been surveying bushland for the endangered Kangaroo Island Dunnart. The land being surveyed is owned by private landholders who have a goal to better manage their bushland for the conservation of Kangaroo Island's threatened and endangered native wildlife.

Over 3,000 survey nights have been completed across 2,400 hectares. To date, 19 records of the Kangaroo Island Dunnart have now been confirmed. These recordings have been from four different sites and have provided better understanding of the endangered Dunnarts distribution within western Kangaroo Island bushland.

One of the records is from a site located within the De Mole catchment in the north west of the Island. Kangaroo Island Dunnarts haven't been recorded this far north previously and extensive surveys across neighbouring De Mole catchment private properties have commenced to gain a better understanding of this new north western population distribution.

While the focus is to survey for the Dunnart, other threatened Kangaroo Island species including the Bassian thrush, Southern Brown Bandicoot and Rosenberg's Goanna are also being captured. Monitoring of their threats is ongoing with a focus on feral cats and phytophthora dieback. Management activities to reduce these threats within Kangaroo Island Dunnart known habitat has commenced.

Action for FAME's 2019 Top Ten Endangered Species!

Western Quoll

Dasyurus geoffroii

Project Location: Ikara-Flinders Ranges, SA.
Population: Regionally extinct (before reintroduction).
Threat: Predation by cats.
Urgent Action Required: Building population. Control of feral cats.

Kangaroo Island Dunnart

Sminthopsis aitkeni

Project Location: Kangaroo Island, SA.
Population: Est. less than 500.
Threat: Predation by cats, wildfire, habitat loss.
Urgent Action Required: Identifying remaining populations. Control of feral cats.

Numbat

Myrmecobius fasciatus

Project Location: Wheatbelt, WA
Population: Est. 1,500 remaining in the wild.
Threat: Predation by cats.
Urgent Action Required: Training dogs to detect feral cats. Control of feral cats.

Eastern Bettong

Bettongia gaimardi

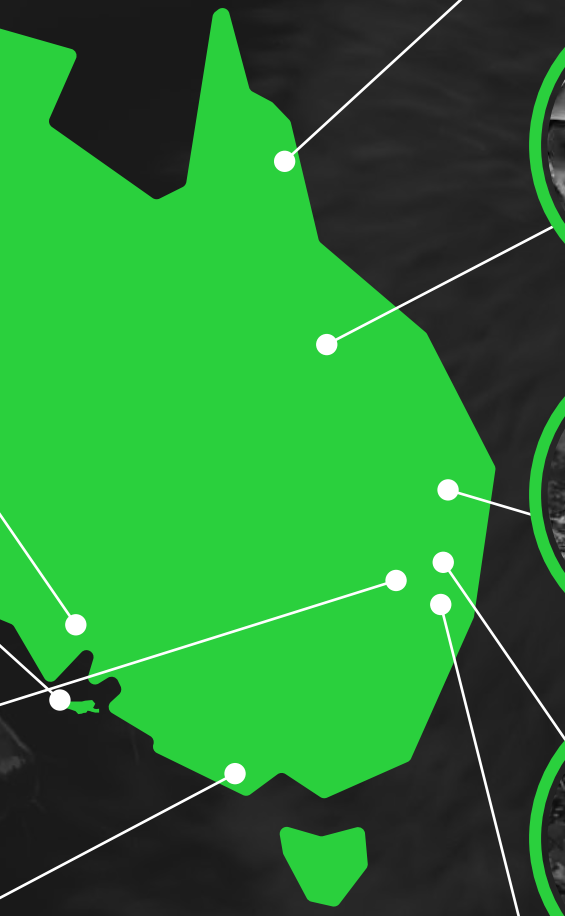
Project Location: Barrington Tops, NSW.
Population: Classified as near threatened in Tasmania, the mainland population became extinct in the 1920s.
Threat: Predation by dogs, foxes and cats.
Urgent Action Required: Reintroduction behind predator proof fence.

Tall Astelia

Astelia australiana

Project Location: Otway Ranges, VIC.
Population: Restricted to 13 sites in the Central Highlands and one in the Otway Ranges.
Threat: Wildfire, Sambar Deer (herbivory).
Urgent Action Required: Reintroduction to create additional populations.

***Designated sites of projects give general locations only.**



Southern Cassowary

Casuarius casuarius johnsonii

Project Location: Daintree Lowland Rainforest, QLD.
Population: Est. 4,500 remaining in the wild.
Threat: Loss of habitat, pigs, dogs, vehicle strikes.
Urgent Action Required: Habitat restoration through tree planting. Monitoring by camera trapping.

Bulberin Nut

Macadamia jansenii

Project Location: Bulburin National Park and locations near Gladstone, QLD.
Population: One stand of 90 trees in Bulburin National Park.
Threat: Wildfire, disease.
Urgent Action Required: Reintroduction to create two additional insurance populations.

Long-nosed Potoroo

Potorous tridactylus

Project Location: Barrington Tops, NSW.
Population: Distribution greatly reduced and now locally extinct in many parts of its former range.
Threat: Predation by dogs, foxes and cats.
Urgent Action Required: Reintroduction behind predator proof fence.

Southern Brown Bandicoot

Isoodon obesulus

Project Location: Barrington Tops, NSW.
Population: Distribution greatly reduced and now locally extinct in many parts of its former range.
Threat: Predation by dogs, foxes and cats.
Urgent Action Required: Reintroduction behind predator proof fence.

Tasmanian Devil

Sarcophilus harrisi

Project Location: Barrington Tops, NSW.
Forestier Peninsula, Tasmania.
Population: Est. 10,000–25,500 in the wild.
Threat: Disease.
Urgent Action Required: Safeguarding a disease-free population in NSW and continual reintroduction into Tasmania.

STATE: WA

SPECIES: Numbat

STATUS: Endangered

Baby Numbats. Photo credit: Rob McLean

Protecting the last remaining wild populations of Numbats: Stage 2 complete

The Numbat Protection Dog project, funded in partnership with FAME and the Australian Government, aims to protect some of the last remaining wild populations of Numbats that live in unfenced reserves. It is progressing well.

In May 2018, stage two of the Numbat project to test the efficiency of detector dogs to locate cat scent was undertaken in Tutanning Nature Reserve, located in the Wheatbelt of Western Australia. Tutanning and a small number of other reserves in the Wheatbelt are vital because they still support rare species like Numbats and Woylies, but feral cats remain a problem for these threatened species.

It had been suggested that detector dogs may provide a new tool to combat the feral cat, but first the ability of detector dogs to locate cat scent and communicate their finds to their handlers needed to be established.

About 720 ha of Tutanning Nature Reserve was divided into 100m x 150m quadrats and a single cat scat was randomly placed in each quadrat. Two detection dog teams (each team consisting of a dog, a handler and a support person) searched the area along pre-determined transects that were 100m apart. The time it took the dogs to locate the scats, if they were able to, the distance from the transect and environmental variables like wind direction and strength, humidity, temperature and rainfall were all recorded. The results were analysed to determine the probability of detecting a scat and to identify the variables that influence success.

The dog teams searched 399 quadrats and were able to detect scats in 213 (53%) of them. It took on average 12.7 minutes for a dog to find the scat, with little variation in the performance of individual dogs. Wind variables impacted the search time a little and it was faster for the dog to find scats when the weather was cooler. The likelihood of detecting a scat declined with the distance at which the dog was from the scat and with the age of the scat. Scats were much harder to find when they were greater than 20 days old.

This project is one of the first of its kind and has provided great insights into how dogs might be used in this environment to control feral cats. We are now confident that it is possible for detector dogs to work effectively in this type of habitat to pick up feral cat scent and the next step is to see if dogs can translate the detection of cat scent to actually tracking down feral cats. The research has also allowed us to make some estimates regarding the amount of time it might take for a dog to detect feral cats in this type of environment and we will test these parameters during the next stage of the project to see how effective this tool is.

Additionally, nearly 100 remote-sensing cameras have been deployed to monitor introduced predators, Numbats and other threatened fauna. Two dedicated community groups, the Numbat Taskforce and Project Numbat, have joined the project and are providing invaluable support for the camera monitoring.

Thanks to the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions for providing this update.

Key highlights

To date, the study has answered the following questions:

- Detector dogs are capable of detecting cat scats in the wheatbelt environment,
- Feral cat activity on the reserves may not be as high as initially suspected with the feral cats spending the majority of their time off-reserve in adjacent farmlands, and
- Detector dogs are effective in locating feral cats but whether they are the most efficient tool to use in these situations needs to be further explored and quantified.

5 minutes with FAME Board Director, Margaret Wilksch OAM

For this issue of On the Brink, we were thrilled to interview Board Director Margaret Wilksch OAM. As the Foundation celebrates 25 years this year, we know members who have supported FAME since the Earth Sanctuaries days will enjoy reading Margaret's interview.

For those not familiar with the Earth Sanctuaries days, can you please tell us what was it like transitioning over to a new organisation, FAME?

The move was not difficult. We felt it was necessary to find a new name and that was the difficulty. We employed a professional contractor who helped us develop the name FAME.

A lot has happened in conservation in Australia over the last 25 years. Can you point out one or two of the most poignant changes and how these impacted FAME?

The Tasmanian Devil was the early big project. The Reptile Park was the most successful breeder of young Devils, so we worked with them to establish Devil Ark at Barrington Tops. Our donation helped the principals at the Reptile Park to get money from the NSW Government so it all went ahead.

What has been your biggest challenge as a Board Director?

One challenge is the extensive reading prior to a meeting, but always interesting. It can also be a challenge recruiting new board members who have the time.

An early challenge was importing Rock Wallabies from the New Zealand Island where they were due to be culled. I had been working with embryo transfer with my stud cattle and understood many of the health problems involved in importing animals.

It was breaking new ground, which over the years FAME has been prepared to do.

After quarantine, the Wallabies were relocated at the Little River Sanctuary in the hills west of Melbourne

Can you share your most memorable moment over your time with FAME?

Meetings held at Warrawong were always enjoyable watching the small animals through the windows. I also enjoyed my time as acting CEO when we lost our newly-appointed person who left to go to Sydney.

Which native species – flora or fauna are you particularly worried about the future of?

I am very worried as I see weeds flourishing and losing our bio-diverse fauna. Our little birds are disappearing; too many big birds are in many areas, out of control. Likewise, small critters, which we rarely see, are at risk as the fragile balance of our native diversity is impacted and the fragile balance lost. The spread of urbanisation is impacting our natural environment with too many people, too many cats, and too many horses in the peri-urban areas.

Where do you see the future for conservation?

We must persevere hoping that the impact that we have fought for becomes stronger with more people joining us in the fight to save the special Australian environment, while understanding its fragility, its complexity and the unspoilt areas that must be valued. Replanting areas is valuable, but those small areas cannot replace the complex structure of the many varied areas of the Australian native bush.

What do you think are the biggest threats we will be facing?

Climate change is a threat, and nature has adapted before, but probably it has never been forced to adapt quite so quickly. However, our population growth, urban development with bigger houses, and vast commercial development with harsher, bigger footprints continue to impact on agriculture which in turn puts pressure on native habitat. Tourism needs to be carefully managed to reduce its impact on our special native conservation areas.

Margaret Wilksch OAM

Australian Geographic's Conservationist of the Year

Congratulations to the Numbat Task Force for being named Australian Geographic's Conservationist of the Year for 2018. We are so pleased that the efforts and commitment of the Numbat Task Force have been recognised through this prestigious award.

It was our Foundation's recognition of the importance and value of this conservation project that was the catalyst for generating early momentum for this project. Other potential funders initially declined to assist. Since that initial support, and in conjunction with the Australian Government, the Threatened Species Commissioner and the WA Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, FAME has provided additional funds to the Numbat project. Our support was urgently needed. The Numbats, the last remaining population of Numbats in the wild, were under dire threat of extinction.

It's a small, but noteworthy, success in an environmental landscape still littered with threats of extinction. As we tell you frequently, our work is likely never to be done.

Australian Geographic Conservationist of the Year 2018 recipients, the Numbat Task Force – Rob McLean and John Lawson.

Species Profile:

Red Handfish

Photo credit: Rick Stuart-Smith, Reef Life Survey

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handfish

www.australiangeographic.com.au/blogs/australian-endangered-species/2014/10/red-handfish-thymichthys-politus/

www.livescience.com/61534-rare-red-handfish-discovered.html

Weird looking and weird by nature. The **Red Handfish** (Thymichthys politus) is a small, rare fish endemic to Tasmania's eastern coast. Rather than swim, this fish has adapted pectoral fins that resemble hands so it actually walks along the ocean floor. The Red Handfish has been found in a diverse range of locations, from shallow rocky reefs to deeper shelf waters of 5-10 metres.

The Red Handfish was first discovered in the 1800s and, in recent times, populations have been documented in the 1980s and 1990s. There is likely to be not more than 1,000 of these fascinating fish left on the planet. The whole Handfish genus, within which there are 10 species, has a recovery plan currently in place.

There are many threats to the survival of the Red Handfish. It faces loss of habitat due to pollution and rising water temperatures, and it has a low reproductive rate. A species of introduced starfish preys on the fish eggs, and they are also susceptible to poachers – because they are such slow movers.

In January of this year, Live Science journal reported that a new population of the Red Handfish had been discovered. This gives great hope that, although the odds are very much against those that remain, there could be other unknown populations out there still battling these odds.

To find out more, please visit the Handfish Conservation Project website: www.handfish.org.au

Past Projects: Where are they now?

Spiny Daisy 2008 – 2010

In partnership with the South Australian Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH), FAME provided support for the recovery of the endangered Spiny Daisy (Acanthocladium dockeri).

Originally discovered during the Burke and Wills expedition, this is one of the world's rarest plants, with only five populations known to exist. The Spiny Daisy was presumed extinct until 1999, when a small remnant population was discovered in the Southern Flinders Ranges of SA. FAME supported work to increase the area occupied by existing plants and establish the plant at several new locations.

A regeneration program which commenced at Banrock Station now sees the Spiny Daisy plant blooming across the Riverland. Although this is heartening for all the volunteers involved, the plant is yet to be removed from the critically endangered list.

The volunteers have been ensuring Spiny Daisy plants have been placed in various locations to increase the chances of it surviving such events as bushfires. It really has been a fantastic success with one volunteer describing her joy that this 'pretty, but not showy' plant is surviving.

Cane Toad 2015 – 2016

Cane Toads (now Rhinella marina) continue to spread rapidly across the Kimberley, and more slowly down the east coast of New South Wales. Research has confirmed that the alien amphibians have a devastating effect on native predators that try to eat them – the toad's powerful poisons are almost instantly fatal for native species like Quolls, Goannas, and Bluetongue Skinks.

But the story is not all "doom and gloom". Research has also identified new and effective ways to control local populations of Cane Toads by trapping tadpoles with a chemical produced by the toads themselves. The chemical is highly attractive "bait" for Cane Toad tadpoles but not for other species. And, even if we can't exterminate the toads entirely (we probably can't), we can buffer their impact by teaching vulnerable native species not to eat toads when they arrive. It's a simple matter of ensuring that the first toad a predator meets is a small one not a large one. Eating a small toad makes a predator sick and reluctant to ever eat a toad again – whereas eating a big toad causes a fatal heart attack.

Professor Rick Shine and his team are now rolling out their taste-aversion training program across the Kimberley, in collaboration with many local organisations. Overall, research has shown us what's going on with toads, and what we can do about it.

Professor Rick Shine
University of Sydney

Help FAME by donating your share returns

Many of our donors hold a portfolio of shares from which the returns vary from year to year, yet we ask you usually to donate cash to us, and sometimes you make these commitments in advance when you do not know how well your shares are going to perform. So, we at FAME thought 'why don't we take over some of the risk our donors bear in undertaking to give us specific amounts of cash when they do not know what their income will be?'

Thus we developed this scheme whereby you undertake to donate the annual returns from a specific number of shares in a company, and we take over your risk of what those returns will be. If you are able, you also can undertake to donate the unrealised or realised capital gains for a period, but here we are not so generous and we agree only to receive the capital gains and not bear your unrealised or realised losses.

For every donation made under this scheme (normally twice annually), you will receive an immediate receipt for tax-deduction purposes. You also keep your franking credits. A fully-franked dividend of $200, for example, generates franking credits of about $85. A donation to FAME of $200 will yield a $60 reduction in your marginal tax if you are on a 30% marginal tax rate. Those savings in tax are well worth having.

25 Years of Highlights

FAME projects since 1993

25 years ago, a foundation with a vision was established. From its humble beginnings to now, FAME continues to support on-ground conservation projects to save our precious endangered flora and fauna.

During 2018 we have highlighted many of the projects we have been involved in throughout our 25 years; here are a few more.

Mountain Pygmy Possum

Improving genetic diversity of Mountain Pygmy Possums at Mt Buller

Partners: Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria

2012 – 2013

Western Quoll and Brush-tailed Possum Reintroduction

Introduction of extinct species back into Ikara Flinders Ranges National Park

Partners: Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, & Department of Parks and Wildlife

2013 – 2018

Cane Toad

FAME and the Australian Reptile Park are working together to create a large scale breeding program for the endangered Tasmanian Devil on mainland Australia.

Partners: Sydney University

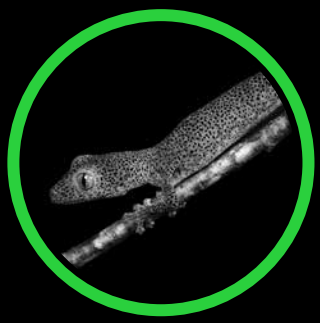
2015 – 2016

Optimising Felixer

The Optimisng Felixer offers the potential for a highly targeted and humane management tool that also collect valuable monitoring information that should enhance feral predator control.

Partners: Ecological Horizons

2015 – 2018



Project wild_

Build awareness through visual imagery of Australia's endangered flora and fauna

2017 – 2018

Aussie Ark

Building a robust population of three different species - Long nosed Bandicoot, Long nosed Potorroo and Eastern Bettong.

2017 – Present

Numbat/ Detector Dog Project

Researching if Detector Dogs can identify feral cats to save Numbats.

Partners: Australian Federal Government, and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions

2017 – Present

Kangaroo Island Dunnart

Finding the elusive Kangaroo Island Dunnart through surveying to gain understand as to the current distribution and population of the species.

Partners: Land for Wildlife Kangaroo Island

2018 – Present

Bulburin Nut

Securing the survival of the last remaining Bulburin Nut trees and planting new trees to help avoid extinction.

Partners: Macadamia Conservation Trust

2018 – Present

Tall Astelia

Saving the Tall Astelia from extinction by funding important research to monitor the last remaining populations and identify suitable sites for future propagating.

Partners: Conservation Ecology Centre

2018 – Present

Cover: Bulburin Nut