

25
YEARS OF

F A M E

SAVING OUR ENDANGERED FLORA & FAUNA



On The Brink

Issue

01

2018

What's Inside

Protecting the
Kangaroo Island
Dunnart

p4

Introducing the new
Threatened Species
Commissioner

p4

Yookamurra
Sanctuary's role
in conservation

p11



From the CEO

A quarter of a century: a notable achievement for any organisation and particularly for a charitable foundation. It is an appropriate time to reminisce, to remind ourselves why the organisation was founded in the first place, to celebrate all that's been achieved and to ask what we can learn from the past 25 years.

We all know that Australia is home to an exceptionally large number of unique species, found only here. But, since European settlement, Australia also registers the worst mammal extinction rate in the world. In my view, we don't talk about the problem like we should do.

A leading conservationist for native Australian animals suggests that the reason for this silence may be that people more easily relate to issues that affect people – i.e. healthcare, homelessness and sport will always attract the big philanthropic dollars whilst the environment where small amounts of money can have major impacts, will struggle to generate the same level of interest.

There is light. The recent appointment and persuasive advocacy of our Threatened Species Commissioner, Dr Sally Box, is helping greatly to advance the awareness of endangered flora and fauna in the wider community. Her work, along with the continued drive and dedication of scientists, ecologists, conservationists and the myriad of volunteers who work tirelessly to correct the wrongs, offers real hope for change.

We were absolutely delighted that Dr Box agreed to be interviewed briefly for our first 25th edition of On the Brink. You can read her interview on page 5.

Also in this issue, we reflect on some of our past projects, assess where are they now and consider what they taught the Foundation. As always, the edition updates you on all our current projects.

The Foundation's role is twofold: we support on-ground conservation projects, delivering real outcomes to Australian wildlife conservation and we tell the story about this work so that you, our supporters, understand the impact your philanthropic support is having. It's powerful and it works. The reintroduction of the Western Quoll and Brush-tailed Possum is an excellent example of this, and after reading the latest update in this edition, I am sure you will agree.

Before I leave you to enjoy this edition I want to ask you a favour. In a much earlier edition of the newsletter, I wrote about my then 8 year old son (now 10) and his belief that we, as a community, could ensure that future generations, your children and grandchildren, would not have to behold Australian fauna only in natural history museums, never to witness, natural species in their natural habitat ever again.

From today, I ask you to begin a conversation with friends, family, colleagues and associates. Build their awareness of the plight of our endangered flora and fauna and bring to the fore the committed work of not only FAME, but also of all the wonderful conservation organisations in Australia who share the same vision.

That is, **extinction is not an option. It is up to us!**

Happy 25th Anniversary FAME.

Tracy McNamara
Chief Executive Officer
FAME

The FAME Survey is enclosed, please be sure to have your say.

In alignment with our Strategic Plan, we have enclosed within this edition of On The Brink a community survey to find out more about you, our donors. This information will help form the basis of the future of the Foundation as we look to build capacity to ensure a greater impact on wildlife conservation. Please consider taking the time to complete the survey to help us by playing a vital role in our future.

About FAME

FAME is an independent, non-profit organisation based in South Australia but operating across the country. Donations to FAME are tax deductible under relevant Australian legislation.

Printed on paper sourced from sustainable forests and wrapped in biodegradable plastic.

25 Years of Highlights

FAME projects since 1993

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

During 2018, On the Brink will highlight our involvement. We celebrate the many projects that we are privileged to have been a part of, and look forward to more successes to come.



Native Orchids

FAME funded a three year research project into the effects of habitat fragmentation on native orchids in the Adelaide Hills.

2004 – 2007



Southern Ark

Endangered species recovery in Far East Gippsland (Spotted-tailed Quolls, Diamond Pythons, Southern Brown Bandicoot.

Partners: Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria

2004 – 2010



Hanson Bay Wildlife Sanctuary

Funding conservation equipment (traps, cameras, fencing etc.) for the Hanson Bay Sanctuary on Kangaroo Island.

2006



Dingo Research

Researching the relationship between dingoes and endangered species.

2006 – 2011



Fleurieu Peninsula Swamp Protection

Habitat protection and restoration at 3 properties to secure a future for the Mt Lofty Emu-wren.

Partners: Conservation Council SA

2006



Numbat

Translocation of 20 Numbats to the Arid Recovery Reserve.

2006



Southern Emu-wren

Species recovery and habitat protection of the Southern Emu-wren in the Mt Lofty Ranges.

Partners: Conservation Council SA

2006 – 2011



Eastern Quoll

Establishing a captive breeding program for the Eastern Quoll.

2007 – 2008



Northern Hairy-nosed Wombat

Northern Hairy-nosed wombat census and DNA Survey in Epping National Park in central QLD.

2007 – 2008



Red Tailed Phascogale

Reintroduction of the Red-tailed Phascogale to Waddarin Sanctuary.

Partners: Wildlife Research and Management

2008 – 2010

The FAME Newsletter is published by the Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species Ltd.

ABN 79 154 823 579

Level 1, 47 Tynte Street
North Adelaide 5006, SA
08 8374 1744

fame@fame.org.au
www.fame.org.au

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the content within this newsletter. We apologise for any omissions or errors that may have occurred.



Welbourn O'Brien

Welbourn O'Brien is proudly associated with FAME as we work together toward sustainable biological diversity.

Follow us on social media



Protecting the Kangaroo Island Dunnart with community action

Threatened species conservation on private KI LfW properties.

Thanks to FAME and their valuable seed funding, a non-government biodiversity conservation program, 'Kangaroo Island Land for Wildlife' and its dedicated team will survey private properties across the island to find the elusive Kangaroo Island dunnart.

The Kangaroo Island (KI) Dunnart (*Sminthopsis aitkeni*) is a flagship species on the island and is one of the 20 mammal species identified for priority action in the Australian Government's Threatened Species Strategy.

The KI Dunnart is only known from a total of 35 records, all of which have been found within Flinders Chase National Park and the Ravine des Casoars Wilderness Protection Area. The KI Dunnart's current distribution and population on KI is unknown and difficult to estimate. The KI Dunnart is listed as 'Endangered' under both the EPBC Act 1999 and South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.

Pat Hodgens from the KI Land for Wildlife program said that it is highly likely that

the KI Dunnart exists on privately owned land, however very little survey effort has occurred on this land tenure.

"The KI Land for Wildlife program provides us with an opportunity to work with landholders to survey their private properties for the endangered dunnart and other threatened species.

Mr Hodgens said that the 2018 surveys will help gain a better understanding of the species' distribution and population, help with planning future conservation activities, and protecting the dunnart and its habitat for the long term.

"KI Dunnart surveys will initially include the use of wildlife cameras set in habitat appropriate locations, followed by pitfall and Elliot traps once the species is detected."

Threats to the KI Dunnart's survival include predation by feral cats, inappropriate fire regimes, impacts of *Phytophthora cinnamoni*, and habitat loss and fragmentation.

This project will also assist with feral cat control activities, including cage trapping, detector dog use and spot light shooting to reduce feral cat numbers within key dunnart habitat.

This project is gratefully supported by the Wettenhall Environment Trust and collaborates with the Threatened Species Recovery Hub, Natural Resources Kangaroo Island and the passionate private landholders of KI.

Heidi Groffen
Grant recipient
KI Land for Wildlife

An interview with the Threatened Species Commissioner, Dr Sally Box

How serious is the problem of threatened extinction of species in Australia?

Since European settlement around 200 years ago, more than 130 Australian species have become extinct, lost to us forever. And that's just the ones we know about. Today, we have more than 1800 plants and animals nationally listed as threatened with extinction due to loss of habitat, pressures from invasive species like feral cats, inappropriate fire regimes and a changing climate. These threats all interact to put pressure on our native species. And this is why, in 2014, the Australian Government created the position of Threatened Species Commissioner to help focus efforts and mobilise investment for threatened species recovery. Since then, we've had some great successes, but there is still more to be done and I am focussed on using the best available science, driving on-ground action, and working in partnerships so our remarkable threatened plants and animals have the best chance of recovery.

What will be your priorities as the newly appointed Threatened Species Commissioner?

I see my job as being a champion for threatened species.

My first priority is to continue to drive the implementation of the Australian Government's Threatened Species Strategy, which includes ambitious targets to tackle feral cats, improve recovery practices and improve the population trajectories of 20 mammals, 20 birds and 30 plant species by 2020.

Secondly, I want to foster partnerships between governments, community organisations, Indigenous Australians, researchers, business and philanthropy, in order to coordinate - and target - our efforts for greatest impact. Our Threatened Species Prospectus is an invitation to the private sector to join us in the fight against extinction. It's fantastic that FAME is partnering with us on projects in the Prospectus, and showing how private and philanthropic organisations can collaborate with government to achieve great outcomes.

And last (but not least), I want to continue to build public awareness about Australia's threatened species and to showcase the great recovery work underway by communities around the country.

FAME's community are clearly aware of the issues, but how aware do you think the wider general public is?

Australians love their wildlife, and there is an increasing awareness that some of our most vulnerable species need our help. But there is more to do in raising awareness of our threatened flora and fauna and I see this as a key part of my job - helping Australians to understand why they should care about threatened species.

Through the Threatened Species Commissioner's social media pages we are seeing a growing number of everyday Australians engaging in conversations about threatened species. We now have more than 25,000 followers and we will continue to promote, advocate for and explain the importance of threatened plants and animals. We can all pull together to guarantee their future.

Apart from supporting environmental organisations such as ours and others, what practical steps can Australians take to minimise the threat of extinction?

One really important step is being a responsible pet owner. With domestic dogs, keeping them on a lead in areas where threatened species are present, particularly migratory birds and shorebirds on beaches, means these species can conserve their energy for breeding and migration. For domestic cats, desexing and containment of your pet cat on your property helps to protect native birds and small mammals, as well as keeping your pet cat safe. There is a great new website explaining all of the benefits of cat containment at <http://www.safecat.org.au/>.

Another really simple but important thing people can do is plant local endemic plants in their gardens. Urban gardens can be really important refuges for threatened species, and by planting the right shrubs and trees in your garden, you could be providing food and shelter for threatened species like Western ringtail possums, superb parrots or black cockatoos. Ask your local nursery about which species are endemic to your region, and avoid planting exotic species that could escape your garden and impact on local reserves.

Have you come to the position with any expectations?

I have come into this position with my eyes wide open about the collective challenge we face to recover our threatened species - and the concerted effort that will be required to achieve the ambitious targets in our Threatened Species Strategy. But ambition is a good thing - it helps focus the mind, drive action and stimulate investment!

It's early days but is there anything, to date, that has surprised you about the issues you confront?

Without a doubt, one of the most surprising and wonderful parts of the role has been witnessing the passion and commitment to our incredible plants and animals displayed by people all across Australia. Over the past few weeks, I have had the privilege of meeting scientists, community groups, volunteers, on-ground practitioners, zoos, and non-government organisations, including FAME, who are all bound together by

the common goal of protecting and recovering our threatened species. I knew that many Australians were serious about conservation, but I am discovering exactly how deep this commitment runs and some of the ingenious ways they are going about tackling the threat of extinction.

Your agenda no doubt is wide ranging - but given limited resources, do you expect to have to deal with a lot of disappointment?

Working in this space, it is easy to become overwhelmed by stories of loss and feel a little helpless, but it is important to stop and reflect on just how far we have come. Across Australia there are so many incredible things happening that fill me with optimism and excitement. I am working hard to champion threatened species, our Threatened Species Strategy is in place and driving action, technology to support conservation is advancing, public awareness is growing, and there are incredible organisations, like FAME, helping to grow the resources available to save our threatened species.

Do you have a message for Australians?

Conservation is everybody's business. Get involved!



Kangaroo Island Dunnart within Flinders Chase National Park. Photo by Rosemary Hohnen, Threatened Species Recovery Hub, 2017.



Kangaroo Island Dunnart. Photo by Jody Gates.



Dr Box with a Pygmy Blue-tongued Lizard at Adelaide Zoo.

Update:
Excellent News from 'Up North'

We like to share good news quickly with our donors and wider community. In short, the Western Quolls and Brush-tailed Possums in the Northern Ikara-Flinders Ranges are doing very well, based on the information from an intensive monitoring program in December.

In summary:

- Fifty-six individual Quolls were 'captured' for monitoring purposes – the highest number in three years;
- More than half were newly identified animals, suggesting that 2017 was a successful breeding year; and
- More than one-third of the traps set 'captured' a Quoll – the highest proportion since trapping began.

One 600gm male Quoll went on dispersal and was trapped (and released) at Arkaba Homestead – quite some distance from the original release.

Further, camera detection numbers of both Possums and Quolls are stable, again suggesting no significant decline after feral cat baiting in May 2017.

And, happily, despite widespread foliage death from severe frosts, Possums are still present in the Wilpena area.

As for our nemesis – feral cats – not one was detected on cameras in two areas while, in the third area under observation, the number detected was down one-third on previous levels. Again, these good numbers suggest the feral management program worked very well.

Of course, challenges remain but the December number surely gives us heart to continue the work.

Wonderful results down to you all – thank you.



Numbat / Detector Dog Project

The Numbat Detector Dog project, funded in partnership with FAME and the Australian Government to protect habitats in WA where Numbats roam in unfenced reserves, is progressing quickly.

Following a comprehensive process seeking expressions of interest that attracted submissions from both Australia and New Zealand, then a review of experience, capacity and value for money, the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity,

Conservation and Attractions has secured contractors to undertake the project.

The successful contractors and their dogs will undertake a series of intensive, scientifically designed trials in March/April 2018 in Wheatbelt Conservation Reserves.

These trials will test the effectiveness of purpose-trained detector dogs in locating feral cats, with the aim of reducing the impact of feral cats on important populations of the threatened Numbat.

There may be some significant side benefits to the program as the Numbats' habitat is also home to other threatened fauna including Woylies, Chuditch, Western Ring-tailed Possums and Mallee Fowl.

The trials will involve multiple dogs and handlers working simultaneously to search for signs of feral cats while quantifying both detector dog and feral cat movements. This will not only test the effectiveness of the detector dogs for this purpose in this landscape, but also provide further insights into feral cat behaviour in these Wheatbelt reserves.

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



Sarah Ash in action. Photo credit: Max Jackson

Update:
Creating awareness of our Endangered Species

The past 2 months have been an extremely busy time behind the scenes at wild_. After putting a call out on social media for help with the project, I have recruited a few volunteers and was overwhelmed with the response! I currently have help from artists, writers, copywriters and more. I am planning a colouring book, supporter shirts have been printed and hats are on the way. I am so excited to report that there will be a 4-page spread feature of wild_ in the March issue of *Wildlife Australia!* The editor wants to include our imagery in *Wildlife Australia* and I am thinking of a wild_ feature every publication. There will also be an

article published in 'Profile' Magazine on the Sunshine Coast in Queensland as well as an article in the local newspaper! So exciting!

Our last shoot was in west Brisbane where I photographed a beautiful male White-throated Snapping Turtle, female Eclectus Parrots and a stunning Golden-tailed Gecko. I have also been in talks with Michelle Cooper from Zoos Victoria about our upcoming trip to Melbourne in a few months time. They have such a vast selection of threatened species and it will be an amazing opportunity. We also have another trip back to Australian Reptile Park coming up shortly where we will meet the tiny and critically endangered, Southern Corroboree Frog, the adorable Eastern Quoll and more. We will also take the opportunity to make some small social media videos.

Other opportunities on the horizon are a trip to Tasmania to capture imagery of Eastern Quolls and to film a small documentary of what the project is all about with Rob Brewster from

Rewilding Australia. I intend to expand into documentaries on conservation efforts happening around Australia this year! A conservation group at Melbourne University Melbourne has also reached out to help with spreading the wild_ word.

I just want to take this opportunity to thank everybody at FAME and all the donors for all their support! This project has come a long way in 6 months and I couldn't have done it without you all. This project has truly taken over my life and I feel so lucky to have such amazing backing!

I can't wait to see what 2018 brings!!

// The project has come a long way in 6 months and I couldn't have done it without you all ... I feel so lucky to have such amazing backing!

Help FAME by donating your share returns

Many of our donors hold a portfolio of shares from which the returns vary from year to year, yet we ask you usually to donate cash to us, and sometimes you make these commitments in advance when you do not know how well your shares are going to perform. So, we at FAME thought 'why don't we take

over some of the risk our donors bear in undertaking to give us specific amounts of cash when they do not know what their income will be?'

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

receive the capital gains and not bear your unrealised or realised losses.

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



Update: Launching Aussie Ark and the latest from Devil Ark

Busy but exciting sums up the year so far for us at Devil Ark, in particular as we work hard in the lead up to the grand opening of Aussie Ark, 64 hectares of land in the heart of the Barrington Tops in New South Wales and home to several endangered species.

Aussie Ark aims to establish insurance populations of seven carefully selected, keystone species and release them into a semi-wild, predator proof fenced release site with the eventual aim of re-introducing them to the wild. Currently home to species such as the Tasmanian Devil, Eastern Quoll, Brown Bandicoot, Eastern Bettong, Long-nosed Potoroo and Parma Wallaby, Aussie Ark is off to a great start to rebuild the numbers. Some are already breeding!

Aussie Ark continues with the Devil Ark model of fenced, feral-pest-excluded areas which we are choosing to call 'exclosures'. Into these predator-proof areas native fauna species are introduced to produce self-sustaining insurance populations. The Aussie Ark wildlife sanctuaries similarly provide

refuge for a complement of native mammal species that once thrived in the Barrington Tops of NSW. Some of these species, once common in the area, have been absent for many decades. The sad reality is that Australian native mammals cannot withstand the pressure from introduced feral pests such as the Cat and Red Fox. Feral free fenced areas provide a refuge and are a critically important tool for the conservation of our native wildlife. Incidentally, Aussie Ark will be the first exclosure facility in the Hunter Valley or surrounding regions.

Three properties combine to give Aussie Ark more than 2000ha of high elevation woodland to fence, restore and re-wild. The 400ha exclosure will occupy the greater proportion of the 512ha property that houses Devil Ark. The two additional properties are approximately 500ha and 1200ha. The three almost-adjacent properties are heavily timbered with elevations reaching approximately 1,200m.

The rich basalt soils at this 'top of the Tops' location has led to the historic clearing of much of the surrounding properties for grazing. Extensive culling of dingoes over decades appears to have led to a proportionate increase in large macropods and an increase in fox and cat numbers with attendant decline in smaller native marsupial species. An additional problem has been the extensive spread of the highly invasive weed, Scotch Broome, over much of the high-elevation woodlands,

including portions of the three future Aussie Ark properties, although no extensive reclamation by Ellerston Station personnel, as well as Devil Ark staff and volunteers, has been achieved to date. It is expected that the removal of both feral pests and extensive stands of Scotch Broome from the exclosures will enhance the survival of existing and reintroduced plant and small animal species.

The mammals to be released in the Aussie Ark sanctuaries include the Eastern Quoll, Southern Brown Bandicoot, Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby, Rufous Bettong, Long-nosed Potoroo and the Parma Wallaby. All of these species once thrived in this region but now are sadly absent. The first exclosure of the project is intended to be established in 2018 and will extend northwards from the perimeter of the existing Devil Ark facility.

With respect to the Tasmanian Devil, there is no evidence to suggest the devil is showing signs of recovery in the wild. Great strides have been made in establishing island and peninsular populations but the numbers in these areas remain small (and will continue to remain small) and until the devil shows signs of recovery across its range it would seem inadvisable to become complacent. Devil Ark's proven methods have, thus far, been instrumental in preventing extinction and in addressing the threat from its facial tumour disease. For the foreseeable future, Devil Ark remains critically important.

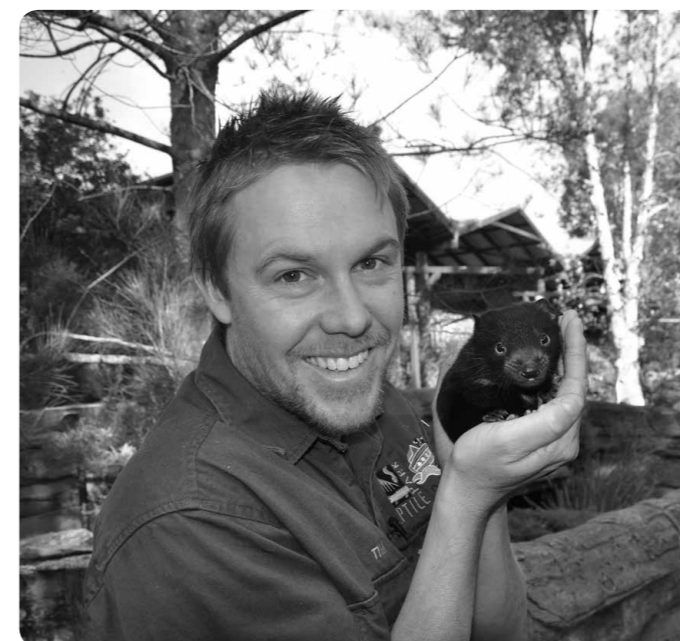
Update: Aussie Ark

It's not hard to justify the name Aussie Ark when you finish trapping, treating and checking the health of 47 little creatures before release – all members of an endangered species and all dependent, for the time being, on the Ark for their survival and wellbeing.

In a nutshell, that's been the daily picture at the Ark for the past three months. All animals, after checking, were released into new enclosures during December. The final count of 47 joeys, all also microchipped before release, was greatly encouraging.

Species nurtured at Aussie Ark include Eastern Quolls, Southern Brown Bandicoots, Parma Wallabies and Long-Nosed Potoroos. All appear to be doing well and, importantly, to be breeding.

It is particularly pleasing to advise that the founding populations of Southern Brown Bandicoots supported by **FAME have successfully produced 13 babies.** As well, five young Long-nosed Potoroos and our first Rufous Bettongs have also emerged – surely a wonderful beginning towards our objective of robust populations at the Ark?



Tim Faulkner with a baby devil.



John Poole releases a new devil while FAME Director Beal looks on.

Sea Turtle

Species Profile:

Sea Turtle (Chelonioidae) numbers have been in decline for a number of decades. Evidence suggests that they have inhabited the world's oceans for more than 150 million years. Some species can grow up to 2-3 metres in length, can weigh a whopping 700kg and can live for up to 100 years.

Six of the seven known species of Sea Turtles are found in waters off Australia. All seven are listed on the EPBC Act as either endangered (leatherback, loggerhead, and olive ridley species) or vulnerable (green, hawksbill and flatback species). The Great Barrier Reef is home to the largest populations of Sea Turtles in the world.

Sea Turtles are fascinating creatures and display some interesting behaviours. They will travel thousands of kilometres for food or to mate. During the cooler months, they will often hibernate and can submerge for many hours at a time, surfacing only briefly to breathe. Females lay their eggs on the same beaches where they themselves were hatched. After mating, she will lay around 100 eggs at any one time but, on average, only one hatchling will survive to adulthood.

Many people have heard that sand temperature can affect the sex of turtle hatchlings, but recent research has also shown that warmer water can have particularly devastating effects on the Sea Turtle population. Warmer water temperatures tends to produce mostly female hatchlings. In some areas of northern Australia, the skewed population has been recorded at up to 99%. A continued rise in a feminised population of Sea Turtles will lead to the extinction of those species. Other threats facing the Sea Turtle include pollution and feral and natural predators.

In 2017, a Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia was developed by the Australian Government. The objective of the ten-year plan is to improve the conservation status of Sea Turtles so they are no longer a species under threat.

If you have any interesting facts or stories about Sea Turtles we would love to hear about them on our Facebook page.

Yookamurra Wildlife Sanctuary's Vital Role in Conservation

It's a sobering statistic: 20 of Australia's 30 extinct mammal species have been wiped out by feral cats and foxes. The sad reality is that many of our small mammal species cannot survive the predation of feral cats and foxes found throughout most Australian habitats. Previous efforts to control the feral populations in the wild have been unsuccessful and have had little impact on numbers. In recent years, FAME has sponsored several projects to tackle the feral predators' problem and some are showing promise. However, feral numbers are such that these projects are still some time away from making a meaningful impact.

Yookamurra Wildlife Sanctuary, located 2 hours from Adelaide between the Barossa Valley and River Murray, is an area of 1,100 hectares of old growth Mallee woodlands, surrounded by feral-proof fencing. It is the third largest feral cat and fox-free area in mainland Australia and has proven invaluable in the fight to save our small endangered mammals. Several endangered species, extinct in the wild

in South Australia, are thriving at the Sanctuary and include the Bilby, Numbat, Woylie (Brush-tailed Bettong) and Boodie (Burrowing Bettong). The Sanctuary is also home to healthy populations of Southern Hairy Nosed Wombats and Mallee Fowl, which, although disappearing from their native environments, remain safe within Yookamurra's feral-free area.

FAME's involvement with Yookamurra Sanctuary dates back to its beginning in 1993. One of FAME's early projects was to help fund the relocation of 15 Numbats from the Dryandra Forrest in Western Australia to Yookamurra Sanctuary. The project aimed to establish an insurance population of Numbats helping to ensure their long-term survival. Numbats thrived at the Sanctuary and, as a result, it was decided to relocate 19 of Yookamurra's Numbats to the Scotia Sanctuary in New South Wales. In 2016, the number of wild Numbats in unfenced habitats had dwindled to fewer than 1000 individuals, while populations living in feral proof sanctuaries had grown with 180 individuals at Scotia and a conservative estimate of 50 individuals at Yookamurra.

In 1995, FAME again funded the successful relocation of 20 Boodies (Burrowing Bettongs) from Bernier Island off the Western Australian coast to Yookamurra Sanctuary. Their relocation saw population numbers of Boodies increase and, subsequently, they were also successfully introduced to Scotia Sanctuary. Today there are more than

200 Boodies at Yookamurra Sanctuary, giving visitors the chance to see this endangered Australian native animal.

Another example of Yookamurra's contribution to the conservation of Australian flora and fauna occurred in June 2015 when 79 Brush-tailed Possums from Yookamurra were released into the Ikara-Flinders Ranges National Park. This release occurred as part of FAME's efforts to reintroduce the possums to the region where they had been locally extinct for 130 years.

Several endangered species, extinct in the wild in South Australia, are thriving at the Sanctuary...

Until effective feral cat and fox control methods can be established, fenced sanctuaries like Yookamurra Sanctuary are vital and are the best option to save Australia's small mammal species from further threat of extinction.

Yookamurra Sanctuary provides an Education Program and can accommodate schools and universities interested in providing education to students around the conservation of threatened species. For further information about the important and vital work at Yookamurra, visit www.australianwildlife.org/sanctuaries/yookamurra-sanctuary.



To make a donation, or give to an individual project, visit fame.org.au, or detach and complete this form and return back to us in the supplied envelope.

Donation Form

Yes, I would like to assist FAME to continue their work in making a difference to the survival of endangered Australian species.

\$150 \$100 \$50 \$25 or \$ _____

Please direct my support to the following:

Projects presented and chosen by the FAME Board that best advance FAME's vision.

An individual project of your choice: _____

Title Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms / Dr / Other

First Name Surname

Street Address

Suburb State Postcode

Home Telephone Work Telephone

Mobile Email

Payment Method

Cheque/money order enclosed and made payable to 'FAME Ltd'.

Credit Card

Please debit my Mastercard Visa

Card Number

Expiry Date / CCV

Name Signature

Or Donate online at www.fame.org.au/donate to choose your particular project of choice.

I prefer that this donation remains anonymous.

Please send me a FAME bookmark.

Please send me information about how to help FAME's endangered species work through my will.

*All donations over \$2 are tax deductible and we will send you a tax receipt.

T 08 8374 1744
E fame@fame.org.au

Level 1, 47 Tynte Street
North Adelaide 5006, SA
ABN 79 154 823 579

fame.org.au

Monthly Giving

Unfortunately, FAME's work is never done and never will be. Indeed, despite our successes to date, the list of endangered species in Australia continues to lengthen.

FAME's projects are carefully chosen so that our precious funds are put to work in the most effective way possible. We do not gamble with the financial support of our members and donors because we know when we choose wisely we can have the greatest impact on endangered Australian flora and fauna.

When you give monthly, you become an important part of FAME's ongoing commitment to stop any further extinction and allow the Foundation to allocate foreseeable income to support worthwhile projects that will save endangered wildlife from extinction.

Most of all, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your support will help increase FAME's ability to seek out and support projects that will save endangered flora and fauna from extinction.

For this, we say thank you.

Automatic Monthly Donation Request Form

\$25_{p/m} \$50_{p/m} \$100_{p/m} or \$ _____ p/m

Please deduct the above amount from my credit card account every month, commencing: _____ / _____ / _____

Title Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms / Dr / Other _____

First Name _____ Surname _____

Street Address _____

Suburb _____ State _____ Postcode _____

Home Telephone _____ Work Telephone _____

Mobile _____ Email _____

Credit Card Authority

Please debit monthly my Mastercard Visa

Card Number _____

Expiry Date _____ / _____ CCV _____

Name _____ Signature _____

Please complete and return to FAME in the envelope provided.

*Please note that we will contact you prior to the expiry date on your card in order to update this information.

*All donations over \$2 are tax deductible.

*A summary of your donations will be sent at the end of each financial year for your records.

SAVING OUR ENDANGERED FLORA & FAUNA

Thank you
for your
support!

Vision

Our vision is to prevent any further extinction of Australian flora and fauna.

Mission

FAME is the only organisation dedicated to helping Australian species most at risk of extinction. FAME seeks to fund on-ground conservation outcomes with a focus on seed-funding and innovation.

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners and Country

The Foundation for Australia's Most Endangered Species (FAME) acknowledges the traditional owners of country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, sea and community.

We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to their elders both past and present.

Core Values

- Commit to conservation and environmental issues.
- Embrace open transparency at all times.
- Display strong, clear corporate governance.
- Maintain inclusiveness with all stakeholders and donors.
- Respect the culture of Indigenous Australians.