

# colong bulletin

No. 262 | February 2016

## Help 4nature protect the Coxs River

4NATURE is taking the owners of Springvale coal mine and the NSW government to court to stop them polluting Sydney's drinking water. They urgently need your help to run the court case. Please DONATE NOW - <https://www.givenow.com.au/4nature>.

Centennial Coal's plan to enlarge its Springvale mine will see up to 19 million litres of water a day laden with nutrients, salt, metals and other contaminants discharged into the Coxs River, one of Sydney's main sources of its drinking water.

The Springvale mine extension is also set to disrupt the local watertable and destroy federally listed endangered upland wetlands of the Newnes Plateau adjacent to the Blue Mountains world heritage area.

4nature will argue in court that the mine's approval is

invalid because it will degrade the quality of Sydney's drinking water, contrary to strict legal requirements.

If we win the case it will set an important precedent that will ensure that coal mining and other damaging developments can no longer pollute Sydney's drinking water catchments.

4nature is being represented by the Environmental Defenders Office NSW.

Please help. Donations are urgently needed to fund our legal team, technical experts and other costs. 4nature needs

to raise \$14,000 over the coming months to ensure a strong case is made to protect the Coxs River.

### MAKE your tax-deductible donation now

1. Donate online via credit card at <https://www.givenow.com.au/4nature> or

2. Donate via direct deposit: BSB 633000 Account No 146827357 Account: 4nature Fund (message us so we can send your receipt).

*Andrew Cox*

**President, 4nature Inc.**



A key part of Sydney's water supply, the Coxs River flows through the World Heritage listed Blue Mountains National Park before it reaches the stored waters of Warragamba Dam. It must not be contaminated by Centennial Coal's mine water discharges. Photo: D. Noble

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**General Meetings** will be held at our office on Level 2, Fortuna House, 332 Pitt Street, at 5.00pm on Mondays March 14th, April 11th, May 9th and June 13th, 2016. Members and visitors welcome.

# NCC Annual Conference 2015

THE following motions submitted by the Colong Foundation were passed at the NCC Annual Conference with minor amendments. In summary, the NCC resolved to request that:

■ political parties, unions and industry seek a just and orderly transition to clean energy transition, as many coal mining communities in NSW face an uncertain future and need help with retraining and structural adjustment.

■ the Federal Environment Minister reject plans to remove the open standing provisions from the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999*.

■ the Minister for Planning establish an independent system of government accreditation for environmental consultants that will help to ensure environmental impact reports cease being unhelpful public relations documents.

■ the NSW Premier confirm there will be no logging in state conservation areas or national parks and that unsustainable logging of the Pilliga Woodlands be avoided through the purchase of wood supply quotas.

■ the NSW Premier make it illegal to burn native forests for electricity generation or for the production of biofuels.

■ the NSW Premier ensure all steps necessary to protect the heritage values in the Gardens of Stone Region are taken when major development is determined and the entire Gardens of Stone Stage Two

reserve proposal be reserved in a State Conservation Area as soon as possible.

■ the Minister for the Environment ensure Centennial Coal remove all coal fines from the Wollangambe River and that water pollution from the Clarence Mine be cleaned up so that the river is restored to health.

■ the Minister for the Environment reaffirm the role of wilderness in natural area management, as wilderness protection and management are a cornerstone of the NSW reserve system.

■ the Minister for the Environment reject the plan for a Kanangra to Katoomba

iconic walk through the Kanangra-Boyd Wilderness with a suspension bridge over the Coxs River, signage and sleeping platforms, particularly as the nearby "Six Foot Track" could be upgraded to such a status.

■ the Minister for the Environment immediately terminate the horse riding trial in declared wilderness due to its incompatibility with the principles of wilderness and its association with illegal activities.

■ the Prime Minister and the Premier of Tasmania retain, and where possible, expand the current wilderness zone within the Tasmanian

Wilderness World Heritage Area; prohibit logging and mining on all public lands in the World Heritage Area; and take the steps necessary to include all parts of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area in national parks.

■ the Federal and Tasmanian governments and opposition parties support national park reservation and World Heritage listing for Tasmania's 450,000 hectare Tarkine region in order to protect its outstanding wilderness values, including those within the Norfolk Range, Mt Bertha, the Meredith Range and the Savage River system.

## WILDERNESS SUPPORTER SURVEY

We invite you as a valued wilderness supporter to help shape the future directions of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness. Your input will help strengthen the Foundation by ensuring our efforts remain focused on key areas.

The Colong Foundation has worked hard to oppose threats wilderness while advancing conservation proposals. To date we have done this while providing scant member services, except for our newsletters and other publicity to inform supporters of our efforts. This approach has maximised conservation outcomes but limited growth of the organisation.

The information you provide in this questionnaire will give us a clearer picture of what you think we need to do, and how we should build upon the Colong Foundation's achievements.

We need to consolidate, extend and rejuvenate the organisation so that wilderness remains forever conserved, restored and celebrated.

Please take a few minutes to respond to our electronic questionnaire which is available on the following link on the Colong website  
**>About Wilderness > Wilderness Strategy Questionnaire**

If you would like to receive a paper copy of the questionnaire, please contact Keith at the Colong office by phoning (02) 9261 2400.



**THE COLONG FOUNDATION FOR WILDERNESS LTD**  
2/332 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000 (ABN 84 001 112 143)

**TELEPHONE:** (02) 9261 2400 **FAX:** (02) 9261 2144 **EMAIL:** foundation@colongwilderness.org.au  
**WEBSITE:** www.colongwilderness.org.au

**PATRON:** The Hon. Bob Carr, BA (Hons), Hon. LittD. • **DIRECTORS:** John Robens (Chair); Ian Tanner (Hon. Secretary); Janine Kitson (Vice-Chair); Henry Gold, O.A.M. (Hon. Photographer); Albert Renshaw (Hon. Treasurer); Alex Allchin; Sierra Classen, BA (Hons); Alan Dixon; Fiona McCrossin, B.Sc., Dip.Ed., PGDip.Env.Stud; Pat Thompson, L.C.P.; Haydn Washington, B.A., M.Sc., PhD;

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**HON. BULLETIN DESIGN & TYPESETTING:** Jenni Gormley

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# Western Sydney Airport proposal – polluting and unnecessary

BY KEITH MUIR

AN independent review of the draft environmental impact statement (draft EIS) for the proposed Western Sydney Airport commissioned by affected councils concluded that the report was quickly cobbled together to meet legal requirements and only examined the first five years of operation.

The independent review also revealed the draft EIS didn't seek to minimise noise impacts from the proposed 24-hour-a-day airport operation or limit air pollution generated by airport traffic.

## Unacceptable pollution

The biggest culprit of Sydney's worsening air pollution, car use, is encouraged by the proposed airport. The draft EIS states the airport would provide parking for 11,500 cars and predicts 41,800 vehicle movements/day will be generated by 2030. By then NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution will exceed air quality standards, yet as the number of air traffic movements is estimated to triple from 2030 to 2050, the maximum vehicle usage for Stage One will also increase three fold. In the absence of decent rail access, the proposed airport will become a public health disaster even before it attains use levels sufficient for economically viability.

## Tourists will avoid the Blue Mountains

If the airport is approved, the Blue Mountains will lose its green cachet, affecting its tourist-based economy. The local economy depends on nature-based, multi-day tourist visits and these visits will decline when potential visitors become aware of aircraft noise 24 hours a day in the region. The 2013 bushfire disaster halved tourism income despite the fact that most of the popular tourist areas were



Photo: No Western Sydney Airport Sub-Committee, BMCS

unaffected—aircraft noise will have a similar effect.

## Poor planning

In 2011 the US Parks Service prepared an EIS that established special flight rules in the vicinity of Grand Canyon National Park. These rules ensure aircraft noise is not heard in wilderness areas, yet similar flight path management to protect the Blue Mountains was not considered for the proposed airport.

## Noise impacts on World Heritage

A noise peer review for the draft EIS found that aircraft noise would be potentially significant and widespread over the World Heritage Area.

The draft EIS is defective because it compares an unreasonably loud recommended noise level to a time-averaged aircraft noise level. When an aircraft passes overhead measured noise levels are much louder than time-averaged levels.

Let's look at the details. Background noise in Blue Mountains National Park is measured at 23 to 27dBA. In US wilderness areas noise levels have been measured at 27dBA to 47dBA. The draft EIS asserts 55dBA LAeq is

a suitable recommended maximum noise level for wilderness areas, which is an order of magnitude louder than background. Making aircraft operations comply with this level will destroy wilderness amenity. Places like Erskine Creek in the Blue Labyrinth south of Glenbrook will be severely affected.

The statement that aircraft flying over the World Heritage Area will cause "minimal incursion of noise levels in excess of 55dBA" is buried on page 538 of Volume 2 of the draft EIS. Measured aircraft noise levels from overflights at 5,000-6,000 feet are louder than this noise level, except for small regional jets with 50 seats that do generate 55dBA at 5,000 feet. 'Normal' sized jets, such as jets with twin aisles and two engines, generate 64-67 dB L max ascending at 5,000-6,000 feet.

The time-averaged 55dB LAmax noise level understates the real levels of disturbance that will be caused by overflights in Blue Mountains national parks.

Peer reviewers Marshall Day Acoustics point out that the characteristics of aircraft noise and natural sounds are very different, so even if aircraft noise were equivalent

to background and not an order of magnitude louder, it will still be annoying to those visiting the Blue Mountains national parks.

## Unnecessary

In July last year the Business Insider reported Deutsche Bank's criticism of the proposal. The bank believes the airport requires a billion dollar subsidy due to a shortfall in demand. Western Sydney residents will not supply a strong flow of regular air travel users and residents elsewhere will be reluctant to drive to Badgerys Creek just to save a few dollars. The aviation industry is pushing for this billion dollar boost, but any sensible government should think twice about it. The industry must restructure in this decade in response to climate change. It will build bigger aircraft and may increase prices, so demand for a second airport could fall. The other side of the subsidy equation is increased mortality and morbidity from unacceptable air pollution.

## Get involved

The 15th anniversary of World Heritage listing for the Greater Blue Mountains was celebrated last November, but in another 15 years' time will there be anything worth celebrating? In 1998 the World Heritage Bureau thought the Blue Mountains listing should be deferred and this opposition was only overcome once the Badgerys Creek airport proposal was rejected.

The Blue Mountains community is opposing this poorly thought out airport proposal that threatens the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. Get involved, contact the No Western Sydney Airport Committee through <http://www.bluemountains.org.au/campaign-airport.htm> or email Ross Coster [Ross@coster.com.au](mailto:Ross@coster.com.au)

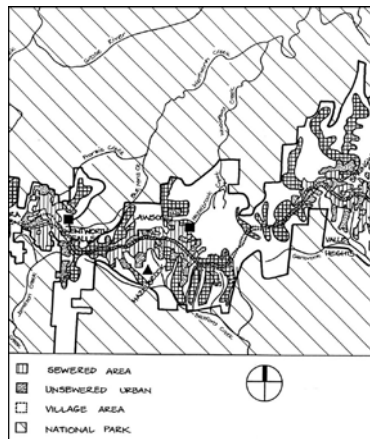
# The new Blue Mountains' environmental plan

BY KEITH MUIR

A new local environmental plan for the entire Blue Mountains gazetted at the end of 2015 comes into effect this February. The new plan was crafted to fit the state-wide planning template which is supposed to make planning easier for developers, with one set of 'simpler' rules operating across the state.

It should be noted, however, that extended diplomatic efforts by Blue Mountains City Council with the Department of Planning and Environment successfully transferred the ecosystem framework of the 1991 Blue Mountains plan into the standard, state-wide template. Without these modifications planning in the Blue Mountains would have been more detrimental to the environment. It may be that this plan will become with the passage of time one of the few true environmental plans remaining in NSW.

The primary aim of the new Blue Mountains plan is to maintain the unique identity and values of the 'City within a World Heritage National Park'. There are several environmental aims in the plan but, despite representations by the Blue Mountains Conservation



*The residential sprawl that extends like fingers along Blue Mountains parallel ridges pose many management challenges, none of which are helped by further urban expansion. It is a constant battle to stop environmental degradation.*

Society to Planning Minister Rob Stokes, future Council decisions need not comply with these aims or even the objectives of each zone. To counterbalance this new flexibility in the plan, Council must also apply many specific provisions aimed at protecting the World Heritage Area and other aspects of the natural environment when it decides on development proposals.

The compromise negotiated by Council for weakened aims and objectives was strengthened wording for a broad range of environmental

impact assessment provisions. Council now has 'to be satisfied' that certain environmental tests are met. In Environmental Protection 2 zone, for example, Council must be satisfied that a proposed dwelling could be built within the first 10 metres of that zone, halving the previous distance of this discretionary buffer. How this and other similar provisions operate will no doubt be tested through the Land and Environment Court.

## Heritage protection

Representations by the Blue Mountains Conservation Society did secure stronger weed management and stormwater pollution measures as part of the impact assessment for development control. Council must be satisfied that stormwater from new developments have a neutral or beneficial impact on the environment and water quality. To achieve such outcomes Council might, for example, require environmental restoration of weed infested areas or the transfer of private bushland into a reserve.

Regionally significant and threatened vegetation is protected, even when not mapped, and Council can sensibly rule on the extent

of buffers around these environmentally sensitive lands on a case by case basis.

In some of the older towns, such as Leura and Wentworth Falls, Council has retained large lots in residential character conservation zones. Urban bushland conservation zones, located on distant ridgelines from town centres, are also retained from the 1991 plan. These low-density, unsewered residential areas did not fit the standard template.

The Department of Planning and Environment is still considering an additional residential zone proposed by Blue Mountains Council and would be an additional zone in the state-wide standard planning template. This zone would replace the abovementioned residential zones and protect leafy residential streets and heritage housing set within large traditional gardens.

Under the state-wide planning template Councils are not called determining authorities, but consent authorities. Meanwhile at the state level the push to remove elected councillors from residential approval processes continues, and if successful could derail many of the environmental intentions in the new plan.

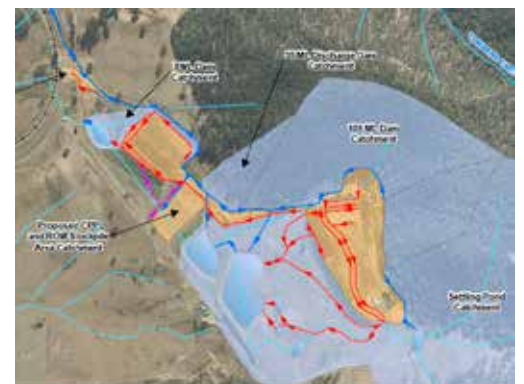
# Mugii Murum-ban update

A big thank you to the 295 supporters who wrote to the NPWS in support of the draft plan of management for this state conservation area which will seek to manage visitor use in this small sensitive reserve by limiting vehicle access to a few key destinations. These representations will help ensure that the area is not torn to pieces by trail bikes.

News on the Airlie Mine extension is not so rosy, as the Planning Assessment Commission found that the mine proposal was approvable, although there were several questions that the Commission wanted answered before the mine could

be approved.

Replying to the Commission, the Environment Protection Authority recommended that clean and dirty water be separated at the mine, so that its 109ML storage dam would contain clean, unpolluted water. The Colong Foundation anticipates that Centennial Coal will object to this requirement, as it wants to store all its water including polluted sources in the 109ML dam, to maximise water storage regardless of risks to the downstream environment.



**The EPA has called for clean runoff to be separated from dirty mine water.**

continued on p. 5



# The Deua – Featured Wilderness

*The Deua River has eroded its deep valley in ancient sediments – sandstone and shale – but over large areas the strata have been folded to form metamorphic rocks such as quartzite, phyllite and slate. There are contrasts in the gentle alluvial flats along the river, the limestone outcrops at Bendethra and Wyanbene and in the ridges of volcanic rhyolite that fall steeply to the Coodella Creek divide. Prineas, P. and Gold, H. Wild Places, 1997, Sydney, the Colong Foundation for Wilderness.*

The Deua Wilderness 80 kilometres south-east of Canberra is considered by many to be one of the best bushwalking areas in NSW, equal in mountain scenery to the Kowmung Valley. Its old growth forests stretch over 90,000 hectares from Araluen Road southward over rugged coastal foothills to Wadbilliga National Park.

The 3,500 hectares of Crown leasehold land that adjoins the national park at the northern end of the Deua Valley remains in wilderness condition. Less certain is whether the area is still Crown land or has been converted to freehold title. Regardless of tenure status, this vast tract of wilderness should be one of the highest priorities for voluntary acquisition to the national park estate. The wilderness is drained mostly by the Deua but surprisingly it also includes the swampy headwaters of the Shoalhaven River, also flowing northward, parallel to the Deua but above the coastal escarpment, while Woila Creek flows south from Currumbene Mountain to the Tuross River.



*: The spectacular wilderness straddling the entire Deua Valley remains unprotected. Photo: H. Gold*

Deua National Park was significantly expanded under the NSW Forest Policy to 122,033 hectares, the last addition being 4,789 hectares in 2006. The first move under this policy toward protection of the Deua's threatened wilderness forests was the May 1995 logging moratorium, following the election of the Carr Government. After the fourth exhibition of Deua's wilderness proposals all but Badja State Forest became national park. However, only 44,772 hectares of the Deua Wilderness has been formally declared under the Wilderness

Act, 1987.

Almost all 4WD accessible areas were omitted and in a subsequent inquiry by the NSW Ombudsman the NPWS advised it had ignored the conservation groups' plan for the area. Even the proposed vehicle access compromise in the wilderness plan was ignored.

The wilderness along the entire Deua Valley from Bendethra north to Araluen Road is unprotected. Yet the horse rider lobby is not satisfied with this. Under an old agreement with the state Coalition parties they have

secured horse riding trails through wilderness protected in 1994 by Chris Hartcher. The horse riding trials have been the subject of illegal activity, including the use of chainsaws and paint, and in the case of Woila Creek, cattle grazing and allowing domestic dogs.

## **The NSW Government is failing to protect wilderness!**

The Colong Foundation will further investigate the horse riding trials and associated illegal activities in the Deua Wilderness. This exceptional area is too important to be whiteanted by a dodgy backroom deal that disregards environmental impacts and the law.

## **Annual General Meeting (AGM)**

is to be held on **Thursday April 18th, 2016 at 5.00pm** at the Colong Foundation Office and will:

- Consider the minutes of the preceding AGM;
- Receive and consider the report of the auditor and annual report of the Colong Foundation for 2015;
- Elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, including Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and an Auditor, nominations for which should be received by Monday April 4th 2016;
- Appointment and fixing of remuneration for the Auditor;
- Set the annual subscription fee;
- Consider any other motion received in the hands of the Hon. Secretary by Monday April 4th 2016.

**The Colong Foundation reminds members to please renew their subscriptions for 2016, if they have not already done so, as they are now overdue.**

## Mugii Murum-ban update

cont from p.4

It was agreed that an alternative water supply should be provided for bushwalkers to replace the one lost due to undermining the Airly 'Village' spring.

### **Need for an engineered dam wall**

The Planning Assessment Commission unfortunately did not recommend that Centennial contain its proposed 38 hectare rock waste heap behind an engineered dam,

although it did question the necessity to do so with government regulators.

In recent months there have been dam wall collapses at the Bengalla, Wambo and Warkworth mines in the Hunter Valley, the Russell Vale mine in the Illawarra and the Clarence Mine near Lithgow. Obviously waste from coal mines must be contained behind properly engineered dam walls or waterways will continue to be ruined. How many dam collapses are needed before regulators rethink mine waste management?

# Victoria drops 5% burning target

BY IAN BROWN

VICTORIA has abandoned a target of burning an average of five per cent of public land every year that came out of the Royal Commission into the Black Saturday bushfires of 2009. When this recommendation was adopted, some heads nodded sagely, while many fire scientists shook their heads in disbelief.

The concern was that such a 'blunt instrument' completely ignored the diverse ecological and fuel characteristics of Victoria's landscapes. For instance, large areas of moist forest and subalpine country are either difficult to burn at all or need a much longer time between fires. Arithmetic says the target would leave very few areas with a 'fire age' of more than 20 years.

Recent research has highlighted some of the ecological risks of the target. It was also feared that it could



*If we climate change under control and avoid fire management by political slogans, then we give places like the Blue Gum Forest in the Grose Valley a fighting chance to survive. Photo: K. Muir*

be counterproductive, by encouraging agencies to burn easy, large areas remote from the human risks, such as the western mallee, just to achieve percentages. Meanwhile smaller, more strategic and

protective (but trickier) burns close to settlement could be overlooked.

Now a review has acknowledged these concerns, and adopted a 'risk management' approach that will prioritise burning in places that achieve the best risk reduction. This rational and evidence-based strategy will combine "the expertise of land and fire managers with local knowledge underpinned by world-leading science and technology" according to the Victorian government. They have also launched a communication program to explain the new policy.

What a breath of fresh air in a fractious debate...but its not new because 'risk management approach' is common parlance amongst fire experts and already underpins New South Wales burning programs.

You can read about Victoria's new approach here: <http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au/safer-together>

## Vale Joe Glascott (1931-2016) – Australia's first environment writer

Thanks to pioneering Australian journalist Joseph Glascott, the Sydney Morning Herald carried many articles and editorials favourable to the environment. His UN Global 500 Award in 1987 stated 'Mr. Glascott has written thousands of articles and reports on urban issues, rainforests, water pollution, national parks and wildlife.'

Joe Glascott was appointed the first environment writer for a media organisation in Australia. One of his first front page stories in December 1975 was entitled 'The last Rainforest gets the Chop'.

It was his articles' in the State's leading newspaper which broke the impasse in the heated NSW rainforest campaign. A March 1978 Glascott editorial read: 'The conflict between preservation of natural landscapes and exploitation of natural resources is highlighted in the case of the Border Ranges. Undeniably the rainforest should be preserved and the best way of ensuring this is to dedicate it in a National Park'.

Joe Glascott wrote on retiring in 1988: 'The creation of the rainforest National Parks was undoubtedly the highlight of my 14 years as the Herald environment writer.' He was awarded an Earth Week media award in 1981 for covering the rainforest dispute.

Jim Somerville in his memoir, 'Saving the Rainforest' wrote: 'We could not have won without the support of Joseph Glascott, who commented that major conservation issues involved such conflicting interests that they were seldom resolved quickly.'

# Animal property rights: a voice for animals at the development table?

JOHN Hadley argues that animal property rights should to apply to lands outside national parks, in a manner similar to native vegetation regulation, except that a guardian would be charged with making the case for animals.

To conserve wildlife habitat outside protected areas, property-based mechanisms must be reformed to give animals a 'voice' during land management decision-making that puts their lives at risk. Animals cannot speak for themselves, so the property rights system should accept representations from a human guardian acting on the animals' behalf.

In systems that allow for

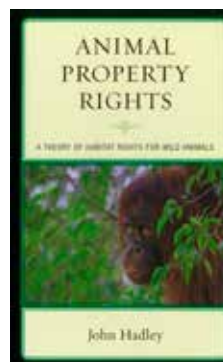
offsetting, the guardian could be able to make suggestions about suitable offsets. To do justice to the idea of giving animals a voice, the landholder should be obliged to respond directly to the guardian. If a landholder responds to a submission made on the animals' behalf, the animals are 'heard' by the process.

An obvious question is who will be animal property rights guardians? Eligible persons would have knowledge and skills in relevant fields like ecology, animal welfare or land-management. Most importantly, they would need to be prepared to act in the best interests of the animals and have mediation skills.

The approach would

facilitate landholders taking out conservation covenants over their property and assist indigenous titleholders to detail co-existence land use agreements that embrace animal property rights.

John Hadley is a lecturer in philosophy at Western Sydney University. His book, *Animal Property Rights: A Theory of Habitat Rights for Wild Animals* was published in August last year by Lexington Books.





**SUPPORT THE COLONG FOUNDATION!**

To: The Treasurer, Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd., Level 2, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000  
 The enclosed remittance or advice covers the item(s) indicated by a tick. (One cheque payable to the Colong Foundation is sufficient to cover subscription and donation.)

- Membership application (\$30) to 31 December 2016  
 (NB Membership application covers Bulletin subscription)
- Colong Bulletin Subscription (\$15) to 31 December 2016 (non members only)
- Membership renewal to 31 December 2016 (\$30)       Life Membership (\$550)
- Tax deductible donation of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to the Colong Wilderness Fund
- PLUS \$\_\_\_\_\_ being for publications as indicated on the reverse side of this form.

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 Goonoo on the north west slopes, the Deua Valley on the South Coast and the Tabletop and Main Range in the Snowy Mountains.

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

The realisation of Myles Dunphy's vision of a comprehensive system of national parks with protected wilderness areas remains the primary objective of the Colong Foundation. Now, more than ever, the Foundation needs your support. Well financed and powerful rural interests, miners, loggers, resort developers, as well as four wheel drive enthusiasts, horse riders and others, have greatly increased the threats facing Australia's wild places.

Only with your help, through continued membership and donations, can the Foundation continue its campaigns for the preservation of the natural environment and effective nature-based national park management, and by concentrating on wilderness, these rare areas can be kept safe from development and misuse.



# THE COLONG FOUNDATION

SENDER: THE COLONG FOUNDATION FOR  
WILDERNESS  
Level 2, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000

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## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE COLONG FOUNDATION

**CELEBRATING WILDERNESS** 60.00 ☐

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

**WILD PLACES** 27.50 ☐

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

**BLUE MOUNTAINS WORLD HERITAGE** 50.00 ☐

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

**SUSTAINABILITY** 20.00 ☐

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

**THE GARDENS OF STONE VISITORS MAP** 7.50 ☐

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

**THE BATTLE FOR THE BUSH** 27.50 ☐

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

**MYLES DUNPHY (SELECTED WRITINGS)** 43.95 ☐

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

**LIVING WITH THE DINGO** 19.00 ☐

*by Adam O'Neill (107pp)*

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