

colong bulletin

No. 238 | November 2010

Reviving the World Heritage Vision

BY KEITH MUIR

WORLD Heritage listing of the Greater Blue Mountains has stood like a powerful political sword stuck in a stone of solid apathy for a decade. Ten years ago it roused tremendous community-wide pride for

the decades of effort taken to preserve this outstanding natural area.

In the celebrations that followed, IUCN World Heritage expert, Dr Jim Thorsell's, criticism of the World Heritage nomination was forgotten. He warned that the Blue Mountains towns, private enclaves and proximity to

Sydney were all sound reasons for rejecting the nomination. His criticisms were all meaningfully addressed during the long campaign for listing.

The eleven year long listing campaign gave a positive direction to: the Don't Raise the (Warragamba) Dam campaign; the gazettal of the Nattai system of parks; the protection of the land between towns in the Blue Mountains; securing the first wilderness under the Wilderness Act (which broke the wilderness protection deadlock in NSW); the full diversion of reticulated sewage out of the Mountains; blocking the push for a Bells Line of Road superhighway; and even helped with the No Second Airport at Badgerys Creek campaign. But this tremendous list of achievements did not stand unchallenged for long...

The vision of World Heritage was compromised in March 2006 when then Planning Minister, now Environment Minister, Frank Sartor, approved a million tonne a year sand quarry right next to the World Heritage Area in the headwaters of the Wollangambe River which flows into the Wollemi Wilderness.

Then, horrors of horrors, the fear that World Heritage listing could be a development magnet was realised. The Emirates Wolgan Resort and Spa was built in the Greater

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General Meetings

Will be held at our office on level 2, Fortuna House, 332 Pitt Street, at 2.00pm on Thursday December 9th, February 10th and March 10th. Visitors welcome.



BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE EXPERIENCE THE REAL BLUE MOUNTAINS

A presentation of outstanding wilderness images – How did the vast Blue Mountains Wilderness come to be preserved so close to one of the world's greatest cities? Come celebrate the 10th anniversary of the World Heritage listing for the Greater Blue Mountains with the Colong Foundation. See amazing images of the world's largest, most intact and protected sclerophyll forest wilderness – an area stretching from the Hunter Valley to the Southern Highlands. Enjoy superlative images of outstanding Blue Mountains' scenery and celebrate a great achievement.

29th November, 6 pm, Berkelouw Café

(upstairs, 6-8 O'Connell St, Newtown)

Reviving the World Heritage Vision

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Blue Mountains World Heritage Area, located in the national park by Minister Sartor's 2007 approval under his Part 3A planning laws.

Now it seems that coal mining could be draining away the waters of Thirlmere Lakes and the very damaging Bells Line superhighway is again being promoted.

Remaking the vision

Yet despite these setbacks and the threats associated with being next to Sydney, the Blue Mountains remain the most diverse and largest tract of temperate old growth eucalypt forest wilderness left in the world. A new vision for wilderness protection and management needed to ensure the ecological integrity of this precious area.

The first step should be to renominate those World Heritage values that did not get up in 2000, namely its cultural, scenic and geodiversity values. A re-listing campaign could be embedded in a push for an effective buffer zone around the World Heritage property to protect it from the spoiling forces of modern society.

The ecological integrity of the World Heritage Area must be improved through these campaign efforts to: contain adjoining settlements to existing boundaries and prevent water pollution; re-establish regionally extinct wildlife; re-establish and improve wildlife corridors beyond the property, including

through reserve additions, such as the Gardens of Stone; establish environmentally appropriate visitor use for the parks; acquire the remaining private enclaves; restore degraded sites; and remove and suppress pest species.

In particular, exclusive occupation leases for tourist resorts in the World Heritage area must be banned as these do not prop up shrinking park management expenditures but defeat the very purpose of setting these areas aside for nature.

What World Heritage National Parks could become in the Mountains

Listing is not a magic bullet, but it should be a powerful democratic tool if wielded effectively. World Heritage listing should provide added legislative protection. Federal environment laws need to be improved so that World Heritage National Parks are fully protected from tourism development and other development threats.

The World Heritage relisting campaign should give unity and strength of purpose to everyone's conservation efforts. It should provide better Federal-State funding arrangements.

There was a time in the early days of national parks, when the words national park were undefined. The world's first National Park south of Sydney (now known as Royal National Park) was initially seen by many as some sort of large pleasure ground. It was also used for military operations and the 'acclimatisation' of exotic animals, like Rusa Deer. Over time our understanding

Colong Foundation Strategic Intent 2010-2013

BY MARGARET CONLEY

WHILE members, supporters and decision-makers can be confident that the passion and focus of the Colong Foundation remains wilderness protection and care, every few years it is important to take some time to reflect on our purpose. And that is just what the Board did in October 2010.

We decided our vision and mission were still relevant. Or Mission is:

That all wilderness¹ and large natural areas in Australia are protected, now and for future generations

and the Vision:

That all wilderness and large natural areas in Australia have adequate care and safeguards in place, are held in high public regard and are well managed.

The Board examined the organisation's internal strengths and weaknesses and identified external opportunities and threats. All pretty standard stuff it's true, but also useful to do as a group as there are always a few reminders, for example, having a narrow tactical focus is a positive, yet it can also hinder manoeuvrability.

As we identified the things

▶ 3

and empathy for the natural environment grew, and through that relationship national parks became protected by stronger laws.

The World Heritage concept is still in the early stages of a similar journey. We do risk "devaluation of the currency of World Heritage listing" by tolerating inappropriate activities or second best management. The World Heritage idea could be dragged down by commercial purposes and the clamouring hordes of self interest groups.

We need to define World Heritage as something better than National Park, in terms of protection and management,

or such listing becomes by just a limp flag stuck in a park.

For Australia, the World Heritage vision can be something meaningful. Due to the potential for Federal Government oversight and funding, our World Heritage Areas can become our true National Parks.

The magnificent National Parks of the Greater Blue Mountains must remain public and permanently protected through nature-focused management of the best standard. World Heritage listing can become the sword that strikes the strongest blow towards that end. We have to make it so. ■

THE COLONG FOUNDATION FOR WILDERNESS LTD 2/332 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000 (ABN 84 001 112 143)

TELEPHONE: (02) 9261 2400 FAX: (02) 9261 2144 EMAIL: foundation@colongwilderness.org.au WEBSITE: www.colongwilderness.org.au

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HON. BULLETIN DESIGN & TYPESETTING: Jenni Gormley

The Colong Bulletin • Editor: Pat Thompson; Asst. Editor: Bruce Diekman

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Visitors Map for Gardens of Stone – OUT NOW!

THE experiences offered by the magnificent Gardens of Stone are known to relatively few, despite the region being easily accessible from Sydney and the Central West. To promote low impact visitor experiences and its reservation as a state conservation area, the Colong Foundation and the Blue Mountains Conservation Society have developed a Visitors Map with detailed interpretive notes on the reverse side.

The Visitors Map and Notes are derived from a 2009 visitor management plan called *Seeing the Gardens*. The groups commissioned this plan by Mr Ian Brown, a national park consultant, to determine the region's potential for nature-based tourism and recreation.

Ian found the Gardens of Stone to be less daunting than

much of the Blue Mountains and more readily accessible to visitors lacking specialist bush skills. Visitors can enjoy a range of iconic attractions involving short bushwalks, scenic lookouts, and cultural and wildlife experiences. They can also go camping and engage in longer bushwalks, canyoning and rock climbing. Touring routes for motor vehicles and bicycles also exist and readily link to other routes in the Greater Blue Mountains and World Heritage Area.

It is hoped that the Visitors Map and Notes will complement and be integrated with existing marketing of the Blue Mountains and World Heritage Area, and thereby expand the Gardens of Stones' attractiveness for families and visitors of all ages and capabilities.



The map has been expertly prepared by Karen McLaughlin, who is a cartographer of many years experience. The Visitors Map is in full colour, 60 by 85 cm in size, and covers the entire Gardens of Stone at a 1:100,000 scale, making it ideal for planning your next trip to the area. It includes the locations of key attractions, as well as Capertee National Park. The Notes on the reverse side of the map contain twenty panels of information that explain many aspects to help make the Gardens of Stone a unique experience and a 'must visit'.

Keenly priced at \$7.50, it is a must purchase for all who love the Blue Mountains and want to discover something different on the other side of the Mountains.

Purchase your copy directly from the Colong Foundation or the Blue Mountains Conservation Society so that all proceeds can be directed towards the conservation of this fantastic area.

Contact Keith Muir on 9261 2400 or email foundation@colongwilderness.org.au to order your copy. ■

Colong: Strategic Intent 2010-13

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we want to do from now towards 2013, such as engage public support and enthusiasm for wilderness protection, it was also important to identify the resources available to take us towards realising our vision and mission. Of course, our main resources are our members and supporters who provide ongoing assistance for campaigning and constituency-building, particularly through donations. The Board supported the formation of a campaign subcommittee to provide guidance and ideas for engaging the public in our wilderness campaigns.

While we will continue to give support to a range of conservation concerns around Australia, our major efforts will have four strands:

One: until the NSW election,

the Colong Foundation will focus on encouraging the government to take the actions they have promised around crown timber lands and wilderness, while at the same time working with all political parties to try to get our passions and concerns onto their agendas;

Two: probably after the election, finalising our efforts towards the protection of the Gardens of Stone and related issues;

Three: into 2011 and beyond, The Colong Foundation will work at the Federal level to have input to the review of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act; and

Four: throughout 2011 and beyond, engage public support for wilderness protection via:

- Growing our membership and donor base
- Promoting exhibitions and talks as fundraisers
- Establishing a campaign

subcommittee, and

■ Working with members and other groups to increase our constituency.

If members would like a copy of the plan, please contact the office. And if you have ideas on how we can effectively engage more and more people in wilderness protection and celebration, please let us know.

1. *The definition of Wilderness preferred by the Colong Foundation is: "wilderness comprises the last substantial remnants of the ecologically complete environment that once covered the earth" (Alex Colley, OAM, 1996).*

A further definition of a wilderness is an area that is, or can be restored to be:

- of sufficient size to enable the long term protection of its natural systems and biological diversity, and
- substantially undisturbed by modern society, and
- remote at its core from points of mechanised access and other evidence of society.

Stop Press

Four parcels of land acquired through the Dunphy Fund were protected under the Wilderness Act in November, including the large Green Gully addition to the Macleay Gorges. Several other Dunphy Fund acquisitions are expected to be protected shortly.

The Wilderness Assessment Report for the Curracabundi Wilderness is expected to be released for public comment shortly. It will be the first wilderness assessment exhibited since Yengo in November 2001. The Curracabundi wilderness is 40 kilometres west of Gloucester (see article on pg 5).

Wilderness assessment had been stymied for over ten years but assessments are now progressing following intervention by Environment Minister, Frank Sartor.

Mountain Biking in National Parks

BY ELIZABETH ELENIUS

"Nothing grows here apart from ancient-looking moss and lichens, and the mountain drops away steeply to a valley way, way below".

"...and with that we blast off down the mountain with Andy yelping with glee...."

"Speed is my friend. I make it to the bottom without a prang. I feel as though I've conquered something deep within. I feel alive."

DO these comments come from people who want to "appreciate and understand nature and cultural heritage and support the protection of the parks system into the future"? That is the claim made in the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Discussion Paper on Cycling Policy Review and Sustainable Mountain Biking Strategy, 2010.

The Colong Foundation supports the use of bikes (including mountain bikes) on roads, including fire trails, that are approved for such purpose through a reserve plan of management. Through careful consideration, cycling can be compatible with public safety, protection of property and park assets, the appropriate enjoyment of the park by

*A long-nosed bandicoot dead in the middle of a bike track, Goolawah Estate, Port Macquarie.
Photo: J. Jeayes*



other members of the public – and the conservation of the heritage and natural values of our reserves, the prime object of our reserve system. This can occur now, without the need for any changes to policy or management plans.

But what is proposed is the facilitation of the **sport** of mountain biking which is graphically described in the Paper, through the provision of "mountain bike experiences" including:

- ❑ Cross-country which may include "technical challenges" suiting a wide range of skill levels;
- ❑ All-mountain riding that can include advanced technical challenges and steeper hill sections;
- ❑ Downhill riding – "predominantly downhill";
- ❑ Free riding involving riding tracks and/or "stunts that require more skill and technical features than cross-country";
- ❑ Dirt jumping involving hopping over shaped mounds ... "to become airborne";
- ❑ Trials involving "hopping and jumping bikes over obstacles".

In addition, the NPWS is considering permitting night riding in national parks using high-powered LED light systems. Great for our largely nocturnal animals who will get paralysed in the glare. And the Service will "partner" with commercial operators in large scale mountain biking events. These events will include adventure races and mountain bike sporting events which, the paper admits have "the potential to cause environmental damage because of high numbers of riders...", all of which can now be permitted courtesy of the recent amendments to the NPW Act which effectively allow the commercialisation of our national parks.

What is particularly galling about the proposals to "provide legal opportunities for mountain bike riding on singletrack" is that this will

reward the very people who have continued to engage in mountain bike riding involving the use and creation of illegal tracks, by spending scarce resources on the construction of new, exclusive bike tracks and opening up tracks currently used by walkers (whose numbers far exceed the mountain bike fraternity) by legalising their use by bike riders.

A Colong supporter, John Jeaves (pers comm. Oct 2010) describes illegal mountain bike activity on the mid-north coast:

On the mid-north coast, mountain bike trails have been established through EEC swamp schlerophyll forest in the Goolawah Estate forest. A long-nosed bandicoot dead in the middle of the bike track, not a toothmark on it, but with fur scrubbed off part of it. The vandals have certainly been busy. They have cleared small trees out of the way, sawn up bigger trees and piled them up with dirt ramps to get some airtime. From the new watertank road they have another track which is even more dangerous, with a hand built ramp installed over a large fallen tree which will launch some young bike rider into the air and hopefully between two large trees.

There is no evidence that mountain bikers will abide by the rules proposed in the Paper pertaining to walking tracks and multi-use tracks any more than cyclists abide by the rules in urban areas. Given that the main objective of the mountain biker is to undertake various technical challenges, the safety of walkers will be in jeopardy in any shared arrangement as riders seek their thrills and spills.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service has arranged a number of public forums, and it is surprising to learn that the so-called "independent" facilitator, Mr Anthony Burton, is in fact, an advocate for the mountain bike lobby, with an interest in track construction. He did not declare this conflict of interest to the forums attended by Colong's



*Bike rider hooning down a shared trail in Kosciuszko National Park (note the shared trail sign on right).
Photo: F. McCrossin*

representative. Mr Burton has very recently worked, and perhaps still works for Making Trax as the Environmental Planning and Access expert. This construction company develops mountain bike tracks, including those at Stromlo Forest Park.

It is clear that the NPWS is determined to push through this policy, although it is opposed by all the peak conservation bodies in NSW. Mountain biking is the first cab off the rank in taking advantage of the recent amendments to the NPW Act. Who will go next? The shooters lobby is bound to have another try for access to our national parks, as will horse riders. The NPWS is already unable to control bushbashing and illegal use of management trails by motorised trail bikes and 4-wheel drive vehicles. We have all seen the terrible damage done by these irresponsible riders/drivers, including desecration of aboriginal sites, severe erosion and smashing of plants.

Is this the thin edge of the wedge? ■

Action:

We call on readers to write to their local members of parliament and the Minister for the Environment, the Hon. Frank Sartor MP, to express opposition to this latest act of environmental vandalism on the part of the NSW Government.

Curracabundi Wilderness

BY KEITH MUIR

CURRACABUNDI is the only new wilderness proposal likely to be considered before the next state election. Eight other nominations may not be determined, as wilderness has been deprived of resources by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW).

Even if DECCW is to continue to encourage construction of tourism facilities in national parks, there should be further wilderness protection. There needs to be another side of this political coin. The Department's decision to strip resources from wilderness is a mistake because it risks not only its own spiritual heartland, but previous investment in wilderness conservation, as the Curracabundi wilderness illustrates.

A number of large property acquisitions have greatly expanded the Curracabundi National Park. The park now links with the Nowendoc National Park, Woko National Park, as well as Curracabundi State Conservation Area, the Monkeycot Nature Reserve, the Mernot Nature Reserve and the Watchimbark Nature Reserve. These six reserves total 39,215 hectares creating an opportunity for a considerable wilderness area.

The Barnard River will be a central feature in the new 38,500 hectare Curracabundi Wilderness.



Karramea – a DECCW five star “resort” in Curracabundi National Park. The proposed realignment of the Bicentennial (horse riding) Trail would go right past the resort.

While the Crown leases for this wilderness were purchased with the help of the Dunphy Fund, subsequent DECCW management moved on to a commercial paradigm.

A currently unused alternative route for the Bicentennial National Trail (BNT) passes along the Currucabark River between the Woko and Curracabundi National Parks. Local land holders oppose the public use of the BNT as a through route as they do not want their stock disturbed. Another BNT route by Nundle already exists, but now the BNT Committee is demanding the Currucabark

River route be opened. It is hard to justify bisecting this wilderness for the BNT, when the locals do not want it and so many other wilderness areas are bisected from the top to the bottom by this trail.

The BNT also passes right past the former Karramea homestead on the eastern edge of the Curracabundi National Park. DECCW has spent a million dollars renovating this homestead into a five star resort with air conditioning, leather lounges, two and a half bath rooms and modern conveniences such as a dishwasher and flat screen TV. This facility does not correspond with wilderness management for the rest of the park.

Christies Hut (another former homestead) has been renovated with “all modern amenities provided” to lure bushwalkers from their little tents into roofed accommodation. This also is not in keeping with wilderness principles.

If you find all this rather perplexing, spare a thought for the rangers who must make the most of these conflicting management directions, and work on the ground while developing plans of management for these parks in consultation with the community. ■

New book on the Steady State Economy

The conservation movement spends most of its time defending the environment against damaging development. There is a common cause of most of the threats and the destruction which occurs – the commitment of our societies to endless and unsustainable economic growth. For many years Dr Geoff Mosley has been considering how best to attack this problem at its heart – by dealing with the cause and not just the effects. His ideas are now available in his book *Steady State Alternative to Endless Economic Growth*. Published by Envirobook the book is available for \$21.95 either from the publisher (sales@envirobook.com.au) or, from the author (jandemosley@bigpond.com).

Geoff Mosley is probably best known as the former long term CEO of the Australian Conservation Foundation. In 2008 the United Nations Association of Australia selected him as their environmentalist of the year for work which included his efforts to promote the steady state economy alternative. He is the Director of Operations, Australia for the Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy.

If you are planning to travel abroad it is generally a good idea to do some advance research. Geoff's book is a practical navigation guide to another country – our own future. Not only that but when you have read it the author would welcome your ideas on how to chart our way through the difficult terrain which lies ahead in the long journey to sustainability, justice and peace.

Wilderness and the 2011 State Election

BY KEITH MUIR

WITH the growing green vote now standing at 17 per cent, all political parties must be reviewing their green credentials and policies.

All recognise that a new way is needed to ensure clean production, livable cities, waste avoidance and sustained environments. This new way must empower the community, business and industry to make the right choices for the environment, because the cost of making the wrong ones is too high in terms of global warming, biodiversity loss, erosion of agricultural productivity, and declining community health and social vitality. It is for these reasons that the future is green.

No political group has a monopoly on how to make the future green. Power may not shift towards the progressive independents and the Greens in the Legislative Council of NSW.

Despite many new national parks, progressive green legislation in NSW is now in retreat. Planning laws in particular have become less effective in protecting the environment. Mechanisms have emerged such as biobanking and "connectivity conservation", which are unproven. Nothing is certain in this world, and while everyone looks for answers, mainstream political parties are paring back the "red tape" to encourage economic growth.

Wilderness does not give answers that can be applied to the political economy but its continued existence does give certainty in these uncertain times. Wilderness is the most ecologically sustainable system that we have left and these areas are vast storehouses of ecological integrity and resilience so essential for the survival of biodiversity in a climate changing world.

Wilderness contains ancient



Environment Minister Frank Sartor has protected the Green Gully Wilderness, securing core habitat for Brush-tailed Rock-wallabies. Photo: S. Ruming.

ecosystems that purify our air and pristine catchments that yield healthy water supplies. Yet less than half the wilderness remaining in NSW is protected.

Key wilderness areas on the east coast and ranges remain unreserved, including about a third of the wilderness formally identified under the Act. Protected wilderness areas are fragmented by private enclaves and easements. Of the vast wilderness areas that exist in the Western Division, only the Mootwingee Wilderness is protected.

Wilderness Program – Priority Tasks:

① Declaration of Deua Valley wilderness should be the first priority. The declaration of the wilderness lands acquired by the Dunphy Wilderness Fund should also be expedited. Wilderness currently within the Integrated Forestry Operations Approvals (IFOAs) but not required for timber commitments should be reserved and protected. The spaghetti wilderness exclusions should be removed so that existing wilderness areas can

be fully protected.

② The wilderness estate on the east coast and ranges should be completely protected, including over 300,000 hectares of wilderness in southern NSW (e.g. the Coolangubra and Tantawangalo areas in the South East Forests, and the Tabletop and the Main Range areas in Kosciuszko National Park), the Murrumbidgee wilderness in the Blue Mountains, the Curracabundi wilderness near Walcha and the coastal wilderness areas of the Moors (Myall Lakes), Sandon and Wooli catchments (Yuraygir). Further north are Carrai, Mann River, Timbarra and Cataract wilderness areas, while on the western slopes, the Pilliga and Bebo wilderness areas all require protection.

③ The Dunphy Wilderness Fund requires an allocation of \$20 million, in addition to the recurrent funding of the NPWS budget for 5 years, to permit acquisition of 75,000 hectares of wilderness land at \$200 per hectare. ■

Tassie Forest Peace Plan shows the way

On the 9th of September Greg L'Estrange CEO of Gunns, the largest forest industry player in Tasmania, announced it would pull out of native forest logging. Mr L'Estrange said that "the vast support of the Australian population is with the environment non-government organisations [and] this commands us to work with them to create a future without conflict."

The results of the subsequent talks emerged on October 18th. Logging of the iconic forests in the Weld, Florentine, Styx and Tarkine stopped immediately. The termination of logging in high conservation values forests marks the beginning of the transition of logging operations to plantations for all but specialty timbers. A range of plantation timber processing facilities will be developed, including a pulp mill. Compensation will include a range of economic development and assistance packages, including nature-based tourism, catchment management and burning plantation biomass for electricity.

The resolution can be applied elsewhere in Australia. The native forest woodchip industry is plagued with production quality problems and cannot increase capacity. Australia's woodchip competitors in Brazil, Uruguay and Chile are increasing capacity and their production costs are coming down. These economic drivers are pushing logging operations out of Australia's native forests.

Mr Pepe Clarke, executive officer of the Nature Conservation Council has sought an end to woodchip exports and forest-fuelled furnaces in NSW. And the Construction Forestry Mining and Energy Union's National Secretary, Michael O'Connor has called for nation wide reform to provide a lifeline for those employed in the timber industry (*The Australian*, 23 October 2010).

SUPPORT THE COLONG FOUNDATION!

To: The Treasurer, Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd.
 Level 2, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000

The enclosed remittance or advice covers the item(s) indicated by a tick. (One cheque is sufficient to cover subscription and donation.)

- Membership application (\$30) to 31 December 2010
 (NB Membership application covers Bulletin subscription)
- Colong Bulletin Subscription (\$11) to 31 December 2010 (non members only)
- Membership renewal to 31 December 2010 (\$30) Life Membership (\$550)
- Tax deductible donation of \$___ to the Colong Wilderness Fund
- PLUS \$___ being for publications as indicated on the reverse side of this form.

NAME (Mr, Ms, Mrs, Miss)

ADDRESS

..... P/CODE DATE

PHONE EMAIL:

SIGNED AMOUNT

Payment by credit card. Mastercard Visa Expiry date ____ ____

Card # _____

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION Why not join or invite a friend to join?

Yes, I wish to become a member of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. I subscribe to the Foundation's aim of preserving Australia's wilderness remnants. I accept the liability provided in the Colong Foundation's Articles of Association to guarantee \$20 should it be needed in the event of the winding up of the Foundation. Signed

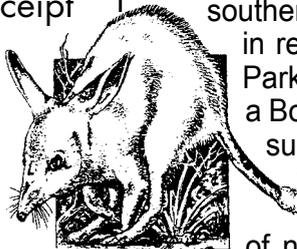
Bulletin back page, 12/09



A BEQUEST

Please remember us in your Will.

The Law Society of NSW recommends the following wording... "I bequeath the sum of \$... to the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. for its general purposes and declare that the receipt of the treasurer for the time being of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. shall be complete discharge to my executors in respect of any sum paid to the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd."



ABOUT THE COLONG FOUNDATION

The Colong Foundation, the successor to Myles Dunphy's National Parks and Primitive Areas Council, is Australia's longest-serving community advocate for wilderness. Its proposal for a *Wilderness Act* was accepted in 1987. To supplement this legislation, our Red Index, audits NSW wilderness areas, identifies threats and formulates site specific protection remedies. There are now 1,836,000 ha of protected wilderness in NSW. However, many beautiful and environmentally highly significant wilderness areas are not protected, such as the 13,000 ha Green Gully in the Macleay Gorges, Pilliga and Goonoo on the north west slopes, Yengo in the Blue Mountains, the Deua Valley on the South Coast and the Tabletop and Main Range in the Snowy Mountains.

The Colong Foundation for Wilderness has had a long and successful history. From its foundation in 1968 until 1975 it was the fighting force that prevented limestone mining and the destruction of native forest for pine plantations in the southern Blue Mountains. The Foundation not only played a leading role in realising Myles Dunphy's plan for a Greater Blue Mountains National Park, it pushed for its World Heritage listing, as well as the reservation of a Border Ranges National Park and Kakadu National Park. It has initiated successful campaigns for the protection of over a million hectares of wilderness in NSW.

The realisation of Myles Dunphy's vision of a comprehensive system of national parks with protected wilderness areas remains the primary objective of the Colong Foundation.

Now, more than ever, the Foundation needs your support. Well financed and powerful rural interests, miners, loggers, resort developers, as well as four wheel drive enthusiasts, horse riders and others, have greatly increased the threats facing Australia's wild places.

Only with your help, through continued membership and donations, can the Foundation continue its campaigns for the preservation of the natural environment and effective nature-based national park management, and by concentrating on wilderness, these rare areas can be kept safe from development and misuse.

THE COLONG FOUNDATION

SENDER: THE COLONG FOUNDATION FOR
WILDERNESS
Level 2, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000



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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE COLONG FOUNDATION

	Price Posted		
WILD PLACES	27.50 <input type="checkbox"/>	THE BATTLE FOR THE BUSH	27.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>The meticulously researched, beautifully written book on wilderness by Peter Prineas with photographs by Henry Gold (285pp)</i>		<i>Geoff Mosley's account of the genesis of the nature conservation movement and saving of the Blue Mountains environment (174pp)</i>	
BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE		MYLES DUNPHY (SELECTED WRITINGS)	43.95 <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Alex Colley and Henry Gold's description of the 67 year campaign culminating in World Heritage listing. (136pp)</i>	50.00 <input type="checkbox"/>	CLASSIC BUSHWALKING MAPS by Myles Dunphy	
SUSTAINABILITY		(Gangerang and Kowmung Maps)	\$7.50ea <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Alex Colley provides his vision on a sustainable future. (90pp)</i>	20.00 <input type="checkbox"/>	WILDERNESS RED INDEX – complete	\$110 <input type="checkbox"/>
THE BAREFOOT BUSHWALKER	27.50 <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The Index describes the land ownership, values, history and threats to NSW wild places</i>	
<i>by Dorothy Butler, Australian Geographic award winner. A story of a lifetime of adventure in wilderness and high mountains (292pp)</i>		– Summary brochures	\$2.20 <input type="checkbox"/>
		– Listing of individual areas	\$5.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
		LIVING WITH THE DINGO (107pp)	19.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
		<i>by Adam O'Neill</i>	