

OBJECT: To foster an interest in nature

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GPO BOX 249
CANBERRA ACT 2601

FIELD NATURALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANBERRA INC.

FIELD NATURER

MEETING—THURSDAY
7:30 pm Australian National University
Gould Seminar Room, Building 116, Daley Road, ANU, ACT
details back page

Working with elephants in Chiang Mai, Thailand

Speaker: Margaret Kalms

It was a fun time and we did some chores and had fun seeing what is involved in caring for elephants, but we didn't do anything like as much work as the field hands that went out with us. I have some thoughts on the philosophy of the sanctuary which may generate a lively discussion with Fieldnatters! I have some fun photos in a slide show too. It was a great experience.



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Presidents' report: Field Naturalists Association of Canberra inc. 2015–2016

The 2015 – 2016 year tested out the system of having four Vice Presidents, four people rotating the responsibility of chairing monthly meetings. The aim was to lessen the load for and stress on any one person and Rosemary von Behrens in particular. This has meant that Margaret Kalms, Kevin McCue, Rosemary Blemings and Dierk von Behrens shared the presidential role. Rosemary Blemings was recorded as President for official registration purposes.

Rosemary von Behrens continued her decade of very active monthly involvement by coordinating the technological side of speakers' presentations.

During the year guest speakers presented new information through:

- Liz Trusswell Historical comparison of vegetation in South Africa and Australia
- Margaret Webber and Terry Fewtrell presented botanical and nationalistic aspects of Wattle Day, respectively
- Kate Garock updated us on Mulligans Flat Sanctuary and the bettongs project
- Ian Fraser Explained the origins of English names for many Australian bird species.
- Arthur Georges spoke of Pig-nosed turtle projects in Papua New Guinea
- Catherine Lidden spoke of her artistic journey with wildlife art
- Xenia Weber (FNAC's ANU prizewinner 2014) presented her findings on Tasmanian Bull Kelp and how speciation can occur
- Geoff Robertson and Rod Griffiths deputised for Lesley Peden, spoke of local reptiles and Canberra Nature Map and the local National Parks Association, respectively
- Brandon Galpin on the conservation of mature and old growth trees in nature reserves; and
- Graham Hirth explained a mapping project with CIT students that established where Charles Weston planted, Kurrajongs in particular, in the region
- Thank you to members Adrienne, Jenni, Kevin S, Bob and Bill for bringing the Galapagos Islands, Sugar Gliders, Lady Elliott Island, time at Warburton and Bird Banding experiences to tonight's AGM for us.

- All committee members have consistently taken on roles and made invaluable, generous contributions; Lucy Bastecky and Dierk von Behrens sought out speakers for meetings and organised advertising. Bill Murphy and George Heinsohn are especially adept at offering their insights, suggestions, enthusiasms and new experiences. Tony does this by email.

Alison Milton produced informative, colourful and attractive newsletters each month. Often she included her own observations but didn't attach her name. She and we hope more members will follow her example and, like Johanna and Colin, Deidre, Bill, Lucy and Chris, share your there's-so-much-happening experiences.

Bob Lehman is FNAC's methodical, wise and much appreciated Treasurer. He was instrumental in setting-up and explaining the FNAC Conservation Support Fund. Members can and generously do make donations into this fund to augment what FNAC would like to contribute to conservation initiatives around the region. We actively support the Conservation Council and the ACT Environmental Defenders' Office, greatly appreciating their advocacy roles on naturalists' behalf.

Warwick Daniels brought his outings organising experience to Field Nats again this year. There was always a buzz of enthusiasm and reconnection with nature from participants though most impressions never made the Field Natter's pages.

Pam Fenning indefatigably had a range of member-donated raffle prizes ready to earn a useful income for FNAC each month. This informality teams with Shirley Daniels' provision of edibles, tea and coffee for a convivial gathering and networking after each meeting.

We have made a step forward in resuscitating a FNAC website. We have gathered needed inclusions and have Darryl Seto willing to help us establish a site again. I have not yet 'made a date' for further consultations.

Thank you to Bob for responding to the draft of this report and Lucy for suggesting wise editorial adjustments. Our groups thrives on teamwork and the volunteering of time.

Rosemary Blemings, nominal President

Field Naturalists' AGM Glimpses of Other Worlds

More than 20 Field Nats members were treated to a feast of natural history experiences at the 2016 AGM after Jean had presided over the election.

Kevin showed amazing results from his "\$200" point & shoot camera. He and Mandy had visited Lady Elliot Island flying there from Hervey Bay.

Kevin's footage showed Manta Rays close-up. The graceful rays feed on zooplankton, organisms for which the waters around the 45 hectare island are famous. His capturing of a Japanese Devil Ray, *Mobula japonica* on film was of great interest to the Island's resident expert on rays. Someone else now knows of Kevin's citizen scientist capabilities.

Mandy and Kevin could see and photograph nesting Red Tropic birds from their eco-hut. The speckled, nestlings seem larger than their parents and are hungry!

Mandy named the fish as swarms swam past on the screen. Damsel fishes actively protect the reef's algae by driving away herbivorous fish. Following strict behavioural instructions the visitors swam with .5 metre long Green Turtles and also, warily, 1.6 metre Black-tipped Reef Sharks.

They were able to experience an unusual afternoon turtle hatching. The hatchlings were surrounded by astounded humans as they turtled towards the sea at speed. That brilliant scramble is to avoid waiting seagulls though there are more predators in the water.

Adrienne shared Moments in Nature through photographs from her visit to the Galapagos Islands. Her approach was naturally different from her contributions to the NPA's Namadgi A National Park for the National Capital since each of her photographs showed everyday inter-relationships and interactions between local fauna and the islands' human population.

The group motored and sailed on the appropriately named Beagle to reach places for walking, snorkelling, kayaking and photographing.

The sails came down when they were whale-watching.

There were scenes with seals on the beaches, seals suckling their calves and others wandering through the locals' fish markets. Humans have moved into seals' territories but have maintained mutual respect and established bonds through fish scraps being available.

Snorkelling brought the visitors delights though some of the Aussies were scared by sharks' presence. Adrienne swam with Galapagos penguins... just pause and think that through! Lizards sunned themselves on rocks before going into the water, solar energy for cold-blooded bodies. When driving they waited a while for a basking tortoise to move off the road but gave in & drove round it.

A Mockingbird was caught on camera, obsessed with its own image in a car's mirror. They avoided nesting Cormorants during a walk even though the birds were unconcerned about the visitors' presence.

Bill gave a talk on his experiences with bird-banding many years ago.

Nets were set up to catch birds as they returned to the beaches at night. Volunteer helpers were needed to work quickly and deftly to remove shore birds netted before the returning tide might drown them.

Each bird was weighed, and measured and banded. One that was netted already had a band. It was a Red-Necked Stint (an illustration was circulated). The band's details were sent to CSIRO. The Stint had been banded in Japan three months previously. It weighed 28 grams. A separate netting session captured a Blue Wren weighing 5 grams.

Five years ago Bill and Vicky went to New Zealand. Part of their visit included being near a beach-side hide when the tide was out and the feeding waders were in the distance. They talked with the nearby Kiosk's owner who was an expert on Godwits. He was hoping to have the place reserved as a

critical place for shore-birds. He'd produced a book on Godwits.

Bird-banding featured in their conversation. A female Bar-Tailed Godwit had flown from near Auckland to be recorded six months later in Alaska via the Yellow Sea. The journey included a flight of 11,000 kms in 8 non-stop days. Overall the Godwits' journeys can involve 30,000 kms made each year as the patterns of their lifestyles evolve. These days satellite tags can be glued onto birds' backs allowing tracking of these incredible journeys. This is more reliable than the chances of finding banded birds. Jeannie Baker has written about Bar-Tailed Godwits and their journeys in Circle. Over several decades she has specialised in writing collage-illustrated books about environmental issues and humans' attitudes to other species and their habitats.

Jenni took us on a photographic and researched journey to the Mt Majura woodlands where she's studied Sugar Gliders *Petaurus breviceps*. She became fascinated by the possums having seen them biting at *Allocasuarina* for sap. Sap is available in winter, but nectar, pollen, insects and birds' eggs are included in their diets depending on seasonal availability. Sugar gliders are kept as pets in the USA and were introduced into Tasmania. There they have become a threat to endangered Swift Parrots whose eggs and young are eaten.

An aerial photo showed a darker patch of mixed eucalypts and casuarinas - a hot spot on Mt Majura for the Sugar Gliders. The woodland's structure is all-important as the gliders need to be in tall trees to begin their glides which can be anywhere from less than 1 m up to 50 m. One photo showed the scratch marks on a Manna Gum where the Sugar Gliders have landed with their clawed hind feet digging into the bark

The trees' canopies need to be close together for feeding and gliding and protection from predators. Jenni's photos illustrated this point. Even so the famous Turner

Powerful Owl seems to often have Sugar Gliders in its talons. Powls are 'good at ambushing from behind' Jenni explained.

The nocturnal sugar gliders' large reflective eyes are designed for night vision, and the strong eye-shine helps in their location during spotlighting. Their eyes are far apart for accurate gliding, and landing, and their ears enable listening from all directions, which both help in avoiding predators.

Several generations may share a tree hollow. There can be 2 co-dominant males but they share the hollow and territory without fighting. They don't often seem to feed together within their 2.5 acre (1 hectare) home range, and fiercely defend their territory from rival family groups.

Bob also gave us a wealth of information and insights from 1969- 1970 when he and Helen were teaching at Warburton when an archaeological dig occurred at the Puntjarpa Rockshelter. The dig was organised by the American Museum of Natural History with American and Australians among the excavation team. Dick & Betsy Gould were names from Bob's account and they feature in archived material at the National Library.

Stone tools and thousands of flakes were found as well as seed, bones, hand-axes, hammer stones for grinding flour with cores and materials removed and sieved from three inch levels. Aboriginal peoples had been in the area for 10,800 years before present. There is some rock art. As it's very harsh country, people hadn't lived there as long as in other places.

Water was then, as now, a very precious commodity. Near the Rock shelter there were rock holes which had been plugged to prevent evaporation. The Aboriginals' knowledge was indispensable when newcomers sought advice on where to sink bores.

Bob mentioned some of the area's characters including Clarrie Helyer. Clarrie lived in a Nissan hut on 100,000 acres out of Warburton and had spent years as a dogger trapping and shooting dingoes. He had a petrol-driven washing machine and an extensive and incredible library of books.

One of 'the young blokes' took Bob out into the bush, with the elders' permission, showing the results of knowledge, bushcraft, observations and navigational skills handed down through multiple generations. Bob gave examples of school students' mathematical abilities that were also born out of the need to understand Country, read landscapes and survive.

I couldn't help thinking how each of these members' presentations revealed the threads of the tapestries of natural history that we all aspire to. All showed that they had retained the sense of curiosity that had sent them off on journeys of discovery literally and through additional research. They sought to understand the behaviour, habitats, adaptability and dynamics of other

communities and the challenges faced in everyday lives or as a result of human interference.

Our speakers shared their discoveries, their images and their feelings. They were awed by what they'd witnessed and shared the mutual respect others had for animals, ways of life and the responsibilities of being part of communities. They'd contributed to citizen science and brought the joys and results of their travels to us. They'd become immersed in the lives of others as equally important organisms in the fabric of life.

I'm also seeing the presentations as incredibly relevant stories for the present. So much is revealed through story and the interactions between individuals.

Bob and Helen shared and retained bonds of mutual respect with Aboriginal people that we rarely hear of in this century. They and the Indigenous people welcomed the chances for understanding of ancestors that the archaeologists brought in the late sixties.

Adrienne explored modern relationships of mutual respect and tolerance between Galapagos people and the unique animals of their shared islands.

Bill, over several decades of observations and research, marvelled at the incredible, annual migrations of tiny shorebirds. The awe he, Vicky and we had for these waders is overshadowed by the greed that drives the destruction of their mudflat staging-posts.

Jenni, closer to home, brought us her fascination and love for local Sugar Gliders through the story of her learning journey.

Kevin and Mandy gave a glimpse of the Lady Elliot story. Beyond their images of Great Barrier Reef marine life lies an allegorical tale for our troubled Earth. Please search on Lady Elliot Island and you'll see that the very fabric of its natural history was torn apart by the extraction and export of the island's guano for fertiliser-based farming. The vegetation was cleared, the island left for dead in the late 19th century apart from a lighthouse. In the mid 1960's Don Adams began revegetation with casuarinas and then Pisonia trees. Gradually birds and seeding plants restored Lady Elliot and the exceptionally rich waters around the cay once again filled with diversity. An eco-tourist resort emerged and thrived for and through new human visitors.

Let's hope there are enough naturalists and activists to steer the planet's systems back to balance and away from destructive greed. Let's use Lady Elliot Island's microcosmic story to show more people what empathy, respect and determination can achieve, in macrocosm, for the Earth.

Thank you all for creating such a special evening for us! Viva Field Natters!!!

Rosemary Blemings

Bird watering and feeding survey

No doubt most of you are now aware of the bird feeding and watering survey being conducted by the Deakin and Griffith Universities. While I still work full time, so leave home early and arrive home (usually) after dark, my weekday observations are incidental but I am able to pay more attention during the weekend.

My observations for the first week of the survey were the usual suspects: crimson rosellas, sulphur-crested cockatoos; crested pigeons (too many); currawongs; peewees; silvereyes; superb fairy wrens; galahs; magpies etc. However, looking out on Sunday afternoon I was in for a surprise; there among the cockatoos were two corellas.



I see many corellas around Woden but have not really ever seen them in Belconnen so was delighted a few weeks ago to see two Little corellas at my bird feeder, thus my first reaction was "Yes, my corellas are back". However on uploading the photos to my computer I realised that this pair were actually Long-billed corellas—the first I have knowingly seen in the ACT (not to say that they aren't common).

In some ways I wish this survey had been conducted a few months ago. It was then that I had quite a number of smaller birds visiting my birdbath, rather than the now more common species.

This same weekend I amusingly watched the behaviour of a male Superb fairy wren. There have been fairy wren in the area for some years but they are not always easy to find, but this weekend I was able to observe a pair in my back yard for long periods. They had a clear circuit among the shrubs next door, round the back of my garage, then up to the banksia rose growing on the railing of my back porch. Nearby is a stainless steel bin that I had put outside near the back stairs. I watched for over an hour as the male constantly 'attacked' his reflection in the bin. He had been at it so long that there was actually a trail of white pooh droppings surrounding the bin, but he wouldn't give up. It was quite amusing as at times he would scare himself and back up against the wall with his wings flared.



His female companion followed faithfully, occasionally getting in the way and having to hop out of the way, then alternatively seeking food in my nearby native plant garden or trying to catch flies on the inside of my study window. At times she must have thought her mate quite mad as he dashed round the other side of the bin and she was left looking at her own reflection but thinking "There's no other male in there".

The male was sporting his non-breeding colours with just some spots of blue around his face. A week later he was still at it but was now sporting his full breeding colours so hopefully this means they will build a nest nearby and breed. I decided that I should remove the bin before he wore himself out attacking a non-existent opponent.

Alison Milton



Now sporting his breeding colours

Solar energy

On a recent visit to Germany, Sonja and I were astounded at the number of solar arrays in fields, solar panel installations on buildings and homes and wind turbines - everywhere, onshore and offshore. They put Australia's effort to shame which needs to be said. A couple of years ago we celebrated the 200th anniversary of Ludwig Leichhardt's birth. Not much of a celebration here where he was lost on his second expedition to cross Australia east to west. But in his home town of Trebatsch Germany they want to tell his story. And to summarise both stories I present the following photo with all its iconography, new and old.

We can do better, much better, we have far more sunlight, far more space. Once Australian innovators used to lead the technology but due to a lack of foresight by Australian governments the innovators went offshore and now we have

to import solar technology. Our own small solar panel array, made in Germany, is about to chalk up 12 MWh after 8 years. Great credit to the ACT government for introducing a generous feed-in tariff; what a pity all ACT residents didn't take it up, what a pity it was shelved and replaced with a mean scheme, a disincentive for home owners. Solar arrays should be on all ACT schools and public buildings.

The whole of Germany is more than 300 km further from the equator than the southernmost coast of Tasmania. I have seen solar panels in Germany mounted almost vertically. They get the message. We can do much better at weaning ourselves off burning fossil fuels and should not even contemplate the nuclear fission cycle with such abundant solar and wind resources, let alone the risks. Lets do it.

Kevin McCue



Raffle prizes request

Once again we are asking for donations for the monthly raffle. We still have heaps of books so more creative donations would be welcome (though we will still of course, accept books.

So rummage through those cupboards for long lost, forgotten and unwanted items and bring them along to the next meeting. As they say, 'One man's trash is another man's treasure'. Or something like that.

Keep your gear clean in the wild

Nothing beats getting out and exploring Australia's wild places – camping, bushwalking, boating or fishing.

And what a place we have to explore! Australia is home to some of the most remote, pristine and beautiful places on the planet.

But while we have a strong ethos of 'treading lightly' when out in the bush, it's all-too-easy to unwittingly spread weeds and diseases that can kill wildlife and destroy wild places.

Leave hitch-hikers behind!

Weeds, pests and diseases are major threats to Australia's native plants and animals.

They can hitch a ride on muddy hiking boots, in wet fishing gear or even hidden on the dirty rims of your car. (The NSW Park Rangers have said that the greatest threat to weed invasion in national parks is the invention of the mobile phone. Motorists receive a call so pull over onto the verge picking up seeds in the treads of their tires, which subsequently get transferred to their national park destination. Editor)

Our biggest threats

- Chytrid is a fungal disease blamed for frog extinctions both here and overseas.

- Phytophthora is a root rot that destroys native plants. It is spread in mud and soil on walkers' boots, bikes and vehicles.
- Didymo, also known as 'rock snot', has not yet made it to Australia but can be transported on wet fishing gear. It has devastated riverbeds in New Zealand.
- Weeds radically alter natural ecosystems, smothering and out-competing native plants, robbing wildlife of food and shelter.

What you can do

Here are some simple techniques you can use to keep your gear clean and our national parks and other wild places free of deadly pests and diseases:

- Thoroughly check footwear, waders, equipment, bikes, boats and vehicles for mud, soil, algae and plant material before arriving at or leaving each location.
- Clean your boots, socks, waders, equipment, bikes, boats and vehicles by scrubbing in local or town water before arriving at and leaving each location.
- Ensure all mud, soil and debris is removed and left on site.

- Disinfect the soles of your footwear using a spray bottle filled with disinfectant before entering and leaving a location. Use methylated spirits (70%–100%), bleach (dilute to 25%) or F10 solution. Wait for one minute then step forward to avoid re-contaminating footwear.
- Before use at another location, completely dry all waders, footwear, equipment, boats and vehicles.
- Avoid clothes or footwear that capture weed seed. 'Sock protectors' are widely available these days.
- Keep to walking tracks to avoid spreading diseases into untracked areas, especially on wet ground.
- Pick off seeds from shoes and clothes, and check your gear to make sure seeds are not hiding in pockets or on velcro straps.

This valuable advice comes from the Invasive Species Council: <http://invasives.org.au>

Please look up this invaluable resource and, if you can, respond to its appeals.

Dierk von Brehens

Congratulations and thank you

As Editor, I'd just like to say congratulations and thank you to the contributors to this newsletter.

There is a small core group who send contributions, and while they have again contributed, there are some new contributors making this the biggest issue I have produced so far.

I'd like to encourage all members to think about what they could contribute to make this newsletter more interesting and informative.

It may be just some photos; an observation or even just sending a link to an interesting item you have found online.

Alison Milton
Editor

A critical look back at the Bush Capital Exhibition

While visiting this exhibition I met and interacted with Megan Mears, who is herself a photographer. Megan was upset at the absence of female photographers in 'Bush Capital,' this major Canberra public exhibition about the natural history of the ACT.

Megan heard back from the Arts Minister Bourke and the Board of Directors. They claim 'it's a fine exhibition' that 'has been very favourably received' and that there has been no failure of cultural leadership or curatorial practice.

Megan highlighted the following glaring discrepancy, however:

'The mix of artists and works in Canberra Museum and Gallery's Bush Capital exhibition (was):

- 21 male artists with 117 artworks, includes 6 male photographers with 81 photographs, and
- 18 female artists with 33 artworks, 0 female photographers, 0 photographs.

If the photographic works 'were selected according to their quality and the success with which they illustrated the characteristics of focus species and ecosystems' how is it that each of them is by a male photographer?'

FNAC and its members are fully aware of the high quality of photographs by female photographers of the region, including those of our vice-president, Margaret Kalms and our editor, Alison Milton.

In my view greater sensitivity needs to be shown by curators, consultants and the people that engage them who are responsible for publicly funded collective community displays in the sourcing of inputs so that such blatant omissions and statistical biases do not occur. In fact, I recommend that such an analysis be part of the requirement for any collective display, so as not to discriminate - inadvertently or otherwise - against any segment of our diverse community.

The selection bias displayed in this otherwise high quality display should not have occurred.

Dierk von Behrens



Just to prove a point, here are a couple more of Margaret's fabulous photos.



Activities

Wednesday 7 September: Threatened Species Day event

The event highlights both the plight of NSW threatened species whilst also showing what can be achieved when communities come together to restore habitats. The event will be held out at the Wandiyali Property (723 Old Cooma Rd Goongong) and will include a tour of the property, an informative talk by Threatened Species Scientist Rob Armstrong and an opportunity to assist with the ongoing rehabilitation of the site by taking part in a planting session. Limited places are available so bookings are essential.

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/wandiyali-habitat-restoration-and-education-day-tickets-26937919041>

Saturday 8 October 2016: Black Mountain Spring Wildflower Ramble

Field Nats has been involved with sponsoring this traditional Burbidge/Chippendale spring ramble since soon after 2005. Hopefully some Field Nats will be able to help as guides or helpers, as in previous years. **Organiser: Linda Beveridge.**

Month	Speaker	Topic
3 September	Margaret Kalms	Working with elephants in Chiang Mai, Thailand
1 October	Kate Grarock	Mulligans Flat and Bettong project
5 November	Ian Fraser	How Australian Birds Got English Names

Free at last

Walking to the bus stop on my way home from work I heard a very vocal bird in the sky above the car park I was crossing. Then I saw a group of people trying to wrestle a large bird cage and stand into the back seat of a car. The woman was quite upset and was heard to say "It doesn't matter now, it's gone."

I immediately realised that the bird I had seen had escaped from the cage. I watched it circling around the car park, easily followed by it's constant cry. I think it may have been a cockatiel. Eventually it settled in a nearby tree, but after a while took off aga, once again very vocally. I like to think that it was saying "i'm free, I'm free". However I was concerned both for the bird and the heartache of the woman.

I'm happy that the bird now has the whole sky to call it's own, but the presence of a number of ravens made me wonder whether it would be prey to these larger birds or even know how to survive in its natural environment.

I also understand the anguish of pet owners of birds who lose them despite the fact that I would never again own a caged bird. They belong in the sky with the freedom to go wherever. Perhaps the same could be said of dogs, cats or any 'captive'

animal. Though dogs in particular obviously thrive on the attention and love of humans and perhaps their 'containment' protects them from cars etc.

I guess this question could be asked of any 'captive' creature: rabbits, lizards, snakes, frogs, fish (though I am guilty of keeping fish). Are we restricting them from enjoying their normal expansive territory or protecting them from natural predators, thus enhancing and prolonging their life?

However, on perhaps a different tangent, the ACT Government has recently built kangaroo proof fences along the length the Tuggeranong Parkway.

I sometimes catch the express bus that travels this route from Woden to Belconnen and the thought recently occurred to me that now that the kangaroo population is contained within the one reserve, does this mean that any breeding is in-breeding? Is this true of other reserves within the ACT and how does this affect the kangaroo population or has this always been true? What is the story with kangaroos in the wild? How far do they travel to avoid interbreeding? One for the experts, though I doubt it will ever be researched.



Field Naturalists' Association of Canberra Inc.

Who are the Field Naturalists?

The Field Naturalists' Association of Canberra (FNAC) was formed in 1981. Our aim is to foster interest in natural history by means of meetings and regular field outings. Meetings are usually held on the first Thursday of each month. Outings range from weekend rambles to long weekends away. Activities are advertised in our monthly newsletter. We emphasise informality and the enjoyment of nature. New members are always welcome. If you wish to join FNAC, please fill in the member application below and send it in with your subscription to the FNAC Treasurer at the address below.

President: Rosemary von Behrens **Phone:** 6254 1763

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Website: under construction

All newsletter contributions welcome.

Email: alison.milton@health.gov.au

Editor



Monthly meeting venue: Division of Botany and Zoology, Building 116, Daley Rd, Australian National University. (The Xmas meeting is at the adjacent building 44 and will start at the earlier time of 6:30 pm.)

Field Naturalists' Association of Canberra
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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION OR RENEWAL

Family name: First name:

If a family membership, please include the first names of other members of the family:

.....

Postal address:

Suburb: State: Postcode: Home phone:

Work phone: Email address:

Subscription enclosed: \$.....(Single/Family \$25) Donation: \$.....

How did you hear about FNAC? Please circle: FRIEND? OTHER? Please specify: