Issue 47 Winter/Spring 2025

protected

Magazine of National Parks Association of Queensland

CORRIDORS

NATURE REPAIR MARKET

Our landscapes need mending—will a green market fix it?

PLUS

BIOLINKS

Why community conservation is key

MOUNTAIN BIKING

in protected areas

ALSO FEATURED

NPAQ moments in time

Regent honeyeater

Sundown NP

Ranger spotlight

National Parks Association of Queensland Inc.

connect and protect

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The National Parks Association of Queensland (NPAQ) advocates for the protection, expansion, effective management and presentation of National Parks and other protected areas in Queensland.

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IMAGES

Front and back cover:
Trees form a natural corridor at Cootharaba, within the Cooloola Section of Great Sandy National Park. *Sheryl Caston/Dreamstime.* All other images as captioned throughout.

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Photo: *Chris Thomas, NPAQ*

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Photo: *Chris Charles/Unsplash*

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Susanne Cooper

IT'S SPRING AGAIN! AND THE WARM WEATHER HAS DEFINITELY ARRIVED— especially obvious as the wattles were blooming in abundance on walks I took in Girraween National Park. The recently completed Visitors Centre there was impressive in its layout and facilities, a great addition to Queensland's protected area infrastructure.

The theme of corridors for this issue of *Protected* is noteworthy, given the need to improve habitat connectivity to aid the movement of species. Recent evidence indicates that heat-sensitive species are increasingly migrating to cooler places—either to higher altitudes or towards more temperate climes. Once habitat becomes fragmented, conservation outcomes are at risk, so maintaining or improving connectivity must be a consideration for protected area planning.

ABOVE: In mid-September, I accompanied CEO Chris Thomas and Councillor Graeme Bartrim to Girraween NP to view the new visitor facilities NPAQ had championed.

Continuing on this theme, the potential for historic stock routes to contribute to conservation has recently attracted NPAQ's interest. A staggering 72,000 km of stock routes crisscross Queensland, many rarely now used for stock movement. Amounting to around 2.6 million ha, they represent a considerable quantity of land, much of which supports mature native vegetation. Many are also located along creeks and waterways, where species richness typically increases, and some already connect with existing protected areas, making a compelling case for managing stock routes with high-conservation value for biodiversity as newly minted "Conserved Areas".

Of course, our native State Forests also provide corridors to National Parks. NPAQ is awaiting the outcomes of consultation around the State government's policy on logging to see how these State Forests will be managed in the future. As our Protect Beautiful Queensland alliance partners have demonstrated with the Forests for Everyone campaign, preserving some 50,000 ha of SEQ forests for green and recreational space presents an opportunity on a scale we won't see again.

Also of interest is the launch of the Australian Government's Nature Repair Market (NRM). To me, it represents a recognition that Australia's cultural and natural wealth underpins our financial wealth and provides real economic value. A healthy environment is central to our quality of life—indeed to all life on our planet—so it makes sense to see this reflected in our markets. I hope to see it flourish and build over the next decade. We certainly cannot view nature and the economy as two separate, disconnected elements anymore—both dramatically affect our way of life.

We apologise for combining the Winter and Spring 2025 issues of *Protected*. NPAQ has had a lot going on (as always!), and we're still exploring new opportunities and highlighting the importance of protected areas. We encourage you to get involved with our new online Parks Connect BioBlitzes on iNaturalist, and the Park of the Month events, and I look forward to seeing many of you at our AGM on Saturday 25 October 2025. All the best,

Susanne Cooper

SHARE YOUR PHOTOS

WANT TO SHARE YOUR PHOTOS OF A NATIONAL PARK OR PROTECTED AREA?

We're always looking for great snaps, and we also encourage you to let your photos inform conservation management on iNaturalist by joining in our monthly Parks Connect BioBlitzes. Email your pics to marketing@npaq.org.au or connect on Facebook (@NPAQld) or Instagram (@nationalparksassocqld) for the chance to have your photos featured in the next edition of NPAQ's *Protected*.

Above: Green strip leaf beetle (*Calomela pallida*), photographed by Mothesbe at Bunyaville Conservation Park. *©mothesbe.*

ABOVE: We were impressed by this cute lying peacock spider (*Maratus volans*). *©Kye Turnbull*

ABOVE: Chervil captured this pretty purple bush pea (*Hovea acutifolia*) *©ryosan*

ABOVE: This long-nosed lycid beetle (*Porrostoma rhipidium*) was also a great shot. *©Sam Vassella.*

WHY COMMUNITY CONSERVATION IS THE MISSING LINK

Robyn Gower, BioDiversity Legacy

SINCE THE MID-1970S, CONSERVATIONISTS, PLANNERS AND LAND MANAGERS HAVE BEEN DIRECTING THEIR ATTENTION TO THE FORMATION OF REGIONAL BIOLINKS as an intuitively appealing way of slowing the decline of biodiversity in Australia, a continent that has lost over 40% of its forests since colonisation – 70 to 80% in states like Victoria.

Also known as greenways, green belts, shelterbelts and wildlife corridors, the biolink concept resonates because it is easy to understand.

In his highly influential book, *Linkages in the Landscape*, La Trobe University conservation researcher Andrew F Bennett, notes the appeal of biolinks as 'a visible solution to a visible problem—habitat fragmentation is generally a strikingly-obvious process. Equally, habitat corridors are a visible sign of efforts to mend fragmented landscapes ("bandages for a wounded natural landscape"—Soulé and Gilpin 1991).'

He also notes that the ability to establish biolinks at different scales gives local communities the feeling they can do something about the damage in their local environment and see visible results.

DO BIOLINKS WORK?

The rapid uptake of biolink projects around the world initially outpaced scientific understanding and data collection. Questions were raised about their effectiveness, particularly given the scarcity of conservation resources. Multiple studies were conducted looking at the key domains of:

- Landscape connectivity—the physical connections between habitats across a landscape.
- Habitat connectivity—connections between patches of habitat ("stepping stones") suitable for specific species.
- Ecological connectivity—the function of ecosystems across space and time.
- Evolutionary connectivity —allowing populations to interact naturally, breed and strengthen genetic diversity.

In 2010, the first meta-analysis was published. It showed that corridors increase migration between habitat patches by as much as 50%. Ten years later, a second analysis was done to solve questions raised in the first. It found that, although not all corridors worked as planned, overall corridors effectively increase species movement, fitness and richness. This further translated into an increase in community biodiversity.

ABOVE: Community engagement and citizen science are key to connecting both people and landscapes. *CanvaNFP*

MACRO BIOLINKS

Beginning in the early 2000s, up to a dozen large-scale biolinks were proposed or established in Australia, one of the earliest being the Gondwana Link project in south-western Australia. Conceived by a small group of conservationists in 2000, the program now co-ordinates dozens of separate conservation projects along a 1000-km corridor from the forests of Margaret River to the semi-arid woodlands and Mallee country bordering the Nullarbor Plain.

In 2005, Greening Australia began shaping up its Habitat 141 project; a 50-year collective response to habitat fragmentation and climate change along the 141st longitude stretching from the coast of South Australia, along the Victorian border, and up to the rugged rangelands of New South Wales.

Noting the success of these and other projects and how they might be connected to the National Reserve System (a network of more than 10,000 Commonwealth, state and territory protected areas), in 2012 the Australian

Government published a National Wildlife Corridors Plan. Information on that plan is now difficult to find online. The program appears to have been folded into one of the most ambitious initiatives of all—the Great Eastern Ranges biolink. This impressive program seeks to conserve and manage a 3600-km "continental lifeline" of habitats, landscapes and people from the Grampians in western Victoria, along the Great Divide and Eastern Escarpment of NSW and the ACT, to the Wet Tropics and remote Cape York Peninsula in north-eastern Queensland. Over 250 regional, state and national organisations have chosen to align their activities with the GER vision. Among them is the Biolinks Alliance, which performs a unique role as a capacity and partnership-building organisation consisting of 18 member Landcare networks working mostly in Central Victoria.

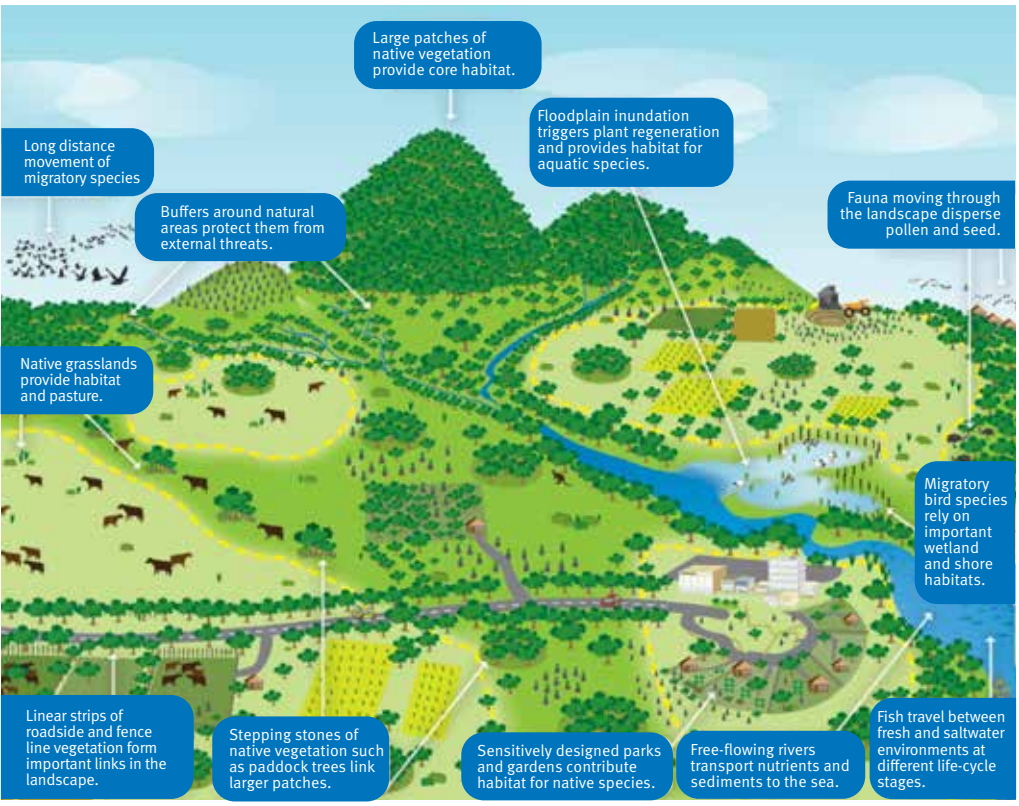
COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION

Australian National University researcher, Carina Wyborn, has been studying conservation connectivity since the early 2000s. Many of the themes she discusses in her publications discuss the challenges of collaboration.

'Without people working together, connectivity initiatives will go nowhere' (Lovett et al. 2008), thus collaboration and community-based conservation are central. Centred on an ethic of place, community-based conservation is underpinned by the premise that local populations have a greater interest in and knowledge of local contexts' ... further, 'placing these local contributions within a larger picture (e.g. large-scale programs), gives conservation on private land greater purpose.'

PADDOCK-SCALE CONNECTIONS

For decades, individual landholders have been working with organisations like Landcare to restore and protect pockets of habitat on private land. This work is critical, given that over 60% of all land in Australia is privately owned or managed (farms, pastoral leases and mines) and that 70% to 90% of inadequately protected wildlife is found on private land. However, it has sometimes been difficult to see these activities within a broader vision. Given their commitments to sustainability and better environmental management, many councils are stepping up to fill critical gaps, offering incentives to landholders and practical tools such as maps (e.g. Cardina Shire Council's interactive map), which show what has been done and what opportunities there are for improvement.



Not-for-profit organisations such as BioDiversity Legacy are developing community stewardship models that support the transfer of land into community ownership and long-term conservation management. These initiatives strengthen local custodianship and play a vital role in connecting landscapes through corridors and biolinks, complementing the National Reserve System.

BIODIVERSITY LEGACY is an eNGO that empowers local people and communities to protect, steward and connect lands and waters for biodiversity and conservation through community-led, well-governed, not-for-profit ownership structures. Learn more at biodiversitylegacy.org.au

LEFT: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water diagram showing landscape elements contributing to wildlife corridors. ©Australian Government

PARK IN FOCUS

Sundown NP

The Editor

TOP: Severn river crossing. *Yuri Verboog/WMC.* ABOVE: Arrowroot orchid (*Cymbidium madidum*). *Daniel Montesinos/iNaturalist.*

STRADDLING THE QLD–NSW BORDER, JUST 45 KM SW OF STANTHORPE, THIS ROCKY WONDERLAND SPLICED BY THE SEVERN RIVER FORMS A 15,275-HA TRACT OF WILDERNESS when combined with the adjoining Sundown Resources Reserve. This crucial western corridor loosely connects Girraween National Park and New South Wales' Border Ranges and Washpool NPs (to the south) with the string of Queensland State Forests that snake north-west of the Great Dividing Range.

Once part of Mingoola, Nundubbermere and Ballandean stations, the park's past life included cattle grazing and mining for tin, copper and arsenic. Today, native flora and fauna reign, with the park's mammals including eastern grey kangaroos, wallaroos, red-necked and swamp wallabies, as well as colonies of the vulnerable brush-tailed rock-wallaby in the north near Nundubbermere Falls. At night, following the spectacular sunsets this park is renowned for, you might be lucky enough to hear the calls of stony creek frogs or tusk frogs, and even glimpse a glider or a spotted-tailed quoll.

LEFT: Over 150 bird species in Sundown NP include the spotted bowerbird. *Kim Nicholson/iNaturalist.* Sundown NP. *Tatters/Flickr.*

Sundown's rugged geology comes from a foundation of the metamorphic mudstone argillite and "traprock"– a metasedimentary rock formed from the fossilisation of marine life from the Carboniferous period. Under immense heat and pressure, the rock faulted and folded up; it was then eroded by the Severn River to craft vertiginous gorges. Flows of granite (an igneous rock formed from cooled magma) intrude in the park's north at scenic sites such as Rats Castle and Red Rock Gorge.

Such varied geology feeds a rich landscape. In the north, sclerophyll forest of stringybark, yellow box and Tenterfield woollybutt tower on the slopes. Ironbox woodlands of box and cypress pine proliferate in the south above a midstorey of kurrajong, wattle and saponin-rich red ash (used by First Nations people to stun fish). In the understorey, ground orchids flourish in spring, including donkey, waxlip, greenhood, spotted hyacinth and *Cymbidium* species.

Walkers will find several rewarding options, including the 6-km, Grade 5 return walk from Burrows Waterhole to Rats Castle; the Grade 3, 4.5-km Western Circuit; the 2-km return Permanent Waterhole Track, or the 500-m Red Rock Gorge Lookout walk.

Sundown NP is best visited from May to September to enjoy sunny days and crisp nights studded with stars. Camping (bookings required) is permitted at Nundubbermere Falls and The Broadwater, which also allows for canoeing. Bush camping at Red Rock Gorge, Reedy Waterhole and Burrows Waterhole is accessible only by 4WD (permit needed). This is a remote park, so always book ahead, let Rangers know your plans and check Park Alerts before your visit.

NPAQ MOMENTS IN TIME

NPAQ Archives

MEMBER CAROLYN SANDERCOE RECENTLY DONATED A HAUL FROM THE PAST TO FEATURE IN MOMENTS IN TIME.

As we contemplate the design of graduation badges for our first intake of Parks Connect Junior Rangers and start to prepare for the deployment of our first Parks Connect Volunteer Rangers, Carol's gift is a timely reminder that NPAQ is in many ways returning to its roots.

Carol's father, Ken Sandercoe, was an NPAQ life member and an original convenor of the D'Aguilar Revegetation group. He proudly wore his NPAQ badge alongside an Honorary Ranger badge and Honorary Protector badge from the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. A reported avid reader of *Protected*, Ken served in the RAAF as an Aircraftsman Class 1 during WWII and embodied the dedication and passion of many of NPAQ's early members.

EARLY DAYS OF THE N.P.A.Q.

by R. W. Lahey, President of the National Parks Association.

UNTIL the agitation which resulted in the gazettal of Lamington National Park in 1915, there had been very little public interest taken in the National Park ideal. But from that time onwards, increasing numbers of visitors, largely members of the Field Naturalists Club, helped not only to make Lamington National Park better known, but to explain to the general public what National Parks were and the reasons for their existence.

But as time went on it was found that no body of public opinion was organised to combat the influences which were operating against the best interests of the National Parks.

Plans were made to form a group of members with the aims and objects which have since become the charter of the National Parks Association of Queensland.

This group first consisted of: Dr. E. O. Marks, Messrs. George Barker, Cyril White, H. F. Longman, Malcolm Campbell, J. E. Young, and R. W. Lahey. Miss Winifred Moore, social editress of the "Courier-Mail", acted as secretary.

The inaugural meeting of the Association was held in the Lord Mayor's Reception Room of the Brisbane City Hall on 15th April, 1930. About 90 people were present, including the Governor of Queensland, Sir John Goodwin. Professor Richards was chairman. First office bearers were:—

Patron: Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.

President: R. W. Lahey.

Vice-Presidents: James Duhig, D.D., C.M.G., L.L.D., Archbishop of Brisbane, Professor E. J. Goddard.

Hon. Secretary: Arthur Groom.

Hon. Treasurer: G. H. Barker.

Committee: Colonel F. W. G. Annand, H. A. Longman, J. A. Watson, J. E. Young, M. P. Campbell, C. J. White, H. L. O'Reilly, Dr. E. O. Marks.

In July, the Association was officially recognised by the State Government when the Provisional Forestry Board referred a proposal for a National Park at the Bunya Mountains to it for an expression of opinion. Thus began a happy collaboration in the interests of the National Parks movement which has lasted ever since, and which has been the means by which this Association has best served the people of Queensland.

The Association's first outing was to Cunningham's Gap National Park at the weekend of 18th July, but it was a committee affair, the object being to inspect an additional area and to attend a meeting arranged in Warwick by Mr. G. P. Barnes, M.L.A.

A deputation to Mr. Deacon, then Minister for Lands, on 11th August, was introduced by Mr. Barnes and asked for an extension to Cunningham's Gap National Park. This is a suitable time to place on record the fact that during the last 28 years the Association has received the greatest consideration from the Government of all political parties.

On November 18th, 51 members attended the first general meeting of the Association. Mr. J. A. Watson suggested that the next general meeting should be held in the open air, and offered the Association the use of his place on the hilltop at Belmont. His offer was accepted and the meeting took the form of a Saturday afternoon and evening barbecue. Professor Goddard suggested Government publication of "an informative National Park booklet", a project which was carried out.

At the second general meeting of 17th February, 1931, members gave lecturettes on their trips. Mt. Mistake, Upper Albert River, Cunningham's Gap and Mt. Barney were included, so members were beginning to move around!

The committee meeting of 14th April considered the plan to have the islands along the Queensland coast reserved as National Parks, and also a plea which was received from Mr. Ian Wood (Mackay), for the reservation of 90,000 acres on the Eungella Range.

On 21st April, 1931, took place the first annual meeting, at which an illustrated lantern lecture was given by the President on "all scenic portions of Queensland".

The first official annual outing by members was held during May to the Bunya Mountains, largely to counter a move to rescind part of the National Park Reserve, but also to inspect an adjoining area for suitability.

So within a year of its foundation, there was laid down the pattern of the Association's activities which has been fairly closely followed ever since.

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ABOVE: Ken Sandercoe, 1949. LEFT: Ken's Honorary Ranger and Honorary Protector badges from QPWS. *NPAQ Collection & Carolyn Sandercoe.*

TOP: Lamington National Park. *Maximiliane Wagner/ Dreamstime.* ABOVE: This report of the early days of NPAQ is an important reminder of NPAQ's close historical associations with foresters and governing boards over decades, and the need to continue these strong relationships to push for continued state forestry transitions. *NPAQ Collection & Steve Noakes.*

NATURE REPAIR MARKET

Our landscapes need mending, will investors and philanthropists dig deep to fund it?

Karin Cox

A NATURE REPAIR MARKET, BUOYED BY A GREEN TECH REVOLUTION, COULD BE THE BLUE-SKY THINKING AUSTRALIA NEEDS.

It's no secret that Australian ecosystems have been sorely degraded since 1788. Despite being one of just 17 countries known to be megadiverse, since colonisation, extensive habitat degradation, resource exploitation and invasive pests and weeds have put our nation's biodiversity in peril. Species loss and declining environmental health are the outcomes of this ecological carnage, but restoring Australia's battered ecosystems and boosting our biodiversity requires a serious cash injection.

In mid-2024, the Wentworth Group's *Blueprint to Repair Australia's Landscapes* estimated the spend to restore Australian landscapes to pre-settlement conditions was a minimum $7.3 billion per year for 30 years. Just six months later, researchers from our top universities tallied the cost and found even the Wentworth Group's sum lacking!

The Reside et al. (2024) paper 'The cost of recovering Australia's threatened species', published in *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, found that a more realistic figure for species recovery was an astronomical AU$583 billion per year over 30 years. Even the most environmentally sensitive of treasurers couldn't hope to pull that staggering sum from the public purse, so what's the solution?

A GREEN WALL STREET

According to the then-Environment Minister Tanya Plibersek, it's a 'Green Wall Street: a trusted global financial hub, where the world comes to invest in environmental protection and restoration.'

As a signatory to the 2022 Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Australia is obliged to halt species extinctions and to set aside 30% of our landscapes as protected areas or conserved areas (under the Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures framework) by 2030.

'No new extinctions' presents a challenging, ever-moving target, but subsequent depressing State of the Environment reports demand a hefty measure of ambition. The 2022 evaluative report *A Nature Positive Australia*, conducted by PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PwC), initially tipped that such a market could unlock $137 billion in investment funding. The estimated earnings were later dialled back to ~$70 billion, following scrutiny from the Australia Institute—an assessment that also resulted in changes to the Nature Repair Bill 2023 before it hit the Senate to remove mention of biodiversity offsets, preventing the trading of certificates for projects that only offset environmental impacts.

On 15 December 2023, with the passing of the →

A thriving green market needs an initial injection of taxpayer funds and ongoing support from investors. *Sunny Fan/Dreamstime*

Karin Cox *is NPAQ's Marketing & Communications Manager, former editor of* Wildlife Australia *magazine and the editor of* Protected *magazine.*

FAR LEFT: Fixing our biodiversity crisis means reinvigorating degraded inland landscapes affected by land clearing and salinity. *Josealbafotos/Pixabay* LEFT: Earlier pilots, such as the Enhancing Remnant Vegetation Pilot, provided public funding to encourage private landholders to engage in regenerative agriculture and biodiversity management. *Mariia Korusunka/Dreamstime.*

Nature Repair Act 2023, the legislative mechanisms for the world's first voluntary Nature Repair Market (NRM) were set in motion. This free scheme, established by the Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) and overseen by the Clean Energy Regulator, which also administers the Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU) scheme, is designed to engage the private and philanthropic sectors in restoring our environments.

In return for investing in projects designed to reinvigorate biodiversity, Australian or foreign investors receive tradable biodiversity certificates, increasing their social license and demonstrating their commitment to the UN's environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals and, in some cases, to green industry returns.

The market is now open and will focus on several carefully defined, evidence-based methods—the first of which is the restorative 'Replanting native forest and woodland ecosystems method', with other methods, such as 'enhancing native woodland' (increasing biodiversity within native vegetation) and 'protect and conserve' (long-term active biodiversity management on public and private lands), soon to follow. The chosen methods are weighed against a Biodiversity Assessment Instrument that uses evidence-based data to compare outcomes in a fair, consistent manner.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Eligible sellers, including farmers and landholders, First Nations people, eNGOs and natural resource management conservation groups, corporations or trust investors devise and register a project with the Clean Energy Regulator.

The Regulator ensures the project meets the requirements of an established Method and that the seller is a fit and proper person/organisation to complete such work. Once approved, the projects and certificates will be added to a public register, providing transparency and enabling citizen oversight to prevent greenwashing.

A suite of online tools, the Platform for Land and Nature Repair (PLANR in one of today's fashionable elided acronyms), is available to help sellers scope out, assess and refine their projects.

A volunteer plants native flora to revegetate wild habitat near Tewantin, Queensland. *Christopher Moswitzer/Dreamstime.*

Applications for biodiversity certificates must include a biodiversity assessment report and periodic management reports to the Regulator for the duration of the permanence period, which is not stipulated under the Act but can be applied to a particular project, or indeed all projects within a particular methodology, to achieve long-term, measurable biodiversity outcomes.

A typical period is at least 25 years, but options exist for 100-year contractual commitments, considered perpetual in some legal contexts, although not currently tied to land tenure.

Two pilot programs helped inform the establishment of the market: the Enhancing Remnant Vegetation Pilot and the Carbon + Biodiversity Project. The DCCEEW also worked with the CSIRO to develop an Ecological Knowledge System (EKS) that sits at the foundation of the market, making it easier for buyers and sellers to understand ecological outcomes; however, the market isn't presently linked to a formal assessment of ecosystem services generated.

MEASURING A MARKET

As PriceWaterhouseCoopers found, measuring the anticipated effects of a latent, world-first "green market" such as this is difficult—not only because the NRM is a fledgling marketplace and we lack the ability to predict the future, but also because several metrics could indicate its success or failure. Seller interest, buyer interest and returns on investment (including concrete fiscal returns or more abstract environmental returns, often calculable only once a project reaches its set milestones) must be counted, as well as whether investments across individual methodologies have met their biodiversity goals and how well they've performed compared to traditional public funding initiatives (such as grants) or pre-existing conservancy or stewardship schemes.

HOW MUCH HAS THE GOVERNMENT INVESTED?

Initially, the NRM sat within a suite of Nature Positive Plan initiatives in the Albanese government's 2023–24 budget. A further $250 million over five years was plugged into the Saving Australia's Bushland Program in March 2024 to protect 30 million hectares of Australian bushland—an area bigger than New Zealand—for 30 x 30 and to 'Kickstart the Nature Repair Market by investing in conservation projects by private landowners while improving links between the nature repair and carbon markets'.

The Federal 2024–2025 budget earmarked a further $40.9 million over two years to continue implementing and administering the scheme.

Below: Revegetation of a former mine site. The Nature Repair Market hopes to make restoration project work easier than navigating grant applications and fundraising. *Justin McKinney/Dreamstime.*

TOP, LEFT TO RIGHT: Cleaning up marine ecosystems to reduce toxic microplastics is a huge and costly job. *Nicolo Pontigia/Dreamstime.* 'Replanting native forest and woodland ecosystems' is the first method opened to buyers and sellers on the new Nature Repair Market. *LisainGlasses/CanvaNFP.* BELOW, TOP AND BOTTOM: Feral cat and feral pig. Some of the major costs included in restoration estimates are for feral pest and invasive weed removal. *CanvaNFP*

That may seem like a lot, but if it incentivises restoration and ecosystem repair and is able to effectively create tradable assets and a profitable green economic sector, might the investment be worth it?

GREEN STEWARDSHIP

One of the expected positives of the Nature Repair Market is increased interest in stewardship and natural resource management from the agricultural sector and eNGO stakeholders backed by private funding. It is hoped that the NRM will make restoration project work easier, reducing the need to rely on a patchwork of grant applications and fundraising. There's no shortage of organisations keen to take on the hard yakka of restoring our biodiversity, but what about the other component of this market: the buyers?

GOODWILL PUNTING

Philanthropy—whether membership, donations or bequests—largely props up the natural resource management and conservation sectors in Australia and elsewhere. JBWere's recent AFR Philanthropy 50 List 2025 shows a 10% increase in philanthropic giving (with $1.37 billion dollars donated) despite an overall decrease in the number of givers. In 2024, an anonymous donor stumped up $21 million for The Nature Conservancy's purchase of Vergemont Station, Queensland's second Special Wildlife Reserve. That gift is thought to be the nation's largest single philanthropic windfall for protected area conservation.

While a Nature Repair Market may more easily match conservation organisations and sellers with generous donors and buyers, it seems something of a gamble. After all, the absence of such a market hasn't been the major impediment to charitable investment in biodiversity. Organisations such as JBWeres, Queensland Gives and others already facilitate philanthropic giving.

Some argue that the NRM will be little more than a band-aid solution and that previous attempts to monetise nature have failed without mandatory regulatory measures (as exist for the UK's Biodiversity Net Gain program) or direct government investment in ecosystem services (as for Costa Rica's compensatory Payments for Ecosystem Services program). Others believe that stronger crackdowns on illegal land clearing, better environmental laws, additional investment in invasive species management, and increased protection for threatened ecosystems will meet COP 15 targets more reliably than taking a bet on corporate goodwill or the philanthropy of buyers. Moreover, others insist that nature is a public good that benefits all humans and should not be managed as a commodity, since markets typically lead to resource exploitation, not preservation.

Learn more about the Nature Repair Market and your eligibility as a seller at cer.gov.au/schemes/nature-repair-market-scheme

PRICING PRESSURES

As for all markets, price is key. Valid concerns can be raised that even if the NRM takes off, the market will tend to favour the cheapest fix, rather than more complex but extensive repairs that will produce longer-term gains, even despite the vetted methodologies in place. Given that authorities are extremely unlikely to find the funds for high-end repairs either, some would argue that's a case of naysayers quibbling over the details.

BUILD IT & THEY'LL COME

As for any free market, success depends largely on perception and dividends. Over recent decades, UN initiatives and treaties have encouraged corporate environmental responsibility. An increasingly eco-aware public has also put pressure on big business to clean up its act. Whether upward environmental pressure alone will incentivise investors remains to be seen,

ABOVE: The NRM and ACCU are designed to work in tandem. Sellers/landholders can deliver both carbon credits and biodiversity outcomes from one project, but the net biodiversity gains must be in addition to the carbon credits, an additionality aspect to prevent double-dipping. *Helena Lopes/Pexels.* LEFT: Managing weeds such as parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) is a costly but necessary exercise.

especially when sellers may not always be able to promise lucrative resource extraction, commercial viability or even, in some cases, liquidable end products.

Increasingly intangible investment schemes or currencies, such as non-fungible tokens, Bitcoin or central bank digital currencies, which untether financial systems from physical collateral, have also resulted in great volatility compared to traditional markets.

Inarguably, cleaner air, healthier waters, biodiversity preservation and more productive natural landscapes are premium outcomes that enhance wellbeing and feed into Australia's economic and resource prosperity. Investors who recognise the inextricable link between quality of life and quality of the environment may be keen to buy in early.

Those seeking a green crop that promises short-term economic gain might look elsewhere, but haven't they always?

Whether the Nature Repair Market flourishes into a world-leading eco-marketplace that funds a shortfall in restoration spending, one thing remains true for any field of dreams: every seed has to sprout somewhere.

LEFT: A green tree snake in the Daintree rainforest. Establishing a universal metric to measure net biodiversity gain is challenging because ecosystems and individual impacts are context-dependent. For example, actions that benefit a predatory species may simultaneously disadvantage a prey species. *Justin McKinney/Dreamstime.*

RIDING IN PROTECTED AREAS

NPAC's Position Statement on Mountain Biking

NPAC & Dr Simone Maynard

IN EARLY 2025, NPAQ HELPED DRAFT THE NATIONAL PARK AUSTRALIA COUNCIL (NPAC) POSITION STATEMENT ON MOUNTAIN BIKING IN AUSTRALIA'S PROTECTED AREAS, which aims to provide an evidence base for considering mountain bike trail location, development and activities in National Parks and other protected areas.

Developed in response to increasing demands for access to protected areas for mountain biking, the Position Statement's purpose is to inform decision-making on trail development and activities in a way that preserves the conservation integrity of the National Reserve System (NRS).

The Position Statement serves as a tool for governments at all levels, as well as for the mountain biking industry (trail planners, designers and developers) and private landowners. It is forward-looking and intended to be applied during:

- strategic planning
- park management planning
- land acquisition
- capital and budget planning
- sustainable service delivery
- compliance and enforcement
- collaboration and partnership opportunities.

Numerous mountain biking guidelines exist, informing recreation and protected area policies, plans, and strategies

Guidelines developed by the mountain biking industry also provide comprehensive profiles of the sport, including information on participation, trail design and planning considerations.

However, industry guidelines often pay little attention to the conservation objectives of protected area tenure, especially for sites within the NRS. Additionally, they sometimes give riders limited information on how their actions affect the conservation values of protected areas.

In contrast, the NPAC Position Statement compares the compatibility of various mountain biking features with the objectives of protected area categories in the NRS.

3 KEY COMPONENTS

The Position Statement on Mountain Biking in Protected Areas has three core components:

1. **Mountain Bike Zoning Compatibility Matrix.**
2. **Principles for Mountain Biking in Protected Areas.**
3. **Code of Conduct for Mountain Biking in Protected Areas.**

TOP: Mountain biking at Lake Mountain, Victoria. *Russell Bowey.* ABOVE: Glenrock State Conservation Area, New South Wales. *John Spencer/DPE.* BELOW: Nature cycling should be preferred over extreme downhill mountain biking. *Yuri Arcurs/Dreamstime.*

9 PRINCIPLES FOR MOUNTAIN BIKING

The Principles for Mountain Biking in Protected Areas provide supporting, evidence-based principles to apply when mountain bike trails are being proposed, promoted, designed, constructed or ridden.

They include:

1. Trail approval and determination
2. Evidence-based collaborative planning
3. Environmental impact considerations
4. Trail location
5. Trail design
6. Zero tolerance for unauthorised trails
7. Social impact considerations
8. Education and awareness of social and conservation values
9. Restoration and rehabilitation.

MOUNTAIN BIKING CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct for Mountain Biking in Protected Areas expands on those developed by the International Mountain Bicycling Association to include best conservation practice.

The Code of Conduct developed by NPAC should be promoted by federal and state agencies and cycling organisations to ensure riders understand their responsibilities when riding in protected areas.

National Parks and other protect areas exist to protect nature but also welcome visitors. It is important that while we enjoy the great outdoors we all respect these places and the creatures that live there.

PLANNING & PREPARING YOUR RIDE

- **Get to know the protected area** you are riding in. Check the agency website prior to riding to learn about the natural and cultural values of the area and the rules for the specific park or protected area. Read the educational signs onsite.
- **Check the weather** and dress for the conditions. Weather can be unpredictable, so carry enough water for a hot day and take a coat for a rainy or cold one.
- **Be prepared and self-sufficient.** Carry what you need for the ride you are undertaking and take it out with you to be disposed of properly.
- **Know how to make minor repairs,** including how to fix a flat tyre.
- **Download a map**, download a GPS trail app on your phone for navigation, or carry a map in unfamiliar locations.
- **Share your riding plan**, especially if you're heading out solo. Organise to ride with a partner whenever you can, and/or have an emergency contract.

WHEN RIDING IN PROTECTED AREAS

- **Live and let live**. Never frighten wildlife. Slow down to let animals pass, and don't try to touch them.
- **Respect habitat**. Don't break branches, pick flowers, move logs or trample vegetation—because animals depend on them for food and habitat.
- **Don't ride muddy trails** in order to avoid rutting and deep erosion that creates small streams and advances runoff.
- **Ride through standing water** to avoid disturbing aquatic ecosystems, habitats and species.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AUSTRALIA COUNCIL (NPAC) was formed in 1975 as a national body to coordinate and represent state and territory non-government organisations concerned with protecting the natural environment and furthering National Parks. Member groups represent over 50,000 members and supporters. NPAC's mission is to protect, promote and extend National Park systems within Australia.

OPPOSITE, TOP: Mountain bike riding encompasses a range of events and activities. *Alex Proimos/Flickr.* TOP LEFT: Unauthorised trails damage habitat and must be discouraged. BOTTOM LEFT: Protected areas should remain free of debris or pollution from discarded parts. The NPAC Position Statement encourages leaving no trace. *Karin Cox*

» **Ride or walk technical features**, rather than go around them, which creates wider or new trails that trample vegetation and prohibit regrowth.

» **Don't create unauthorised new tracks** or add unauthorised new trail features. By staying on track, you do not reduce vegetation or damage important habitats. Thinned vegetation reduces aesthetics. Erosion can permanently damage the landscape and habitats. Unauthorised trails and trail features can lead to park closures and undermine the reputation of mountain bikers and the mountain biking industry. Poorly built features could also seriously injure other mountain bikers. Respect your local trail builder by staying on the trail they built for you.

» **Give way to other users**. Speed, inattentiveness and rudeness are the primary sources of trail conflict among user groups. Use extra caution around horses, as they are unpredictable.

» **Ring a bell or verbally announce yourself.** If you need to pass, slow down and wait until the other trail user is out of the path. Do not use trails that are not designed or designated for bikes.

» **Hear what is going on around you**. Be extra aware when using trails with poor sight lines and/or steep or blind corners.

» **Carry out rubbish.** Imagine the cumulative effect of all our rubbish scattered in our natural areas.

AFTER YOUR RIDE

» **Wash your bike offsite** or in designated areas to avoid the dispersal of weed seeds and disease to sensitive environments.

» **Be a steward for protected areas.** Help spread the word about good stewardship when mountain biking in protected areas. Educate other mountain bikers on best practice riding by applying the Code of Conduct.

» **Get involved in your local club/trail care alliance.** Help maintain and construct authorised trails

For more information, see the complete ***Position Statement on Mountain Biking in Australia's Protected Areas.***

WERANGA SCARPS MAKES HISTORY

Australia's first OECM Conserved Area

Karin Cox

Conserved Areas are an entirely new designation that provide a measure of ongoing protection for privately owned land under the National Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) Framework in order to secure lasting net biodiversity gains.

Eastern grey kangaroos. Image: Wayne Lawler.

ON 28 JULY 2025, WORLD CONSERVATION FOR NATURE DAY, WERANGA SCARPS NATURE RESERVE BECAME AUSTRALIA'S FIRST OFFICIAL "CONSERVED AREA"—AN IMPORTANT STEPPING STONE FOR MEETING AUSTRALIA'S BIODIVERSITY GOALS.

Rain streams off the ironbark, kurrajong and bimblebox and sluices the escarpment, washing Kumbarilla sandstone into muddy cascades and turning cypress, bulloak and casuarina leaves into tiny orbital mirrors. Trapped in gossamer, the droplets shine like the eyes of the golden-tailed gecko, immortalised by a lens here one night several years earlier.

The rare downpour slakes the red soil and replenishes the groundwater in a place that lacks a permanent water source. Unusually, it continues for days, pooling in temporary wetlands around spindly calytrix stems, dripping from the furry ears of macropods, and flattening the understorey of open woodlands. It swells the small, artificial dam and excites a chorus of salmon-striped and eastern snapping frogs.

The man enjoying this glorious natural spectacle doesn't know how ephemeral his place in all this is. He doesn't know that just a few years from now, only his name will live on—in the biennial photographic competition that honours his dedication. He doesn't know that the landscape that makes his heart sing will one day be inscribed in Australia's conservation history books, too.

The man was Wayne Lawler—a skilled conservation photographer who spent years crisscrossing the continent, documenting Australia's wilderness for the Australian Wildlife Conservancy and compiling his own natural history library, EcoPix. The place, south-west of the tiny Queensland town of Dalby, is Weranga Scarps Nature Reserve. Sadly, Wayne was no longer alive to see it declared Australia's first official Conserved Area.

Weranga Scarps was bequeathed to the Wildlife Land Fund Limited (WLFL) upon Lawler's passing in 2021. Later that year, 121 donors raised $50,000 to purchase an additional 12-ha lot adjacent to Weranga Scarps, bumping this Nature Reserve up to 48 ha.

"Weranga Scarps is basically a barely touched wildlife wonderland that very much deserves its status as Australia's first-ever Conserved Area," explains Project Manager Matt Cecil, who oversees site surveys (a key requirement for Conserved Areas).

Conserved Areas are a way to protect places that preserve biodiversity but don't meet the criteria for formal protected areas under the

Conserved Areas may complement and connect with formal protected areas, linking up with National Parks, State Forests, Conservation Parks and Reserves to improve landscape connectivity for at-risk species.

Endemic to Queensland's Brigalow Belt, the nocturnal golden-tailed gecko deters predators by squirting them with a pungent fluid from glands on its tail. *Image: Wayne Lawler.*

existing National Reserves System. That may be because they're too small, are privately owned; have a dual purpose, such as a biodiversity offset area or sustainable/regenerative farming operation; or are managed by an Indigenous community, non-government organisation or corporation. It's perfect for places like Weranga Scarps, where high-conservation-value land is managed by a trusted organisation for in situ biodiversity preservation.

Target 3 of the Kuming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), to which Australia is a signatory, aims to ensure that 30% of the Earth's land and 30% of its oceans are designated as protected or conserved areas by 2030. This agreement requires Australia to set aside a further 60 million hectares to meet the target. Environment Ministers from all Australian States and Territories agreed to work together to achieve this lofty goal—cue a raft of measures to incorporate landscapes that fall outside the traditional protected area model.

The Wildlife Land Fund Ltd was established in 2001 by its sister organisation, the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland, to increase wildlife habitat through privately protected means. Landscapes managed by the Fund, usually of less than 2000 ha in size, complement the work of conservation organisations by forming vegetated networks that provide sanctuary for threatened species.

'Wildlife Land Fund is excited to work with the Queensland Government and other landholders across the state to identify and recognise additional conserved areas under the OECM framework,' said Wildlife Land Fund President, Adrian Caneris. Queensland's Crisafulli government has set aside $414,000 in a pilot program over the next two years to implement the national OECM framework statewide.

While not afforded the high levels of protection bestowed on National Parks, OECMs must commit to and demonstrate biodiversity benefits for a defined period, typically for at least 99 years or in perpetuity.

The Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation will now send the site details to the Commonwealth Government to record Weranga Scarps Conserved Area on the national conserved areas database. To find out more about Wildlife Land Fund Ltd, visit **wildfund.org**

WHY WERANGA SCARPS?

The National OECMs Framework includes a Site Assessment Tool to determine eligibility. Weranga Scarps, located within a State Biodiversity Corridor, was assessed in February 2025. It conserves both remnant and high-value regrowth vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and protects species of known conservation significance under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992*, including the endangered koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), the vulnerable yakka skink (*Egernia rugosa*), the vulnerable glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*), as well as the near-threatened golden-tailed gecko (*Strophurus taenicauda*). More recently, the site has been a focus for endangered spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) research undertaken by Wildlife Queensland's Quoll Seekers Network and the Quoll Society, after confirmed sightings of this endangered carnivorous marsupial at nearby Kumbarilla.

ABOVE, LEFT TO RIGHT: At least 120 bird species inhabit Weranga Scarps NR, including the tawny frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*). The understorey hides native finger orchids (*Caladenia* sp. pictured.) native bluebells, goodenia, rosella and mulla mulla species. *Images: Wayne Lawler*

WILDLIFE FEATURE

Regent honeyeater

The Editor

TOP: Captive-bred colonies have been established in southern states. *© Ramit Singal iNaturalist.* ABOVE: These honeyeaters camouflage well in flora. *© Duncan Henderson/iNaturalist*

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Anthochaera phrygia*
DISCOVERY: Once known by the far less regal common name of warty-faced honeyeater, this species was first classified by George Shaw in 1794.
STATUS: Critically Endangered (Qld & nationally). Estimated to have declined by 80% over 24 years.
SIZE: Average ~22 cm. but females and juveniles are typically smaller and plainer in colour.
HABITAT: Endemic and nomadic, this honeyeater prefers box-ironbark and eucalypt woodlands and forests, especially in wet, lowland areas. Once ranging as far north as Rockhampton, it is now very rare in Qld, but infrequent sightings are recorded in the State's SE – as far north as K'gari.
DIET: The regent honeyeater dines on the nectar of blossoming eucalypts, native shrubs and mistletoe, but may also enter orchards. It supplements its sugary diet with insects and invertebrates.

This strikingly elegant, speckled honeyeater is readily distinguished from most other species by sight, but not so easily by sound, as it is an accomplished mimic that can copy the songs of larger wattlebirds and friarbirds.

Regent honeyeaters form loosely associated pairs that breed from August to January, fashioning bark into a cup-shaped nest padded inside with soft material and often in the fork of a river she-oak. Females have less black on the throat, less bare yellow skin around the eye and are paler than adult males (as are juvenile males).

Only 350–400 individuals remain in the wild, largely due to land clearing for residential development and agriculture. Fragmentation limits native plant food sources and creates competition with aggressive honeyeaters, such as noisy minors and friarbirds. Sugar gliders, magpies and currawongs are also known to prey on the eggs or nestlings of the regent honeyeater.

ABOVE: Few realise that possums and sugar gliders are omnivores and may include birds' eggs and nestlings in their diet. *Wei86_Travel/Pexels.* LEFT: Regent honeyeaters have a distinct speckled breast and "warty" skin around the eye. *Andrea Ruhz/Dreamstime.*

RANGER SPOTLIGHT

Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service

TOP & RIGHT: Ranger Rob at work. BELOW: With teams on the ground in north Queensland's National Parks. *All © Queensland Government*

GROWING UP ON K'GARI, WITH A DAD WHO WAS A RANGER AND PART OF THE RURAL FIRIES, RANGER ROB'S CHILDHOOD WAS UNIQUE.

'Dad was a big mentor, not only to me, but also for a lot of Rangers. He was a great advocate and supported a lot of parkies in his time. It was a tough gig, being a local living in the community and working in that emotive space with dingoes as well,' Ranger Rob said. 'I found the land management work of Dad's interesting and started volunteering to gain work experience. At 16, I became a rural fire brigade volunteer, too. I did a lot of burning with parkies as a volunteer rural firie and Volunteer Ranger."

Over his 24-year career, Ranger Rob has had many highlights as well as many challenges. Working across a wide range of roles—from campground Ranger to natural resource management, from asset management to his current role as State Firearms Coordinator for pest services, and everything in between—his skills and experiences are many.

'Early in my career I developed a passion for pest management and moved to Tropical North Queensland to work as a Ranger, managing and controlling a number of pest species in protected areas,' Ranger Rob said.

'To me, wearing the Herbie badge means protecting the State's critical treasures from manageable impacts like pests, so these ecosystems will be there for us and for future generations.'

From working on pig exclusion fences in Lama Lama NP (CYPAL) to treating rubber vine on Finucane Island NP, managing weeds in dense Wet Tropics rainforest, or carrying out gamba grass surveys and treatment with Olkola Aboriginal Corporation Rangers in Alwal NP (CYPAL), Ranger Rob's incredible work is hard to encapsulate in such a short space.

His experience and passion for pest management led to his position as State Firearms Coordinator for pest services. He helps Rangers and staff meet legislative obligations, reviews processes and literature, and provides solutions to the challenges of pest management involving firearm use.

'Seeing impacted or degraded country return to a healthy state through effective land management delivered by passionate parkies is what I love best about the work we all do,' says Ranger Rob.

MAJOR EVENTS

NPAQ AGM

DATE: SAT 25 OCT
VENUE: Brisbane Square Library, 266 George St

TIME: 10:00–11:30 am

ORGANISER: Donna McCosker

GET INVOLVED

We'd love your involvement in our Park of the Month program. Are you an expert or maybe just a committed enthusiast? Perhaps you're part of an eNGO or conservation organisation looking to engage the public, or maybe you're a wellbeing and outdoor adventure specialist?

Come and lead a small group at our upcoming Park of the Month events later this year and into 2026. Please express your interest by completing the form at https://wkf.ms/4n6zCDq

WHAT'S ON?

NPAQ EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

Our Activities Committee organises low-cost outdoors activities for members and non-members. To get involved, contact the relevant activity leader or register at npaq.org.au

OCTOBER PARK OF THE MONTH

DATE: 18 October 2025
MEET: 8:30 am, Bellbird Grove, D'Aguilar NP
COST: Free
BOOK at bit.ly/QldPOTM

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT GROUP

DATE: 22 November 2025
MEET: 9 am, Jollys Lookout Lower Carpark, D'Aguilar NP
COST: Free
LEADER: Angus McElnea (0429 854 446)

BIRDWATCHING – NATHAN ROAD WETLANDS

DATE: 26 Oct 2025
MEET: 7:30 am, 1 Wirraway Dr, Rothwell
COST: $5 (bring enclosed shoes, hat, sunscreen, first aid kit, binoculars, camera, chair, insect repellent and morning tea.)
LEADER: Catherine Duffy (0436 393 999)

BIRDWATCHING – SANDY CAMP WETLANDS

DATE: 23 Nov 2025
MEET: 7:30 am, Sandy Camp Rd, Wynnum West
COST: $5 (bring enclosed shoes, hat, sunscreen, first aid kit, binoculars, camera, chair, repellent, morning tea & lunch).
LEADER: Mary Anne Ryan (0416 943 280)

JOIN OUR BIOBLITZES

CALLING ALL CITIZEN SCIENTISTS, NATURE- LOVERS AND KEEN NATURE PHOTOGRAPHERS! HELP US COLLECT VALUABLE DATA.

Anyone can participate in NPAQ's monthly BioBlitzes, which form part of our Park of the Month program.

Each month, we run a month-long BioBlitz in our chosen Parks Connect Park of the Month.

- Simply visit our Park of the Month at any time over the course of the month and photograph the fauna, flora and fungi you see. You don't even need a camera—a smart phone will do the job.
- Upload your images to iNaturalist (free to join) and add them to our Parks Connect BioBlitz project.
- Add your photos to the project with a CC license (CCO, CCBY or CCNC) for your chance to win an online gift card and have your image shared in *Protected* magazine.

LEFT: Lyrebird. *TracieLouise/CanvaNFP*

BECOME A MEMBER AND SUBSCRIBE

LEFT: Male satin bowerbird. *Vecteezy.*
BELOW: NPAQ's Junior Rangers at David Fleay Wildlife Park. *NPAQ/Parks Connect.*

NPAQ members receive a suite of benefits, including copies of *Protected* magazine.

YES, I WANT TO BECOME A MEMBER...

Register at npaq.org.au/support-us or return the form below.

TITLE: _____ FIRST NAME: _____

SURNAME: _____

DOB (DD/MM/YEAR): _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____ SUBURB: _____

STATE: _____ POSTCODE: _____

PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

MEMBERSHIP TYPE

☐ INDIVIDUAL ($50) ☐ HOUSEHOLD ($80)

Membership expires on 31 August each year.

PAYMENT TYPE

☐ MASTERCARD ☐ VISA ☐ CHEQUE ☐ CASH

NAME ON CARD

_____

CARD NUMBER

☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

EXP ☐☐/☐☐ CVV/CVC ☐☐☐

Please post to: Operations Manager, NPAQ, 9/36 Finchley St, Milton QLD 4064.

SPONSORS NEEDED

Do you run or work for a business or organisation that could partner with NPAQ to help our protected areas thrive. We'd welcome your support. **Email admin@npaq.org.au**

DONATE & SAVE

Complimentary individual membership with $200 donation. Complimentary household membership with donation of $300 or more. **Donate online at npaq.org.au/donate**

protected

Support Forests for Everyone