FINIA
THE NATURAL INTEGRITY ALLIANCE FOR K'GARI

Newsletter

Sustaining the natural integrity of K'gari together *May 2024*

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All too quickly the seasons shift, and Autumn begins to settle on K'gari bringing cooler conditions. But it's never quiet for our groups with a teams of FIDO volunteers tracking down the yellow-flowering Easter Cassia last week and the K'gari 4WD Clean Up scheduled for May.

FINIA partners will be braving the chill of winter with their annual field trip on 6-7 June. This time visiting sites both on the west and east coast of the island – it promises to be action packed. Get your registration forms in now!

The Editor

Butchulla Water Stories: Capturing K'gari's Water Values to Keep Country Healthy

Since 2014, the Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (BAC) has worked tirelessly to empower Butchulla People – in accordance with their traditional lores – to care for Country; building partnerships to maintain their unique cultural and natural values and generate sustainable livelihoods in line with their traditional obligations and future aspirations.

Like the adjacent Great Barrier Reef, Butchulla waters are under threat from land use including sediment and nutrients from agriculture, industry – including tourism and visitation, and coastal development. These threats are exacerbated by climate change, with more frequent flood events and associated marine debris, and increasing water temperature.

Without Butchulla intervention, upholding their first lore – *what's good for the land must come first*, and renewing custodial responsibilities caring for Country, these problems are only likely to worsen.

Expanding the BAC's participation in the way their waters are cared for is critical, as water management outcomes, have wide-ranging effects across Butchulla Country, including plants and animals that inhabit country, and cultural activities undertaken by Butchulla community members.

Supported by a Great Barrier Reef Foundation Healthy Waters Grant, the BAC utilised a desk-top review of existing reports and literature to identify over 220 initial values for the Butchulla Water Stories project which were then verified through elder and community workshops (supported by Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation).

Tessa Waia and Chantel Van Wamelen, BAC talk about the Butchulla Water Stories project at the Healthy Water Forum in Cairns (Photo: BAC)

"This tool is important. We have lost so much information, but talking to our elders through this project has been a catalyst to collate and discuss our stories," said Chantel Van Wamelen, Ranger Coordinator.

Working with Everick Foundation, a co-designed web-mapping data management system – *Galangoor Gung* (Good Water) was developed to capture values. Through the tool, values can be refined or added to the database in the future along with associated monitoring data.

"The development of the *Galangoor Gung* web-mapping data management system serves as an example of the powerful outcomes that can be produced from collaborative projects that align geospatial expertise with First Nation's guidance and data input," said Tim Robins Everick Foundation Director.

Finally, a Butchulla Water Stories Management Plan was developed to support future monitoring (knowledge gathering), sharing to support engagement, and educating others (including future generations), protection and conservation of Butchulla water stories.

Article contributed by Chantel Van Wamelen, Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation

Butchulla Water Stories: Seagrass Watch Training

Seagrass is an important part of Butchulla Country, with seagrass meadows throughout the Great Sandy Strait supporting significant shorebird, fisheries, turtle (milbi) and dugong (yuwang'kan) populations.

In March, fourteen Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) and Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation (BNTAC) Rangers participated in level 1 Seagrass Watch training with Dr Len McKenzie from Seagrass-Watch HQ.

The 3-day training program was delivered through the BAC's Butchulla Water Stories project and funded by a Great Barrier Reef Foundation's Healthy Waters grant.

Rangers undertook the following training modules:

- Seagrass biology and taxonomy
- Seagrass Identification
- Seagrass ecology
- Seagrass importance
- Seagrass threats
- Seagrass monitoring
- Seagrass-Watch – how to sample
- Risk assessment
- Data quality assurance and quality control (QAQC)

Rangers also participated in a field assessment at Burrum Heads.

BAC & BNTAC Rangers study seagrass in the classroom and the field, participating in Seagrass Watch training (Photo: Everick Foundation)

Eleven participants were successful in demonstrating their knowledge, skills and abilities in the classroom and field components, and were awarded with certificates of participation. A further three participants who were successful in the classroom, but were unable to attend the field event, will be given a further

opportunity to undertake their field assessments at the end of May, when Seagrass Watch is next back in Hervey Bay.

The next phase of training is to ensure that participants have the experience and competency to conduct Seagrass Watch monitoring on their own. Over the next 12 months, participants will undertake at least three monitoring events on their own to reinforce what they have learned, along with the adoption of Seagrass Watch monitoring sites.

Article contributed by Chantel Van Wamelen, Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation

Genetic Variation in K'gari's Dingoes

Some FINIA partners will remember the dingo genetics study that was undertaken in 2021-22. A paper on the results, titled *Isolation, small population size, and management influence inbreeding and reduced genetic variation in K'gari dingoes* was recently published by Susan Miller, Linda Behrendorff, Ben Allen, Rose Andrew, Guy Ballard, William Ballard, Kylie Cairns, Gabriel Conroy, Peter Fleming, Catherine Grueber, Jane Oakey, Deane Smith, Danielle Stephens, Claire Wade and Jacqueline Bishop in Conservation Genetics.

Dingoes at Eli Creek, K'gari (Photo: QPWS)

Small island populations are vulnerable to genetic decline via demographic and environmental stochasticity. In the absence of immigration, founder effects, inbreeding and genetic drift are likely to contribute to local extinction risk.

Management actions may also have a greater impact on small, closed populations. The demographic and social characteristics of a species can, however, delay the impact of threats.

K'gari, a ~ 1 660 km^2 island off the Australian east coast and UNESCO World Heritage Site (Fraser Island 1842–2023), supports an isolated population of approximately 70–200 dingoes that represent an ideal opportunity to explore the small island paradigm.

To examine temporal and spatial patterns of genetic diversity in this population single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotype data (72 454 SNPS) were analysed for 112 K'gari dingoes collected over 25 years (1996 to 2020). Genetic diversity was lower in K'gari dingoes than mainland dingoes at the earliest time point in the study and declined significantly following a management cull in 2001.

No spatial genetic patterns were discovered on the island, suggesting high levels of genetic connectivity between socially discrete packs. This connectivity, combined with the social structure and behaviour of dingoes, may act in concert to buffer the population from the impacts of genetic drift in the short term.

Nevertheless, a general decline in genetic variation via inbreeding and drift has occurred over the past 20 years which we suggest should be considered in any future management planning for the population.

Monitoring patterns of genetic variation, together with a clearer understanding of the social ecology of K'gari dingoes, will aid in the development of measurable genetic targets set over ecologically meaningful timelines, and help ensure the continued survival of this culturally important population.

To download a copy of the paper, please click here.

Unity of Purpose: Indigenous Communities and Researchers

A new video has documented the impact that myrtle rust has on indigenous communities and the environment, reinforcing the need to maintain momentum in breeding for resistance and monitoring its spread.

Released by Scion and Rotoiti 15 Trust, in April 2024, *Whakakotahitanga i te Kaupapa, Unity of Purpose*, is a video capturing activity from a cultural exchange in November last year that aimed to discuss the challenges posed by myrtle rust in New Zealand and Australia.

Hosted in Rotorua, the exchange welcomed representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Queensland and New South Wales Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment, and

Cultural exchange participants gather in Rotorua (Photo: Scion)

Water; the University of Tasmania; the Butchulla Nation (K'gari Queensland); the Gumbaynggirr Nation (Coffs Harbour, New South Wales) and the Bundjalung Nations (New South Wales).

It offered a unique opportunity for cultures and researchers on both sides of the Tasman to connect and learn from each other. The eight-day visit highlighted the importance of sharing traditional knowledge and Western science between indigenous communities and researchers in both countries, and how they each have a role to play in protecting our environment from exotic diseases, such as myrtle rust.

The short film weaves together First Nations' and Māori perspectives on kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and the interconnectedness of all living things. It reveals the strong respect that both cultures have for the bush and takes viewers inside the ngahere around Rotorua, Scion's nursery and to the trust's marae on the shore of Lake Rotoiti, reinforcing the vital link between healthy forests and healthy people.

The film also illustrates the work that Scion is doing in partnership with Rotoiti 15 Trust to monitor the spread of myrtle rust around the lakes area and efforts to breed more disease-tolerant species, starting with ramarama, rōhutu and their hybrids.

The research is delivered through Te Rātā Whakamaru, a Jobs for Nature, Mahi mō te Taiao programme funded by the Department of Conservation – Te Papa Atawhai. With support from Scion scientists, the programme employs ten full-time staff who have been trained as technicians (hōmiromiro) to collect field monitoring data and develop protocols for long-term resistance breeding trials.

Scion forest geneticist Dr Heidi Dungey (Photo: Scion)

The challenge facing researchers is the time it takes to breed for resistance. Trees are slow growing, and the current research is only on small trees in pots. A multi-year programme is needed to ensure the resistance is enduring. Both Scion and Rotoiti 15 Trust are exploring strategies for how the programme will continue after the Jobs for Nature funding contract ends in December 2024.

Scion forest geneticist Dr Heidi Dungey says there is a desire to see mana whenua (Ngāti Pikiao) and Rotoiti 15 Trust take greater ownership of the programme as part of their journey to reconnect people to nature and build a passion for conservation.

Trust chairman Arapeta Tahana (Photo: Scion)

In the video Rotoiti 15 trust chair Arapeta Tahana shares his vision for the future, adding that the goal of Ngāti Pikiao is to become guardians of their own rohe and whenua.

"That essentially means that we need rangers on the ground…that are monitoring and supporting restoration efforts."

The visit to Rotorua followed an earlier trip to Queensland and New South Wales last year by representatives from Rotoiti 15 Trust and Scion. The cultural exchange was captured in a video called Roots of Resilience released in March (see below).

Dr Geoff Pegg, senior principal forest pathologist at Queensland's Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, says Australia's forests are valued for their diverse ecosystems and unique biodiversity, adding that exotic diseases, such as myrtle rust, were a constant threat.

"Endeavours like this cultural exchange underscore the vital importance of global collaboration and unified actions aimed at preserving biodiversity and strengthening ecological resilience. Traditional knowledge and Western Science must walk together to protect our Country and the unique forests in New Zealand too."

The exchange was funded by Catalyst Seeding funding provided by the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and administered by the Royal Society Te Apārangi.

Myrtle rust was first discovered on mainland New Zealand in 2017. Since then, Scion scientists have been involved in a suite of research aimed at protecting our most vulnerable myrtle species from the infectious airborne fungus. The disease targets new leaf growth and repeated infection causes trees to die back, affecting natural regeneration in the forest.

Article contributed by Scion and Rotoiti 15 Trust

Roots of Resilience

Released in March, *Roots of Resilience: Working together to protect our forests*, gives voice to First Nations' perspectives, connections, and concerns about forests on Country. It highlights the threats to forests, including myrtle rust and Phytophthora dieback, and the need to share Traditional knowledge and Western Science to protect our unique forests and Country.

Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Senior Principal Forest Pathologist Dr Geoff Pegg and the project team worked in collaboration with Indigenous Rangers to develop a film that shows the impacts introduced pests and pathogens are having on the health of our forests and the connection between Country and First Nations people.

The devastating impacts of myrtle rust on the iconic water gum of North Queensland (Photo: DAF)

"Australia's forests are recognised and valued for their diverse ecosystems and unique biodiversity," Dr Pegg said. "They provide various environmental, economic, and cultural benefits. Forests are places with unique cultural and aesthetic values, loved and appreciated by many, that help to protect us from a changing climate.

"This film illustrates the devastating impacts of exotic pests and pathogens, like the death of majestic, 800-year-old Bunya trees in the Bunya Mountains from Phytophthora root disease."

Dr Pegg said Myrtle rust was changing our forests, driving native species to extinction. "Indigenous knowledge and the connections to Country are vital for protecting our forests against these threats and those yet to reach our shores. We need to walk together – bring traditional knowledge and Western science together to provide solutions."

Roots of Resilience: Working together to protect our forests was filmed in the Bunya Mountains and Wet Tropics World Heritage Rainforest in Queensland and New South Wales (Bongil Bongil National Park, Coffs Harbour). The film was made in collaboration with the Australian Government, Queensland and NSW Governments, Aboriginal Communities, and partners in New Zealand.

The film was made possible through the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry's Environmental Biosecurity Project Fund from the Australian Chief Environmental Biosecurity Office, in collaboration with the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Article contributed by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Tackling Invasive Species with Data

Exotic species are reaching Australian shores at unprecedented rates, due to increased human movement and trade. Each introduction of an invasive species poses a potential threat to Australia's unique biodiversity and ecological communities. Invasive species monitoring is therefore essential to understanding their spread, range, and abundance in Australia.

Myrtle rust on Beach cherry/Bay cherry (Eugenia reinwardtiana) foliage (Photo: Geoff Pegg, DAF)

The Atlas of Living Australia's (ALA) Biosecurity Hub is a one-stop-shop for biosecurity records, projects, and information. The ALA currently holds information on more than 2,383 exotic species and 1.9 million occurrences of pests, weeds, and diseases. Although this information has helped to inform current biosecurity responses, continuous data collection is required to create the most detailed picture of Australia's invasive species landscape.

Citizen scientists play a crucial role in invasive species monitoring by reporting observations at a local level. These reports help to inform early detection and long-term management of biosecurity threats. The ALA works with more than 850 data partners to aggregate native and invasive records, making this information easily accessible through open data. As an example, the ALA has a weekly data integration feed with the citizen science platform iNaturalist, enabling rapid discovery of recent citizen science data, as well as supporting data users and providers such as the Australian Network for Plant Conservation and the Gum Tree Guardians through facilitating open access to aggregated biodiversity records.

One threat among many: The invasive myrtle rust fungus

If you've visited the east coast of Australia in spring or autumn since 2010, you may have noticed plants developing bright yellow spores due to myrtle rust infection. Myrtle rust is an invasive fungus that infects plants in the Myrtaceae family, including more than 1,500 species of Australian native trees and shrubs such as tea trees, bottlebrushes, paperbarks, and lily-pillies. Non-native Myrtaceae, which are often grown in gardens or urban forests, are also affected and contribute to the spread of myrtle rust.

Myrtle rust on culturally significant Midyim berries (Austromyrtus dulcis) – Photo Geoff Pegg, DAF

In the short time since its introduction, myrtle rust has had devastating impacts on plant communities. Senior Principal Forest Pathologist Dr Geoff Pegg at Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has said that since myrtle rust was first detected in Australia, it has been a significant contributor to the decline in some of our most iconic native trees like the native guava and scrub turpentine, which were previously common across Queensland and New South Wales.

Repeated myrtle rust infection has almost killed this 100-year-old sour cherry tree in the Tallebudgera Valley (Photo Geoff Pegg, DAF)

"People often think that biosecurity starts and stops at the border, but what happens post-border is just as important. Managing these threats in native ecosystems is challenging. I've seen first-hand the devastating effects that invasive diseases like myrtle rust have on our biodiversity. Areas of outstanding natural beauty and ecological significance, such as the Daintree and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Gondwana Rainforests, are now threatened due to the rapid spread of myrtle rust."

How to spot myrtle rust infection

Myrtle rust affects seedlings, saplings, and old established trees. The most distinct symptom of myrtle rust is bright yellow spores on new leaves, stems, flowers, or fruit. Leaves can become deformed and in severe cases, may die and appear scorched. Repeated infections can reduce plant vigour, cause significant defoliation, killing more susceptible trees and preventing flowering and fruiting on others, thereby interfering with reproduction, and reducing the food resources for many native animals.

Help provide up-to-date myrtle rust data

To combat the threat of myrtle rust, current data is required to inform researchers, policymakers, landholders, and decision-makers about how myrtle rust spreads and impacts different plant communities.

Members of the public across Australia can play a vital role by reporting possible myrtle rust infections through citizen science, providing data that helps to protect Australia's high-risk species. Data from citizen science contributes to a more complete record of the abundance and impacts of invasive species.

Alyssa Martino, a PhD student at the University of Sydney who is studying myrtle rust infection and leads the iNaturalist Gum Tree Guardians project says that "People submit myrtle rust reports from their gardens or out in the bush – places that are hard for professional researchers to monitor. When people report these myrtle rust sightings, we get a broader understanding of the extent of the disease which gives us a chance to fight back against the spread."

The myrtle rust data from citizen scientists are then aggregated in the ALA with data collected from other sources, such as professional scientists, industry, and government agencies, to be open and accessible data points.

How to report myrtle rust sightings

By collecting myrtle rust data, you're helping to paint a more detailed picture of Australia's invasive species.

1. **Install a citizen science app** such as iNaturalist or NatureMapr.
2. Use the ALA Myrtle Rust Reporting Guide to help you identify and capture the critical information to report possible myrtle rust sightings.
3. **Don't touch!** Follow best practices to avoid accidentally spreading pathogens like myrtle rust!
4. Check out citizen science projects like the iNaturalist project Gum Tree Guardians to connect with experts and learn more about myrtle rust in Australia.

For more information, visit the ALA Biosecurity Hub or contact them here.

Article adapted from the Atlas of Living Australia

Dates for the Diary

What:	**FINIA Annual Field Trip**
Where:	K'gari
When:	Thursday 6 June to Friday 7 June 2024
For:	Join FINIA partners on their annual field trip to K'gari. This year the trip will include visits to Rocky Creek, Ungowa, Oysterman's Lease (via Garry's Anchorage), Dilli Village interpretation upgrade, inspecting coral creeper at Eurong and the new emergency landing area at Happy Valley. Zela will also be doing some paper making from K'gari's weeds at Dilli Village.
Cost:	Barge fares from River Heads are sponsored by Sealink with a 20% discount on accommodation at Dilli Village. Accommodation ranges from $10 (camping) to $128 for a cabin (sleeps five) with catering $74.75 per person.
More info:	Please email contactFINIA@gmail.com for a registration form.

What:	**FINIA Meetings**
Where:	Town Hall, Maryborough
When:	Friday 7 June (K'gari), Tuesday 13 August and Tuesday 12 November 2024
For:	FINIA's partners meet quarterly to provide updates and collaborate on projects. Three meetings are held on the mainland, generally at Maryborough Town Hall (in February, August, and November), with an annual field trip to K'gari each year.
Cost:	Free
More info:	To register for the meeting, please email Sue Sargent at contactFINIA@gmail.com.

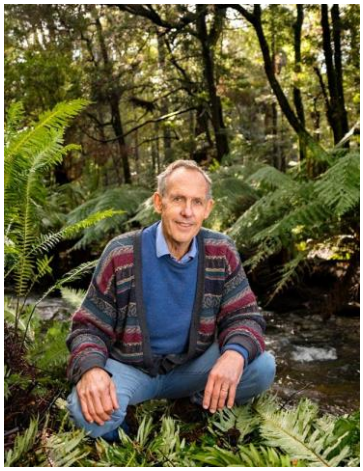
What:	**K'gari 4WD Clean Up**
Where:	K'gari (East Coast)
When:	Friday 17 to Monday 20 May 2024 (registration opens in November).
For:	Held annually over a weekend with Four Wheel Drive Queensland affiliated club members and event sponsors volunteering their time to clean marine debris from World Heritage-listed K'gari. Four Wheel Drive Queensland K'gari Fraser Island Clean Up does not receive government funding for this event which is delivered with the generous support of sponsors.
More info:	To register https://linktr.ee/kgaricleanup

What: **Bush Regeneration and Monitoring**
Where: Eurong, K'gari
When: Sunday 16 to Saturday 22 June, and Sunday 1 to Saturday 7 September.
For: FIDO has been conducting weeklong weeding–bush regeneration programs in Eurong since 2005. These have progressively transformed Eurong and dramatically reduced the weed threats there. Based at Tallinga, the former Sinclair family home in Eurong Village, work will focus on weeding, bush regeneration, building the Eurong nursery's capacity, and continuing FIDO's ongoing environmental monitoring programs. The program is supported by Eurong Resort, providing dinner for the volunteers each night.
Cost: $300 ($200 for concessions) to subsidise costs.
More info: Please send any questions to weeding@fido.org.au.

What: **Weed Management**
Where: Happy Valley, K'gari
When: Sunday to Saturday 12-18 May, 14-20 July, and 20-26 Oct 2024.
For: Peter Shooter leads these trips to help tackle the heavy weed infestation around Happy Valley. A group of up to eight will share "Kurrawa", a comfortable holiday house in the Centre of Happy Valley. The group will work to contain a particularly aggressive weed with poisonous seeds, *Abrus prectorius Var. Africanus*. This weed heavily impacts the vegetation but isn't found anywhere else on Fraser Island. As the *Abrus* comes under control, the team will increasingly eliminate large woody weeds, Easter cassia and lantana. Again, fitness is needed to carry heavy chemical backpack sprays across steep terrain.
Cost: $300 ($200 for concessions) to subsidise costs.
More info: Please send any questions to weeding@fido.org.au.

What: **Fraser Coast Community Tree Planting Days**
Where: Booral and Tinana, Fraser Coast
When: Saturday 8 June – World Environment Day, Swan Drive, Booral (8am – 11am)
Saturday 27 July – National Tree Day, Central Road, Tinana (8am – 11am)
For: Fraser Coast residents are encouraged to don gardening gloves and get their hands dirty planting trees at a range of special community events throughout the region. There will be a range of activities at each of the tree planting events, including kid's activities, guided eco walks and a free BBQ breakfast. Council will provide trees for planting, tools, and gloves. Please bring comfortable enclosed shoes, a hat, sunscreen, and water bottle.
Cost: Free
More info: Residents can register for an event by emailing environment@frasercoast.qld.gov.au.

What: **Bob Brown – John Sinclair Memorial Lecture**
Where: Mt Coot-tha Auditorium, Mt Coot-tha Botanical gardens, Brisbane
When: Saturday 15 June 2024 (2-4pm)
For: In 1996, Bob Brown was the Greens' first candidate to be elected to the Australian Senate. His priorities included greenhouse gas emissions reduction, forest conservation, and reform of Australia's asylum law. He was re-elected by a comfortable margin in 2001, and in 2005 he was made leader of the Australian Greens. In the years after Brown's election as leader, the Greens posted impressive gains at both the federal Senate and the state level. He was elected to a third term in 2007. Since leaving Parliament in 2012, Bob has been active in environmental causes, cofounding the Bob Brown Foundation, which had a particular focus on protecting Tasmanian wildlife and lands.



Cost: $25 including afternoon tea.
More info: Please contact fido@fido.org.au

What: **Cooloola Bioblitz**
Where: Rainbow Beach
When: 2-4 August 2024
For: Join us for our next Bioblitz - an intense period of biological surveying as we attempt to record all the living species within the Rainbow Beach area. Groups of scientists, naturalists and volunteers will be conducting an intensive field study over a continuous 3-day period. This activity is suitable for adults and children over the age of 11. Children must be accompanied by a supervising adult.
Cost: TBA
More info: https://www.cooloolacoastcare.org.au/projects/bioblitz

What: **IGEM Bushfire Recovery Project**
Where: East Coast, K'gari
When: ALL PLACES FILLED FOR 2024
For: FIDO's bushfire recovery project 2022-25 is being conducted on the east coast of K'gari. Volunteers are restoring the low coastal vegetation complex on the foreshore and undertaking Pandanus recovery works by monitoring, establishing a seed collection and restoration protocol and on-ground works, including restoration training. FIDO is also interested in hearing from other groups interested in partnering on the project.
More info: For more information or to register your group's interest in this activity, please get in touch with Mark Dwyer at mdwy.dbq@gmail.com.

Funding Opportunities

What: **Gambling Community Benefit Fund**
For: Provide one-off grants for not-for-profit organisations to help provide community services or activities that benefit the Queensland community. This round is a $100,000, 30th Anniversary super round.
When: Round 121 is open now and closes on 3 May 2024.
Email: cbf@justice.qld.gov.au
Phone: 1800 633 619
Website: https://www.justice.qld.gov.au/initiatives/community-grants

What: **Wettenhall Environment Trust —Small Environmental Grant Scheme**
For: Objectives of the Small Environmental Grants Scheme (up to $15K) are flora and fauna conservation and threatened mammal conservation with one or more of the following: monitoring/recording data, community education, community capacity building (training), and research/science.
When: Next round opens on 17th June 2024 (for funding in August 2024)
Phone: (03) 5472 1316 or 0431 219 980 - Elizabeth (Beth) Mellick, Executive Officer
Email: beth@wettenhall.org.au
Website: https://wettenhall.org.au/grants/small-environmental-grants/

What: **Purves Environmental Fund**
For: Support 12-month proposals of up to $50,000, that meet the Fund's current focus areas: degradation of wilderness, over exploitation of natural resources and pollution. Grant applications are through an EOI process.
When: Applications are open year-round.
Website: https://www.purvesenvirofund.org.au/funding

What: **Fraser Coast Council Community Grant (Round 3 and 4)**
For: Opportunities for groups to apply for up to $15,000 in support to undertake activities that benefit the community of the Fraser Coast Local Government Area.
When: Applications close 12 May 2024.
Website: https://www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/grants-and-awards

'Saving life on Earth will take civil insurrection'

The latest science charts massive storms, sea level rise, fires and extinction yet the corporate foot is on the accelerator and the absurdity of growth economics prevails on our finite planet. Yet there's growing peaceful revolt against the rule of money, for the sake of our children and for all life on Earth. Beginning with the Cree wisdom that when the Earth is left barren "you can't eat money, oh no!", Bob Brown channels John Sinclair as a reformer for a new age of action. Why taking action to save the planet is everyone's right and responsibility. But let's have fun along the way!

Honoring the outstanding contribution Dr John Sinclair AO made to conservation, this years lecture will be delivered by renowned environmentalist Dr Bob Brown

Time: 2:00pm

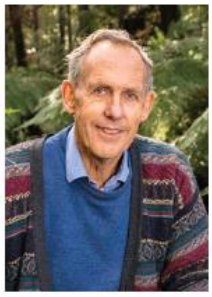
Date: Saturday, 15th June

Venue: The Auditorium
Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens

Cost: $25
Includes afternoon tea

Bookings: **http://tinyurl.com/sinclair24**

Enquiries: *Charmaine Foley*
fido@fido.org.au
Ph: 0400 880 375



K'gari (Fraser Island) Defenders Organisation
FIDO, 'The Watchdog of K'gari', aims to ensure the wisest use of K'gari's natural resources

Thank You to Our Sponsors!

FINIA – the Natural Integrity Alliance for K'gari is a non-incorporated, not-for-profit umbrella organisation for its partners. As a non-incorporated organisation with no dedicated funding to support our meetings, administration, barge transfers, or accommodation, we rely on our partners to support activities on the K'gari (Fraser Island) World Heritage site. We acknowledge Fraser Coast Regional Council, Sealink – Kingfisher Bay Resort & K'gari Explorer Tours, the University of the Sunshine Coast and our outstanding contributors, volunteers and donors for their generous support.

Without this generosity, FINIA's activities would not be possible.

Thank you