

colong bulletin

No. 261 | November 2015

MUGII MURUM-BAN STATE CONSERVATION AREA: Management and mining madness

MUGII Murum-Ban State Conservation Area (Mugii SCA) is one of the jewels in the Gardens of Stone crown. Only 3,650 hectares in size, it is a pagoda wonderland, with diverse flora and spectacular cultural heritage. In recognition of its importance, the NPWS has bitten the bullet and released a draft plan that will, if adopted, better protect its heritage, however, Centennial Coal's mine extension proposal needlessly puts the reserve at risk.

Notable features include the

New Hartley shale oil ruins, 30 metre Brown Barrel eucalypts on Genowlan Mountain, and hundreds of internationally significant pagoda rock formations such as the 'Citadel' and nearby 'Grotto'.

The reserve contains more than 340 different plant species, including the Federally listed and endangered Genowlan Point Dwarf Sheoak Heathland, unique to the reserve, and the endemic, critically endangered *Pultenaea* sp. Genowlan Point.

The draft plan seeks to protect this unique heritage, and ensure visitors gain more enjoyment and a better

appreciation of its many important heritage values than under the current set up.

The draft plan suggests that the entire Genowlan Point Road be closed and gated to protect the nationally endangered heathland community, rare plants and Aboriginal heritage. Road closure will create an easy walk offering dramatic views of the Capertee Valley in all directions.

Much effort is sorely needed in the Genowlan Point area. Sierra Classen recently led a Sydney University bushwalk

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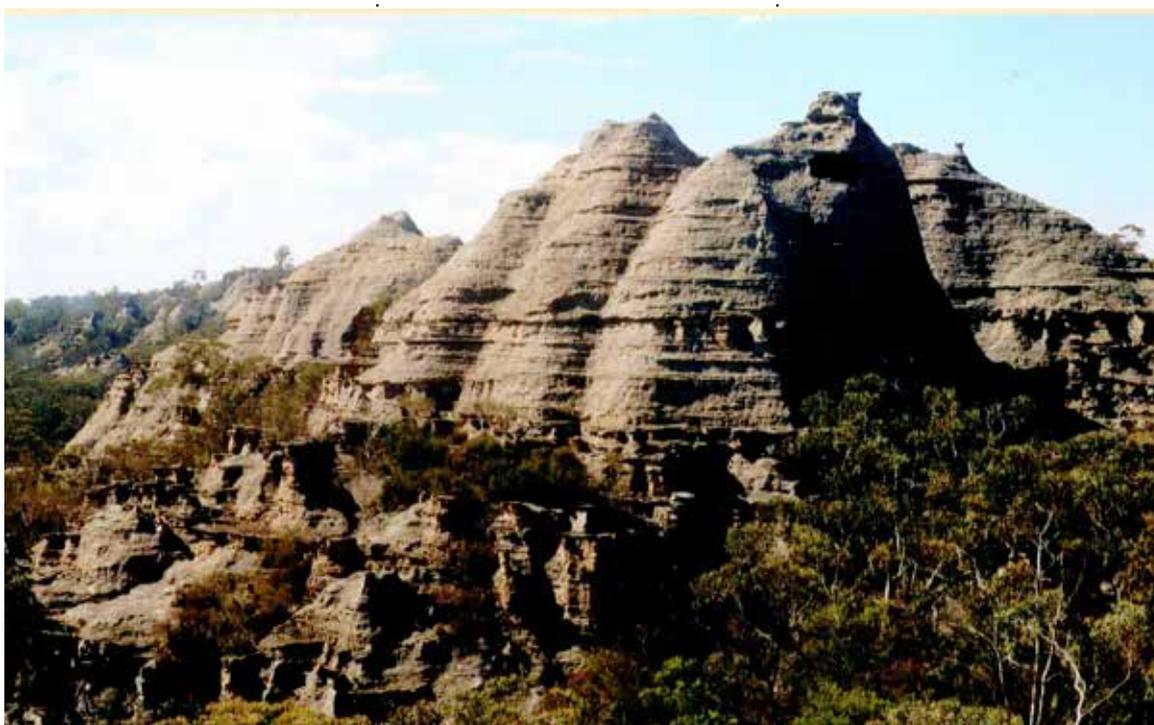
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General Meetings
will be held at our
office on Level 2,
Fortuna House, 332
Pitt Street, at 5.00pm
on Mondays 9 Nov,
14 Dec 2015, 8 Feb
and 11 Mar 2016.
Members and visitors
welcome.



Platey pagodas on Genowlan Mountain

Image: M. Atkinson

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that found a camp fire circle with lots of broken glass and other remnant metal rubbish in the restricted, fenced-off area for the Genowlan Point Pea. They carefully collected the rubbish, admired the peas and the view, and Felix Ossig-Bonanno constructed a rock circle around a pea seedling to protect it from feet and rogue grazers.

The walkers noted the deep ruts on the track to Genowlan Trig patched with logs, rocks, rubber mats, or anything else the 4WD'ers could get their hands on. Over the course of the weekend, backpacks began to bulge with bits and pieces of black plastic picked up along the track, snapped off from 4WD vehicles.

The NPWS draft plan recommends a gate and key system for 4WD access to Genowlan mesa by the very steep Pappys Pass. The narrow and winding nature of the mesa's roads is illustrated by the walking party's collection of vehicle parts. The very steep proposed access road raises questions of whether controlled access can be achieved safely.

The 'Tramway Trail' through the shale oil ruins at New Hartley passes over some of the ruins. Vehicle movements detract from visitor engagement with the site. The proposed closure of this trail to vehicles will create an easy, flat walk a short distance from the proposed Airly Gap camping area. The new walking track will appeal to family visitors and help prevent theft of the site's many small artefacts. The trail through these ruins



Boiler for aerial ropeway winding engine, New Hartley Oil Shale Ruins
Image: K. Muir

is easier than the popular walk through the ruins at Newnes in Wollemi National Park.

The NPWS also recommends exclusion of trail and quad bikes from Mugii SCA, with the exception of public roads. These vehicles cause permanent damage to the internationally significant rock pagodas and annoy and endanger other park visitors. Horse riders on the other hand do not visit the park, and it is not proposed to be allowed. Very limited surface water makes the park unsuitable for horse riding.

Sierra's walking party identified another visitor management issue - 'Wilderness Canyon' in the Grotto on Genowlan Mountain. The canyon has a track with awkward railings made of reinforced steel. Canyons are delicate environments

and these rough facilities compromise the values of this sensitive place. The railings are potentially hazardous for visitors as it is possible to be impaled on the sharp ends of the bars. These facilities do not significantly improve access. The only reason for the metal railing and stairs seems to be to ensure visitors avoid getting their feet wet.

The Mugii Murum-ban draft plan of management is on public exhibition until December 18. For more information and to make an on-line submission on our website, go to: <https://www.colongwilderness.org.au/form/support-npws-draft-management-plan-mugii-murum-ban-state-conservation-area>

Submissions can otherwise be sent to The Planning Officer, Mugii Murum-ban SCA, NPWS, 27-31 Inglis St, Mudgee,

NSW, 2850, or by email to npws.mudgee@environment.nsw.gov.au

The Airly Mine extension debacle

Centennial Coal has operated Airly Mine for the last six years as a small panel and pillar operation under Mugii SCA. Mining intensity has been significantly wound back, for which they should be congratulated, but the company has reneged on its promise to retain half the coal under all areas mined.

The company exhibited its mine extension proposal in October last year. Their new layout seeks to make cliff falls acceptable to regulators, something that Colong Foundation had hoped was in the past. Again, Centennial is pushing back on environmental protection. The proposal seeks to remove 67 per cent of coal from under the majority of the State Conservation Area. This level of coal extraction is too intense and the long-term security of cliffs and pagodas will be at risk unless levels are reduced to at least 50%

All the high cliffs, as well as pagodas, the Grotto, the Valley of the Kings and the historical New Hartley Shale Oil Mine of Mugii SCA are sensitive heritage areas of special significance and should be fully protected. High cliffs, those over 50 metres in height, such as at Genowlan Point and Point Hatteras, should not be undermined, not even for 'first workings'. High cliffs are naturally unstable as ground movements are magnified by the great height of the cliffs, so that they are likely to topple.

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**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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The Colong Bulletin • Editor: Pat Thompson; Asst. Editor: Bruce Diekman
ISSN 1325-3336 • Printed by Westonprint, Kiama

Who burned the Warrumbungles?

BY IAN BROWN

AS Don Weatherburn wrote recently in the Sydney Morning Herald (in relation to domestic violence): "The search for blame can too easily undermine the search for causes".

In January 2013 the Wambelong Fire burnt through 56,281 hectares of Warrumbungle National Park (95% of it) and private land, destroying 53 houses and 113 other buildings. It was inevitable that there would be a search for the guilty. In fact there have been two inquiries, by the NSW Upper House and by the NSW Coroners Court. One was highly politicised, the other more objective.

The Upper House inquiry¹, chaired by Shooters and Fishers MLC Robert Brown, listened to uninformed opinion and notoriously recommended Victorian-style burning targets and the sidelining of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in fire management. No surprises there, and not much supporting evidence either.

Deputy State Coroner HCB Dillon handed down his findings on 28 September 2015². It could have been another witch hunt. But despite some hyperventilating



Warrumbungle National Park before the January 2013 wildfire
Image: I. Brown

and misleading media, even from the ABC, the coroner's report is an anti-climax, measured and moderate. There is no satisfaction for the anti-park critics. The report provides a detailed description of what happened during the fire. From cause unknown (but probably accident or arson), the fire developed under extreme conditions in a landscape that historically sees infrequent fires.

The Coroner found issues with fire control procedures, use of fire predictions and inadequate notification to landholders. In relation to the failed and much-criticised NPWS backburn, he accepted independent expert evidence

that although lighting up may have been an error of judgment, the escape made little to no difference to the progress and outcome of the fire.

The Coroner noted that a pre-season burn planned for the area where the fire started could have made a big difference, but it was never carried out because conditions were not considered suitable. Again, he accepted this was a judgment call and made no criticism.

The recommendations are mostly common sense stuff, tweaking around the edges and often confirming what is already happening (but perhaps not diligently). Even on hazard reduction

burning in National Parks, the Coroner resisted more extreme urgings and made reasonable suggestions on process. The only recommendation that could be concerning is for NPWS to consider "additional fire trails in the Park".

A few overall observations can be made. Fire is like war: mistakes are inevitable and improvements vital. The ability of both officials and local folk to handle a big fire in areas where they are very infrequent is an issue needing attention. Large scale fires have been happening for thousands of years, even in 'low-fire' landscapes, but are likely to become more frequent with climate change. Habitat fragmentation means that events like the Wambelong Fire which once would have been an ecological blip can now scorch entire remnants with severe impacts. Connectivity is ever more crucial.

References:

1/- http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlment/committee.nsf/0/7FB99B02F5134D7DCA257DF10081D07B?open&refnavid=CO3_1

2/- <http://www.coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Warrumbungles%20findings%20Final%2028%2008%2015.pdf>

Management and mining madness cont from p.2

The Department of Planning and Environment's assessment of Centennial's proposal has unfortunately discounted the value of natural and cultural heritage protection in the reserve, recommending 'efficient recovery of the coal resource' instead of adequate pagoda, cliff and cultural heritage protection.

Problems with waste management

Government regulators have failed to identify serious flaws in proposals for pit top waste water and reject rock management. Instead of requiring separation of clean

run-off from the toxic cocktail of mine water make, bore process water and run-off in the pit top area, these are stored together to maximise water supply, putting the downstream environment at unnecessary risk. The environmental assessment failed to resolve the conflict between operating the waste water storage ponds at the pit top for water supply, and protection of the environment.

On top of this, the Environment Protection Licence fails to specify and limit all likely discharge pollutants or to require these to have a neutral or beneficial effect on water chemistry and aquatic life downstream in the national parks and the World Heritage Area.

The Airly mine also proposes a new 38 hectare reject emplacement area, and just like the one at Clarence, it has no containment wall! Also, the heap is not proposed to be adequately screened from Glen Davis Road and the scenic Capertee Valley. Centennial's mega-dump will welcome tourists and visitors with this ugly vista of mining blight.

Centennial Coal's proposed Airly Mine extension has to be rejected or vastly improved. Inadequate water management and the solid waste heap without an engineered retaining wall to hold it, will create a toxic time bomb above the World Heritage Area.

To make matters worse, the

coal reject heap will potentially contain acid-forming wastes that need to be kept wet. The combination of wet fines and no containment are the identical conditions that produced the disastrous toxic waste spill from Centennial's Clarence Mine into the Wollangambe River in July this year. It is astounding that Centennial has not adequately researched waste management issues in its environmental impact statement. The potential for acid metalliferous drainage, for example, is addressed by just six lines. Yet Centennial now expects approval of their poor mine design.

A decision on the Airly Mine extension is expected before the end of the year. ■

In Focus Photographic Competition – Update

THE Gardens of Stone Alliance has been overwhelmed with the response to the *In Focus* competition, with 237 people taking part in the 21 guided photography walks undertaken. There were 102 photographers who submitted 478 images, many of them accompanied by stories and poems.

Judging was delayed for a month, as Nic Moir fell seriously ill. The good news is that Nic has made a good recovery. As a result, the judging was completed by Joan Domicelj and Paul Chantler. It then took much longer than expected to sort the online gallery and notify competitors. While all this was going on, a detailed funding application and expression of interest was lodged for exhibition space in Sydney. We expect to know the outcome of our applications in November.

All gallery images on the Colong Foundation website now have the competitor's names and image captions. There is also provision on the site to select favourite images, and these preferences will be collated into a people's choice report.

Selection of finalists

The judges selected 137 exhibition entries by 55 photographers, with only 7 images found to be outside the rules because they either depicted Aboriginal heritage that the Traditional Owners do not want exhibited or were taken of localities outside the Gardens of Stone reserve proposal.

In addition to contributions by the seven invited professional photographers, there were 76 other professional entries and 402 non-professional entries. From these, 29 professional entries were selected with 108 non-professional entries making the body of the exhibition. There were 21 junior entries, 7 of which were



Frost and Fire #1 - Heavy snowfall covers the burnt pagoda landscape of the Lost City Image: Jochen Spencer

selected for exhibition.

Of the seven categories, it was no surprise that the most competitive category was the non-professional landscape, with 130 entries from which 24 were selected. The least competitive non-professional categories were the photographic series with 72 entries, 23 of which were

selected (providing the best chance of being exhibited!) and rock features with 107 entries and 24 images selected.

We are sure that the exhibition will be exciting, when the selected images bring the Gardens of Stone region to Sydney.

We thank everyone for their patience and help with

the competition, and now we need to muster our resources for the exhibition itself. In the meantime, please visit our online gallery and enjoy the broad range of talented photographers who have contributed. ■

Keith Muir, for the Gardens of Stone Alliance

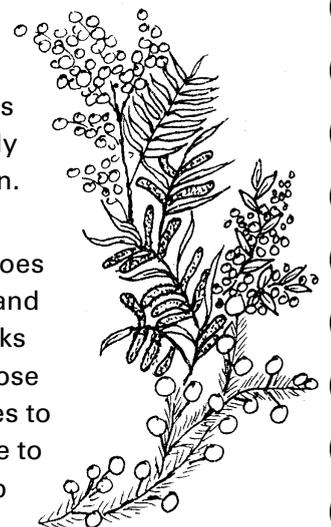
Please renew your support for 2016

The Colong Foundation reminds our readers that your membership falls due on January 1st, 2016.

The Foundation does not annoy you with streams of begging letters but we do have this set date for membership renewal as this is the most efficient way to process subscriptions (still only \$30). If you can afford it please make a tax-deductible donation. Your support enables us to expand our conservation efforts.



Be assured, every dollar you contribute goes toward wilderness protection and conservation. We have set backs but we fighting on. We will expose the damage caused by coal mines to the Blue Mountains and continue to fight for change. With your help we can save wilderness.



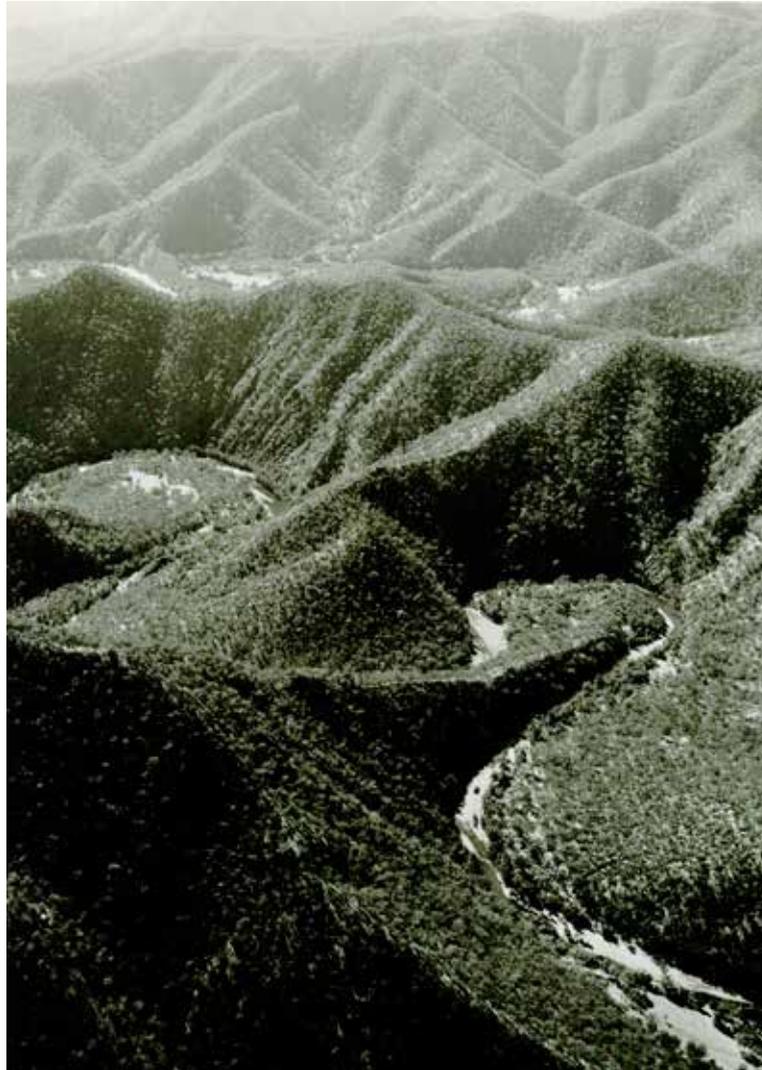
Macleay Gorges – Featured Wilderness

THE rugged Macleay Gorges, spreading over 174,083 hectares of the New England Tableland's heavily dissected eastern fall country between Walcha and Armidale, has one of the most extensive systems of wild rivers in the State. Since 1985, when former Premier Neville Wran announced this park, around 130,000 hectares of the Gorges have been acquired under both Labor and Coalition administrations.

The wilderness is situated in Oxley Wild Rivers National Park, and despite its name, has no protected wild rivers! The wild rivers should be officially recognised and celebrated. Wild rivers appear in the park's 2005 plan of management, but not as a priority action. A three-day canoe journey is described but comes with a warning that permission from landholders will be required for camping. So this World Heritage property listed in 1994 is a wilderness of even greater promise. Its existence should be an emphatic rejection of the crazy proposal to turn its eight wild rivers inland with a massive dam.

The Macleay Gorges Wilderness currently extends over 109,691 hectares declared under the Wilderness Act in three parts, reflecting political compromises made to interest groups. About 23,000 hectares remain as NPWS identified wilderness on private land. These tracts isolate a further 12,000 hectares of national park wilderness found in the heads of dramatic deep gorges. Another 9,000 ha are lands purchased by NPWS not yet gazetted as national park (Part 11 lands), where objections from government agencies must be resolved before reservation.

Visitor facilities at Apsley, Tia, Wollomombi and Gara Falls, Budds Mare, Dangars Gorge, Long Nose Point and Georges Creek provide tourists driving through the New England region with a wide range of opportunities to experience and enjoy this



The Green Gully acquisition added Yarrowitch River to the Macleay Gorges Wilderness Image: H. Gold

wilderness from scenic vantage points and associated walks.

The accessible fringing tablelands in the national park give the wilderness gorges context. These woodland areas create a sense of place for visitors and contain eleven different plant communities that have been cleared for grazing elsewhere. Long Point east of Armidale and Paradise Rocks east of Walcha provide walkers with access to the wilderness gorges. The Riverside Track from Walcha provides 4WD vehicle access to a former dam site, and a car-based campsite is located on the Apsley River.

Roofed accommodation is provided at Cedar Creek Cottage at the beginning of the Green Gully walk. The walk passes through the 13,000 hectare Green Gully wilderness

acquisition, purchased in memory of Milo Dunphy. Before then Environment Minister, Frank Sartor declared this wilderness addition, the NPWS had constructed cabin facilities for paying visitors, compromising the wilderness values advocated by the Dunphy family. Mr Sartor did, thankfully, veto the NPWS proposal for helicopter tourism to the huts.

Elsewhere, the East Kunderang homestead and Youdales Huts offer additional built accommodation facilities in the NPWS identified wilderness for paying national park 'customers'. Commercial opportunities such as these in the last decade, have taken wilderness down an unexpected but as yet little used road where visitors can avoid exercise or recreation by

staying within four walls.

In the core of this wilderness, where the Apsley River flows into the Macleay, sits West Kunderang, a cattle station also managed as a 4WD vehicle recreation retreat. To the east is the National Trail where horse riders can traverse Kunderang Brook and the lower Macleay River. The Trail, established without formal public exhibition and review, takes precedence and separates the eastern part of this wilderness. Some of the impacts of horse riding along the Trail include the introduction of weeds, corral construction and trampling of native vegetation causing erosion and stream pollution. As the Trail receives little use these impacts have been limited.

What makes this wilderness remarkable is that it exists at all. The Fahey Government announced its creation in December 1993, but a backbench revolt followed and in 1994 the NPWS wilderness assessment was reviewed by the Surveyor-General, who recommended against protection. The wilderness was eventually created in stages under the Carr Government, although these declarations were built on large property acquisitions that extend back to the Greiner era.

The Macleay Gorges is a story of wilderness vision usurped by horse riders for trails and the NPWS for built accommodation. Thousands of hectares of Crown leasehold have been privatised to freehold land in recent years, but despite these reversals a magnificent World Heritage listed wilderness of eight (undeclared) wild rivers has emerged.

The next steps

The headwater canyon of 6,893 hectares in Apsley Gorge was gazetted a national park in 1976 and can now be added to the rest of the Macleay Gorges wilderness. This addition

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Historic Bushwalking Maps by Myles Dunphy

BY ALEX ALLCHIN

THE Colong Foundation for Wilderness has recently undertaken a digitisation project, scanning a selection of historic bushwalking maps compiled by renowned conservationist Myles Dunphy. The maps covering areas including the Blue Mountains, Snowy Highlands, Warrumbungles and the Royal National Park, are of much interest due to their significance in natural area reservation campaigns, the detail in which they have been produced and the wealth of useful information for visitors which they contain. These 'works of art' convey the beauty of the areas they depict and have the ability to inspire people to get out and visit them for themselves.

Many walkers have the well-known Gangerang and Kowmung sheets which are still available from outdoor shops, but now you are able to view and purchase a much larger selection of maps through the Colong Foundation's website.

Current maps available online to view or purchase are:

- ☐ Beecroft Peninsula (1944)
- ☐ Bindook Highlands (1971)
- ☐ Blue Mountains National



- Park Proposal (1932)
- ☐ Central Blue Mountains (1966)
- ☐ Heathcote Creek (1959)
- ☐ Lower Nattai Valley and Central Burragarang (1931)
- ☐ Middle Snowy and Indi Highlands (1945)
- ☐ Narrow Neck (1919)
- ☐ Royal National Park (1936)
- ☐ Kanangra Tourist Resort (1953)
- ☐ Kowmung Travelling Stock Route (1930)
- ☐ Warrumbungle Mountains (1957)

If you are interested in purchasing an historic Dunphy sketch map, or would just like view these works of art first hand, I encourage you to visit Colong's map gallery at www.colongwilderness.org.au/map-gallery

Macleay Gorges

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should be enhanced by the voluntary purchase of 955 hectares of Crown leasehold land at Paradise Rocks that extend down to the Apsley River at one point.

Two other headwater gorge additions at Salisbury Waters and Wollomombi Falls of similar size should also be declared, even though these

are yet to be linked to existing wilderness. Such reservations would indicate the overall direction for park management and perhaps help resolve issues with Part 11 lands. With these additions, all eight rivers should be declared 'wild rivers'.

The path toward wilderness protection is a winding one and will require constant effort to achieve Milo Dunphy's vision for this magnificent national park. ■

BOOK REVIEW

On Track: Searching out the Bundian Way

BY KEITH MUIR

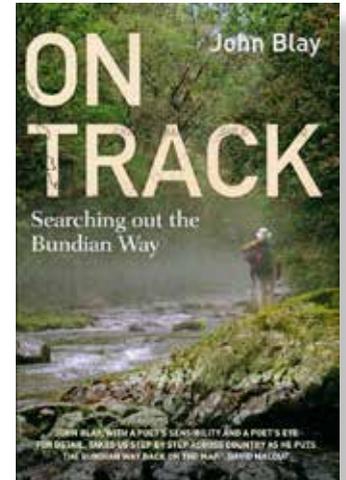
John Blay, *New South Publishing, softcover RRP \$39.95*

THIS impressive book sets out to achieve regional reconciliation by walking the land. The book is about a journey on an ancient Aboriginal pathway, called the Bundian Way, that meanders over the Alps through the Monaro Tableland, the South East Forests and on to the coast at Twofold Bay near Eden.

Author, John Blay takes the reader on a journey with different stories through time and space, like a laidback Dr Who. At points the reader is lost in the labyrinth of narrative and history. I like that. This is not a trip report with GPS coordinates, although the astute will pick up references to good camp sites and the route's potential. This historically accurate story is as it should be—the path to reconciliation must be walked. It is not something you drive down in thirty minutes, it takes time.

On Track takes you to the heart of the Country, its cultural and spiritual heart, with natural science providing counterpoint to John's poetic reflections. There are many historical layers to John's odyssey. Inevitably in this record of rediscovery, places are revisited, some more than once, as we journey from the Alps to the sea.

John rediscovers forgotten sections and linkages of the Bundian Way. His story will tempt you to visit the South East Forests however his remarks about the Byadbo wilderness will sober the novice attempting to walk in



the rain shadow of Australia's high country.

John Blay's book will challenge your beliefs about fire but he does not rip them down and throw them in your face. John is a good companion and no matter where you walk and what you think, you will recognise him as a fellow traveller.

The narrative of the Bundian Way moves us closer to the way of the land. In the spirit of reconciliation we can all walk together and look forward to doing so.

I have been assured that the Bundian Way is not a Trojan Horse for wilderness lodges and facilities. Some facilities outside wilderness, for example, on the Monaro grasslands, are planned. The fact that it traverses wilderness means the ancient Country is still there, unmodified by modern civilisation, roads and clutter, to be witnessed, experienced and properly respected.

John Blay and the Eden Aboriginal Land Council listed the 265 kilometre Bundian Way as a Heritage Landscape under the Heritage Act on 19 January 2013.

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 payable to the Colong Foundation is sufficient to cover subscription and donation.)

- Membership application (\$30) to 31 December 2016
 (NB Membership application covers Bulletin subscription)
- Colong Bulletin Subscription (\$15) to 31 December 2016 (non members only)
- Membership renewal to 31 December 2016 (\$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.

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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



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 2,100,000 ha of protected wilderness in NSW. However, many beautiful and environmentally highly significant wilderness areas are not protected, such as the Pilliga and Goonoo on the north west slopes, 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

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CELEBRATING WILDERNESS 60.00 ☐

Edited by Ian Brown, this spectacularly illustrated book with 46 full-page colour wilderness photographs by Rob Jung, David Neilson, Rob Blakers and Ian Brown is essential reading for wilderness supporters. (120pp)

WILD PLACES 27.50 ☐

The meticulously researched, beautifully written book on wilderness by Peter Prineas with photographs by Henry Gold (285pp)

BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE 50.00 ☐

Alex Colley and Henry Gold's description of the 67 year campaign culminating in World Heritage listing. (136pp)

SUSTAINABILITY 20.00 ☐

Alex Colley provides his vision on a sustainable future. (90pp)

THE GARDENS OF STONE VISITORS MAP 7.50 ☐

A full colour double sided touring map and guide to the attractions of the Gardens of Stone reserve proposal

THE BATTLE FOR THE BUSH 27.50 ☐

Geoff Mosley's account of the genesis of the nature conservation movement and saving of the Blue Mountains environment (174pp)

MYLES DUNPHY (SELECTED WRITINGS) 43.95 ☐

CLASSIC BUSHWALKING MAPS by Myles Dunphy
(Gangerang and Kowmung Maps) 6.00ea ☐

LIVING WITH THE DINGO 19.00 ☐

by Adam O'Neill (107pp)

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