Alexander Gerald Colley
Friend. Bushwalker. Conservationist

BY KEITH MUIR

ALEX Colley, the cheerful, behind-the-scenes achiever of the NSW conservation movement and tireless worker for wilderness preservation, died on February 10th, 2014 after sixty years of voluntary service to conservation. The Colong Foundation owes Alex a deep debt of gratitude for his outstanding contribution to wilderness and to this organisation.

Alex began his bush walking adventures as a little boy on family picnics in the Gardens of Stone region around his home and grew to become one of the legendary Tiger Walkers. He joined the Sydney Bush Walkers Club in 1936 and soon became one of the club’s stalwart members taking up several executive positions for a period that totaled sixty years.

He secured two degrees, a Diploma of Agriculture from Hawkesbury Agricultural College in the 1920s and then a Bachelor of Economics from Sydney University during the Great Depression. Alex married another Tiger Walker, Hilma Galliott in 1950, and after her death in 1980, Alex became partners with another Tiger, Dorothy Butler.

In 1939, Alex became secretary of the Federation of Bush Walking Club’s conservation bureau, and was subsequently conservation secretary of the Sydney Bush Walkers for 36 years. His professional career was as an economist, serving ultimately with the Sydney Area Transportation Study until 1974, when at the age of 65, he ‘retired’ so that he could become a full-time conservationist with the Colong Committee, which he had joined in 1968. He was a director of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness for forty years, coming into the office four days a week. He officially retired from the Colong Board in April 2008. Alex initially worked to save the Boyd Plateau from being planted with exotic pine trees and to protect the Colong Caves.

“They always bring too much!”, by Pat Thompson, page 2
Alex and the early days of the Colong Committee, by Mark Weatherly, a founding member, page 4
“They always bring too much!”

BY PAT THOMPSON

ALEX was always an inspiration. I think we first met in either 1970 or 1971. I remember particularly well my first bushwalk with Alex by the Wingeecaribee River. It rained gently for much of the time and I marvelled at lunchtime as Alex quickly pitched a tent to shelter us and got a lunch fire underway.

Later he and I walked together on many occasions, mostly on the South Coast. He always travelled lightly and his saying “They always bring too much!” was a refrain that will remain with me forever. I might add that he didn’t seem to mind accepting some of the extra provisions his companions foolishly lugged.

He also prided himself in being able to find water. I remember one time on a particularly hot day the two of us were walking near Jervis Bay. I had a filled water bottle and I suggested to Alex that he go and fill his but he was unconcerned. At lunch time having found no water we were parched. I had a cup of water left and offered to share it with him but he refused. His temper flared. I continued to insist on sharing my water, saying how I would pour it all on the ground if he did not. I don’t remember if I did but I know he refused to take any. That evening it began to rain and it did so for about sixteen hours. We stayed in our tents. When Alex emerged the following afternoon from his tent, he was again furious. Somewhere his sleeping bag had got wet – obviously something an experienced walker should never have happen. The rest of the walk was uneventful.

On another occasion I led a party of walkers including Alex on a walk around Beecroft Peninsula. It included a planned swim across a substantial creek at the end of the walk to reach our destination. There was a strong current and when I reached the other side I looked back to see how the others were faring. They were all swimming it across except Alex who was nowhere to be seen. He had always told me how he used to swim for many years daily by pat thompson

Alex Colley: Friend, Bushwalker, Conservationist

from limestone mining. From 1976, he worked to reserve the State’s rainforests within national parks before they were logged, particularly those in the Border Ranges. The Colong Committee became a foundation for wilderness protection in 1985 and carried out this mission with efficiency and effectiveness, thanks largely to Alex. Also in that year, the Colong Foundation gained the support of the newly appointed NSW Environment Minister, Bob Carr, for a Wilderness Act. Over two million hectares of wilderness have since been declared under this Act, and many of these protected areas are due to the efforts of the Colong Foundation.

Alex inspired many to achieve their best and was a shining example of selfless service for environment and community. Under Alex’s guidance, the Colong Foundation worked to fulfill Myles Dunphy’s wilderness vision of a Greater Blue Mountains National Park, securing the Namoi and Gardens of Stone National Parks in 1991 and 1994. Ultimately the Greater Blue Mountains was inscribed onto the World Heritage list of properties in 2000, a campaign which Alex worked on for fourteen years.

Alex’s efforts were not without recognition. On achieving World Heritage listing for the Blue Mountains, then Premier Bob Carr wrote to Alex stating that: ‘The World Heritage decision caps your work of a lifetime. Few people get to deliver anything as grand as the vast protected areas of the Blue Mountains to future generations. Without Alex there would be little wilderness protected in this State. We owe Alex a lot.’

In 1984 he was awarded the Order of Australia, he became Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Leader of the Year 1998, received a Senior Australian Achiever Award in 2000, a Centenary Medal in 2001 and also in 2001 he received Australian Geographic’s Conservation Award, all for tirelessly campaigning for the preservation of wilderness. He was, however, proudest of being enrolled into the Allen Strom Hall of Fame because it was from his colleagues. This award was given to him by the Nature Conservation Council of NSW in 2006 for his lifetime of service to conservation.

Dr Geoff Mosley dedicated his 1999 book Battle for the Bush ‘To Alex Colley unflagging champion of wilderness – an example to all’. Fourteen years later Alex wrote to Geoff giving him some valuable advice on how to win World Heritage recognition for Royal National Park. He was almost 104!

On hearing of his death, Penelope Figgis AO, Vice-Chair Oceania IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, wrote to Frances Colley that Alex has been a really stalwart campaigner for wild places and wildlife as well as finding personal joy in experiencing these beautiful places. All of us who even knew him a little feel grateful for having had that link and will always remember his contribution.

Alex is survived by his daughter, Frances Colley, her husband David Hart, his grandchildren, Alexander and Louisa Colley Hart, and is missed by his many friends and admirers in the bush walking and conservation movements.

The next six years was in the nearby Gloucester House when Colong chose to move with us into our new office space as the Argyle Centre was undergoing renovations. They were happy days and much good conservation work was achieved. As Jim Somerville said to me the other day without Alex’s financial donations and honorary work Colong would have ceased to function and I might add without Colong, wilderness in NSW would not have fared so well.

Below: Alex Colley at the boundary of the Border Ranges National Park in 1984, following the Wran Government’s decision to save the rainforests. Photo: Colong Foundation collection
Proposed delisting of World Heritage Forests in Tasmania

THE Tasmania Wilderness World Heritage Area is rightly famous worldwide for its great areas of wilderness. Lesser known are its globally outstanding tall eucalypt (rain)forests on the eastern fringe of the wilderness.

Prior to last year’s Federal election, the Liberal Party released a policy for delisting those tall eucalypt forests that had been added to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area in 2013, to open the forests for logging. Those of us familiar with these forests hoped that sanity would prevail and this crazy precedent would go away. Well it hasn’t.

The Federal Government has formally submitted a proposal to the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO for delisting 74,000 ha of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. No Australian Government has ever before proposed delisting World Heritage to this magnitude. For Sydney-siders, that is an area more than twice the combined size of Royal and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Parks; hardly a ‘minor adjustment’!

Media releases and commentary by the Federal Minister for the Environment Greg Hunt and Tasmanian Senator Richard Colbeck, deceptively refer to the areas proposed for delisting as a ‘minor boundary adjustment’ and claim the areas have been logged, are plantations and even describe the areas to be excised as ‘rubbish’.

The fact is that the proposed delisting includes extensive areas of pristine tall eucalypt forest of World Heritage value. And there is more; the proposed delisting includes pristine areas of rainforest, moorland, caves, fossil sites, numerous Aboriginal sites, threatened plant communities and animal species. Far from ‘minor’, far from ‘rubbish’.

The 2013 additions to the World Heritage Area were the culmination of decades of research and campaigning to protect outstanding eucalypt forests and to finally achieve an appropriate sustainable eastern boundary to this great World Heritage Area.

Even now, the tall Eucalypt rainforests of Eucalyptus regnans, delegatensis and obliqua only form a narrow fringe along the eastern boundary of the World Heritage Area.

Adding these forests to the World Heritage Area in 2013 was in the ‘nick of time’, for in recent decades industrial logging operations have inexorably pushed westwards into the last of the big eucalypt forests. In recent years logging leapfrogged into the last of these great forests and clear-felled coupes sometimes deep inside stands of pristine tall eucalypt forests and sometimes right up to the then boundary of the World Heritage Area.

Whilst the protagonists of delisting the forests have misleadingly focused on some of these ‘holes’ in the forest, long-term conservation planning naturally has to include the holes to protect the integrity of the surrounding high conservation value forests. If there is a pothole in the highway, you don’t abandon the highway or fence out the pothole, you fill the pothole to restore the integrity of the highway. And that is precisely what was done with the 2013 additions to the World Heritage Area, to restore the integrity of these great forests over time.

In June, the Australian Government plans a delegation to the meeting of the World Heritage Committee in Qatar, a forum of some thousands of international delegates, to argue that the Committee should agree to remove parts of the Tasmanian World Heritage Area to allow commercial logging. This will be a world precedent for any Government to argue that World Heritage listed forests be delisted for commercial timber harvesting.

Australia is already having to argue to the World Heritage Committee that it is OK to dump millions of tonnes of dredge spoil in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area; add to that removal of World Heritage listed forests for logging and Australia has double trouble - and a real credibility problem. What a sad message to the millions of tourists who visit Australia because of its unique unspoilt natural places.

Hopefully the facts about the World Heritage values of the old forests proposed for delisting and logging will become evident to all, including the World Heritage Committee.
Alex Colley and early days of the Colong Committee

I first met Alex sometime in the second half of 1968. At the first meeting of the Colong Committee in May of that year Milo Dunphy had given me the job of “Liaison Secretary”. This brought me into contact with Alex as the Conservation Secretary of The Sydney Bush Walkers, a post he held until the late 1990s.

It may come as a surprise to many conservation-sympathetic people to learn that Alex was also an office-bearer in a branch of the Liberal Party in the state electorate of Ku-ring-gai, as were Elizabeth Elenius and myself in the adjoining electorate of The Hills. This was because our MPs John Maddison and Max Ruddock were sympathetic and supportive to nature conservation. In September 1969 Alex’s motion urging the Government to cancel the Colong mining leases was carried unanimously at the Liberal State Convention. This built on the momentum in the Party opposing mining Colong and gave support to Elizabeth and me when in February 1970 we took the issue to the Liberal State Convention. This was carried unanimously at the Colong mining leases was handed over to the Government to cancel.

The minutes record Alex’s first attendance at a meeting of the Colong Committee on 6th October 1969 (2 weeks after Elizabeth’s first attendance). From then on Alex attended our fortnightly meetings regularly and more importantly, contributed solidly in between.

After the Bungonia affair, the aftermath to the Colong/Boyd victory, had been settled, what to do with the Committee? This, as I remember it, was when Alex really came to the fore. Milo initiated its conversion to an incorporated company, and Alex found its next project - The Border Ranges National Park.

Most of us in that original determined little band were at an age when we were in mid-career, and could not afford to keep giving our time, but Alex, though none of us would have guessed it, was near to retiring age. Watching from the sidelines I was amazed to see him keep on and on doing wonderful work for the Colong Foundation for so many years. What always impressed me most about Alex was his positive approach. Always a cool-headed realist he could still remain positive and optimistic.

Cosmopolitan Conservationists, Greening Modern Sydney

Cosmopolitan Conservationists celebrates Sydney’s visionary conservationists who from 1900-1960, with their professional and social networks, shaped many government initiatives, policies, and legislative reforms to protect Sydney’s unique environment.

The book highlights the personal stories and motivations of a network of planners, architects, educators, health professionals, historians, naturalists, botanists, bushwalkers and concerned citizens who supported each other through a variety of organisations to protect and conserve Sydney’s natural and built heritage.

Conservationists such as David Stead, Walter Burley Griffin, Charles Bean, Thistle Harris, Norman Weeces, Marie Byles, Myles Dunphy, and Annie Wyatt.

They wanted Sydney to be green, beautiful, forested, liveable, sustainable, and surrounded by a green ‘girdle’ with good public transport. They were acutely aware that much needed to be done to stop the rapid degradation and destruction of Sydney’s natural heritage.

Many of the issues that the early conservationists faced, we still face today - mining, tourism, hunting and land clearing. It was the threat of limestone mining in the Colong Caves that was the catalyst to form the Colong Foundation. David Stead fiercely opposed the commercialization and tourism of Taronga Zoo and Koala Park at Pennant Hills when they first opened. He also campaigned to end the hunting of koalas and native birds.

In many ways these conservationists, collectively, were the ‘critical mass’ of their generation between the wars, who successfully campaigned to achieve many initiatives that protected Sydney’s bushland and its unique flora and fauna and promoted health, recreation and civic improvement. They worked hard to create a ‘Green Belt’ for Sydney – appropriate zoning to protect Sydney’s surrounding bushland and rural areas, something that was later to unravel. Some of their achievements were in creating significant national parks - Garigal, Lane Cove, Boodli, Garrawarra, Blue Mountains, and further afield Kosciusko, Mount Warning, and Dorrigo.

Later in the post-war years, their influence waned as the ‘phase of exploitation’, came to dominate, with State and Commonwealth policies boosting post-war housing and industrial growth. In the mid-1950s they failed to stop the Caltex oil refinery at Kurnell.

The final chapters of the book poignantly describe how, even up to the 1960s, there were intact, healthy bushland areas in many Sydney suburbs. The book describes the time before the mass public protests of the late 1960s and prior to the Franklin Dam Campaign which galvanized national environmental protection in the 1980s.
Blue Mountains, green or black?

THE NSW Government has required that the Blue Mountains comply with its state-wide ‘one-size-fits-all’ planning template. The local council is implementing this direction, but is working hard to hold onto all existing environmental protection measures.

Planning in the Blue Mountains has always been a titanic struggle between developers and conservationists. The ground-breaking local environmental plan 1991 sought to control development outside the town boundaries. It limited urban expansion in bushland to areas that met a ‘sustainable development threshold’ and these could then be developed at a density of up to eight lots per hectare. Unfortunately these isolated cluster development areas were often in highly fires prone areas and sometimes without reticulated sewage, but the trade-off for this development was and is strong environmental protection zones on all lands unsuited to urban development.

Through this planning approach Council has protected important natural environments, like swamps, rare plants and forests, and environments, like swamps, protected important natural environments, like swamps, rare plants and forests, and sometimes isolated forest areas. Unfortunately, these developments were often in highly fire prone areas and sometimes without reticulated sewage, but the trade-off for this development was and is strong environmental protection zones on all lands unsuited to urban development.

The Colong Foundation has always vigorously opposed the increases in development opportunities on remote areas and steep lands within residential areas.

The Colong Foundation has always vigorously opposed the increases in development opportunities on remote areas and steep lands within residential areas.

No development outside town boundary: The Colong Foundation believes that there should be no urban expansion outside existing town boundaries. Back zoning residential development opportunities in the remote environmental protection zones is the only way to adequately protect life and property from wildfire.

In the short term, however, it is important to strongly support the Blue Mountains City Council’s efforts at containing urban expansion as proposed in its the draft Local Environmental Plan 2013. Blue Mountains City Council has adopted a very sensible stance of transferring all existing environmental protection measures, but it’s not one that is in keeping with the planning vision of the NSW Government.

For all the talk of evidence-based planning, the NSW Government’s draft Metropolitan Planning Strategy did not consider the development capability of the narrow, dissected sandstone plateau that is the Blue Mountains. The strategy seeks to redefine the Lower Blue Mountains as part of the Metropolitan Urban Area and accelerate urban expansion.

Blue Mountains bushland as proposed under the 1991 plan, and over the years Council has wound back its development projections. By 1995 the Blue Mountains planning strategy dropped the theoretical maximum population from 105,000 to 95,000 for 2021. By 2002 the projected 2021 population was further reduced by 20,000 to 84,600, a population growth that is within the capacities of the sewerage transfer scheme and suited to the physical environments of the Blue Mountains.

Nestling buildings into the Australia bush was believed in the 1970s to be urban design sympathetic with nature, but is now known to put life and property in the way of severe bushfires. Remote residential development also greatly expands the bush/residential area perimeter. At some point such a perimeter, already many hundreds of kilometres long, becomes indefensible. One day wildfire will again sweep down on those in residential areas with disastrous consequences. Ironically, it is always the conservationists and not the developers who enriched themselves by putting others at risk, who get the blame.

Colong Foundation Donors

The Colong Foundation thanks the following supporters who made donations in 2013, permitting us to continue our efforts:


March 2014 #253 colong bulletin 5

The Blue Mountains Council is trying to stop environmental impacts extending beyond town boundaries into the World Heritage Area. The first step is to contain residential development to within existing town boundaries. Image: Dept. of the Environment

Take action

To protect the Blue Mountains please contact the following Parliamentarians, and support the stand made by the Blue Mountains City Council by asking them to ensure all the existing protection measures in the Blue Mountains plan retained in the new plan. Ask that they ensure the decision makers be required comply with the aims of the local environmental plan and its relevant zones when considering development proposals.

- Mr Stuart Ayres, MP, Member for Penrith; email Penrith@parliament.nsw.gov.au; ph 4722 8660;
- The Hon Brad Hazzard, MP, Minister for Planning and Infrastructure; email office@hazzard.minister.nsw.gov.au; ph 9228 5258;
- Mrs Rosa Sage, MP, Member for the Blue Mountains; email bluemountains@parliament.nsw.gov.au; ph 4751 3288.
Riders on a storm

THE Wilderness Act 1987 requires park managers to prevent or restore environmental disturbance. As horse riding causes significant damage to natural values surely any park administration must exclude this activity from protected wilderness?

Incontrovertible evidence that weeds are spread, native vegetation damaged, soil lost and stream banks eroded by horse riding should dictate management, not political deals. Unfortunately the memorandum of understanding between Premier O’Farrell, Deputy Premier Stoner and horse riders requires National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) to accommodate riders in NSW wilderness areas. This proposal for horse riding in wilderness is, sadly, just one instance of a broader syndrome.

As Peter Lawrence, a recently retired ranger who has managed Victorian national parks and reserves for more than 35 years explains, “interest groups are putting themselves ahead of the environment with a “me first” attitude that is gaining political clout and putting our parks at risk. These groups argue “We have a right to do as we please in our parks and we need to unlock these areas for all to use” (ABC news, 19 Feb, 2014). Amazingly state and federal governments now agree with this rhetoric and national park protection is being lowered to accommodate these demands. Standards are being lowered, not just for riding, but also for logging in Queensland, cattle grazing in Victoria and the river red gum parks in NSW, and fishing in the marine sanctuaries of NSW.

Protected wilderness in NSW is now at risk. The Colong Foundation has sought an environmental impact statement for proposed horse riding activity in declared wilderness, but our request has been denied.

A scientific monitoring trial is being established, with a baseline survey hurriedly being put into place in the wilderness areas of the Deua, Kosciuszko and Mummel Gulf National Parks before the horse riding starts. Horse riding risks spreading declared noxious weeds, such as serrated tussock into wilderness. What is the point of monitoring weed outbreaks and soil erosion, when the Wilderness Act requires managers to prevent damaging activities?

Only a handful of riders will use remote areas and there is no identified unmet demand for this use. Riding is permitted across more than 110 reserves, on 3,000 kilometres of trails in those reserves and almost half of Kosciuszko National Park is available to horse riders.

The horse riders are getting nothing but a sweet political deal without any hard work for it. Compromises were made for horse riding and wilderness areas severely clipped to accommodate their demands. The Bi-centennial National Trail, for example, passes on an easement through the declared Guy Fawkes, Macleay Gorges, Currajong, Wirrikimbe and Washpool wilderness areas. The Trail has never been subjected to public review, while the declared wilderness areas have been subjected to as many as four public exhibition processes.

Wilderness areas are vast storehouses of ecological integrity and resilience that are essential for the survival of biodiversity in a climate changing world. They contain ancient ecosystems that purify our air and pristine catchments that yield healthy water supplies. Less than half the wilderness remaining in NSW is protected and now horse riding may further fragment and compromise these remnant areas. Degrading wilderness puts nature at risk.

No Public consultation

Ann King, Chief Executive of NPWS wrote to the Colong Foundation in December 2013 stating that the horse riding trial in wilderness was not an activity under NSW planning law. The letter stated that a review of environmental factors would be prepared, but would not be put on public exhibition.

The Environmental Defenders Office has since written to ask the NPWS for its reasons why the horse riding trial is not an “activity”, given that the NPWS is undertaking a review of environmental factors, the purpose of which is to assess an activity before determining whether or not it should be approved?

NPWS policies recommend public consultation “when sites of importance to the community for their recreational or other values will be affected”. It would appear that the NPWS is being directed to press on regardless with the NSW Government’s horse riding in wilderness policy.
SUPPORT THE COLONG FOUNDATION!

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

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

☐ Membership application ($30) to 31 December 2014
   (NB Membership application covers Bulletin subscription)

☐ Colong Bulletin Subscription ($15) to 31 December 2014 (non members only)

☐ Membership renewal to 31 December 2014 ($30) ☐ Life Membership ($550)

☐ Tax deductible donation of $____ to the Colong Wilderness Fund

☐ PLUS $____ being for publications as indicated on the reverse side of this form.

NAME (Mr, Ms, Mrs, Miss) .................................................................

ADDRESS ...........................................................................................................

.............................................................................................................................. P/CODE .................................. DATE ........................................

PHONE ...................................................... EMAIL: ..............................................

SIGNED. ............................................................................................................... AMOUNT ...................................................

Payment by credit card. Mastercard ☐ Visa ☐ Expiry date _____ _____

Card #   __ __ __ __   __ __ __ __      __ __ __ __     __ __ __ __

Payment by EFT procedure. Account name: The Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd.

Bank: Westpac Mortdale, BSB: 032 268 Account number: 11 7302

Please add your full name in the Reference Field so that we may trace your contribution and also inform the Colong Foundation by email immediately after you have made a payment. Email foundation@colongwilderness.org.au with your name and address details, so we can mail to you an official tax deductible receipt. We also need notification so as to track all contributions to those who have provided them for our accounting purposes.

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

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

A BEQUEST

Please remember us in your Will.

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

ABOUT THE COLONG FOUNDATION

The Colong Foundation, the successor to Myles Dunphy’s National Parks and Primitive Areas Council, is Australia’s longest-serving community advocate for wilderness. Its proposal for a Wilderness Act was accepted in 1987. To supplement this legislation, our Red Index, audits NSW wilderness areas, identifies threats and formulates site specific protection remedies. There are now 2,100,000 ha of protected wilderness in NSW. However, many beautiful and environmentally highly significant wilderness areas are not protected, such as the Pilliga and Goomoo on the north west slopes, the Deua Valley on the South Coast and the Tabletop and Main Range in the Snowy Mountains.

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

Now, more than ever, the Foundation needs your support. Well financed and powerful rural interests, miners, loggers, resort developers, as well as four wheel drive enthusiasts, horse riders and others, have greatly increased the threats facing Australia’s wild places. Only with your help, through continued membership and donations, can the Foundation continue its campaigns for the preservation of the natural environment and effective nature-based national park management, and by concentrating on wilderness, these rare areas can be kept safe from development and misuse.
Support the Colong Foundation!

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

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

The Foundation continues its campaigns for the preservation of the natural environment and effective nature-based national park management, and by concentrating on wilderness, these rare areas can be kept safe from development and misuse.

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

The Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. shall be treated as a separate company under the Law Society of NSW Act 2004, and its affairs shall be conducted by the Foundation’s Articles of Association to guarantee $20 should it be needed in the event of the winding up of the Foundation. Signed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

Yes, I wish to become a member of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. I subscribe to the wording… “I bequeath the Foundation continue its campaigns for the preservation of the natural environment and effective nature-based national park management, and by concentrating on wilderness, these rare areas can be kept safe from development and misuse.”

SUSTAINABILITY

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

THE GARDENS OF STONE VISITORS MAP

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

THE BATTLE FOR THE BUSH

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

MYLES DUNPHY (SELECTED WRITINGS)

43.95

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

6.00ea

LIVING WITH THE DINGO

19.00

ALL PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE