TREE - KANGAROO & MAMMAL GROUP

Mammal Mail

May 2005

Newsletter of the Tree-Kangaroo & Mammal Group Inc.

The Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group & James Cook University

are proud to host the

Ecology and Conservation of Tree-kangaroos: current issues and future directions.

Conference 2005

At the Genazzano Lake Tinaroo Conference Centre,
Atherton Tablelands, Far North Queensland, Australia.
(Home to Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos)

Monday the 28th – Wednesday the 30th November
With welcome drinks on Sunday the 27th November

Guest speaker is Dr Tim Flannery, Director of the South Australia Museum

This meeting will bring together researchers, conservationists and others interested in tree-kangaroo conservation from around the world to discuss current issues and future directions for the study of tree-kangaroos.
Sessions will focus on research, captive management, education and conservation of tree-kangaroos and their habitat to ensure their survival and to set priorities for the next ten years.

Anyone with an interest in tree-kangaroos is invited to attend and further details can be found on the website at http://tesla.jcu.edu.au/Schools/Zoology/TreeKangas/
TKMG members are encouraged to attend. Registration details will soon be on the website.

We hope to see you there!

Playing possum.....

by Robyn Wilson

Robyn Wilson is the Centre Director of the School for Field Studies till the end of May. From June, Robyn will take on the role as Principal Investigator on a Research Project on contract with the Rainforest CRC and Main Roads. The project is on the use of Highway Overpasses for rainforest ringtail possums.

Robyn's research focus for the last decade has been on the impact of human disturbance on Rainforest Ringtail Possum. Robyn started this research in 1995 for her PhD under the supervision of Prof. Helene Marsh and Dr. John Winter. Robyn was awarded her PhD in 2000 through JCU.

I was invited to give a talk at the TKMG meeting on the 7th April. Unfortunately, the advert for the talks did not make the *Tablelander* and few people showed up. In some ways this was a blessing as the hired Data projector was missing the power cord, so we huddled around my computer and had a cosy and interactive talk with lots of questions and discussion and all went away a bit wiser. Thank you to those that could make it.

I spoke about the impact of roads and powerline corridors on the behaviour of arboreal folivores. I first introduced the group to the suite of arboreal mammals that are endemic to the Wet Tropics, reasons why we should be concerned about this group and the threatening process that they are exposed to. I focused on the rainforest possums in particular and talked about the arboreal traits that these animals have that make them well adapted to life in the trees. All species of rainforest possums are quite capable of moving at ground level but are better equipped to move around in the canopy.

The rainforest ringtail possums, in common with the tree-kangaroo's, are listed as near threatened/ lower risk by the IUCN. However, there are concerns for the survival of populations of these species and possibly the survival of some species, as they have highly restricted ranges, are regional endemics, are rarely sighted on the ground but are exposed to a highly fragmented habitat within their natural range. Their habitat has been dramatically reduced by land clearing in the last century and the forests are internally fragmented by roads and powerline corridors that disrupt their movements. Fragmentation of the forest is continuing due to the need for essential services, clearing of regrowth on private lands, maintenance of road-side margins and powerline corridors and upgrading and widening of roads. These are internal factors that we can control. The major external factor that is likely to result in a marked reduction in upland rainforest and the decline or extinction of these species is global climate change.

My research looked first at the natural home range of the rainforest ringtail possums, the alignment of their home range with linear cuttings such as roads and powerline corridors, whether they were coming to ground level to cross canopy gaps, the longest axis of their home range and whether or not they were territorial. The latter factors are important in informing agencies as to how the habitat should be managed for these possums. I found that the rainforest ringtail possums have small home ranges which were aligned with linear cuttings and the lemuroid ringtail possum which is the species most sensitive to habitat loss and fragmentation was territorial. I also found that the lemuroid ringtail possum was unlikely to cross canopy gaps that it could not cross by leaping so even narrow extended canopy gaps were likely to impact on the social dynamics of this species and larger gaps were likely to isolate populations.

Hypsi Stage 2 busily growing ..... *by Project Manager Larry Crook*

Stage 2 of the *Hypsi Forest and Tree Kangaroo Recovery* project is all over bar the growing, and a lot of maintenance.

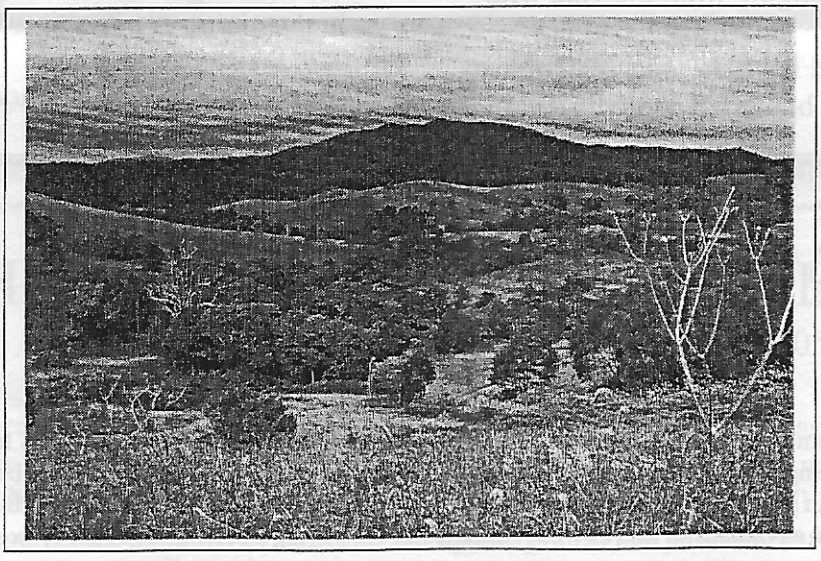
We had a pretty dry February for the planting at Reg and Olive Waltham's Millaa property, *The Maples*. In the first week of February, the Eacham Shire Council's Community Revegetation Unit (CRU) planted a corridor of 1500 trees joining roadside vegetation to the 6 ha remnant on the property and volunteers planted 1300 trees along a creek on the property to link previous years plantings to the remnant. Reg and Olive were kept pretty busy watering the trees until some rains came mid-month.

By mid-March, the wet season was getting back to its good old self. It was at this time that volunteers planted 1000 trees on two sites on Alan & Sharon Waller's property. This completed plantings started in Stage I in 2004 on that property, expanding riparian vegetation and filling in another area that provided a 'stepping stone' between the plantings on the neighbouring Waltham property and the plantings on Waller's. Riparian vegetation continues along the creek that rises in Waller's to the Beatrice River. The Beatrice has good riparian cover into the Wooroonooran National Park.

The end of March saw volunteers, including the Green Corps team, busy planting at John and Dianne Daley's property on the northern boundary of Waltham's. Over 1400 trees were planted along the northern bank of the North Beatrice River, extending the 2004 planting of 900 trees. The southern bank was the main target for planting in 2004. I wish to thank again all the volunteers who helped put over 5000 trees in the ground to extend habitat for the tree-kangaroos and other wildlife. Special thanks to Mark and Angela McCaffrey who provided valuable assistance in the preparation the Saturday morning plantings. And thankyou to the landholders who came on board the project and who did a tremendous amount of work preparing and fencing their planting sites.

My only regret was I had to whiz off to my nephew's wedding straight after the Waller Saturday morning planting, so I wasn't able to sit down and enjoy the culinary delights of Sharon's renowned morning tea spread!

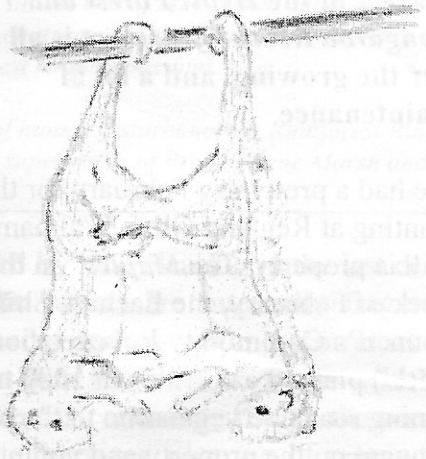
The plantings will be maintained by CRU for twelve months. Funds for the project were provided by the federal Department of Environment via an Envirofund.grant.



View to Mt father Clancy over the planting site (foreground) at Alan & Sharon Waller's
Photo by John Kanowski

On the Spot.....*with Alan Gillanders*

Two male **Green Ringtails**, *Pseudocheirus archeri,* were chasing each other around the trees in the western part of Yungaburra State Forest. They would bump into each other, grapple briefly and then take off again. Sometimes one leading and sometimes the other. For those of you who know Stewart, he was one of them. All this happened silently. So far this is normal behaviour for Greens when there is a female in oestrus around. At other times they are the most slothful of possums.



"Inverted Boxing Match. Males slug it out for breeding rights"

Then came the behaviour which was new to me. One animal was hanging by both hind feet from a small branch, the other hung from one foot and took hold of the first one's hind knee. They were front to front, with their backs arched away from each other and slapping with their forepaws. I think one glancing blow to the head was struck but mostly they missed and occasionally hit the other's leg or foot. This lasted about five seconds before the chase resumed. After about 20 seconds they repeated the behaviour but our view was largely blocked. They next time they hung by their tails (see Alan's depiction, right) and actually seemed to grapple with all eight limbs but again we did not have a clear view. Soon we had a perfect view. The leading individual initiated the hanging after it turned to face its pursuer. They struck at each other and the leading animal dropped from the branch. The two males where hanging from the vine with the tails 8-10 cm apart. Each had the other's left hind leg held in their right. (So much for them being left footed!) Again the backs were arched away from each other and they slapped without seeming to get a blow home. This lasted about four seconds. The first possum to hang was the first to come upright, became the pursuer for about two metres and then turned and fled with the other hot on its heels. The whole of what I have reported above lasted less than three minutes. However we had heard them crashing around for at least two minutes before we found them and for about 30 seconds after we lost sight of them.

The presence of a *Calamus* tangle and guests who had not yet seen a tree-kangaroo discouraged me from ascertaining that there was indeed a female in the vicinity.

ALAN'S WILDLIFE TOURS

Locals Return for Free

Members of TKMG and other locals are able to join one of Alan Gillander's Nocturnal Tours for free when accompanying fee paying guests and relations. This offer applies to return customers who have been out with Alan in the last 12 months. Hand in your old spotting sheet to take advantage of this offer. Those who took the free tour with Alan last December can take advantage of this as well. Numbers of fee paying guests must equal or exceed free returnees.

Free Spotlighting Vouchers are available for local organisations involved in fund raising.
Alan can be contacted on 40953784 or *spotlighting@cyberwizards.com.au*

Congratulations! Dr Karen

TKMG member and tree-roo carer Karen Coombes has been rewarded with a Degree of Doctor of Philosophy for many hours spent gathering ticks and scratches while collecting data for her thesis, **The ecology and habitat utilisation of Lumholtz's Tree-kangaroos, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* (Marsupialia: Macropodidae), on the Atherton Tablelands, far north Queensland.**

Karen graduated at the Cairns Convention Centre on Saturday the 14th May 2005.

Dr Karen Coombes examined the spatial and habitat use by Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos and has provided an important expansion of our understanding of their ecology. She has shown that there is a complex association between Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos and their use of habitat, and that more than one rainforest type is important to them.

Karen also examined their gastrointestinal morphology and has developed a simple aging technique that can be used to assess the age structure of tree-kangaroo populations, which is important for management purposes.

Well done Karen!
From all of us at TKMG.

From the Secretary's (messy) Desk! *.....by Sue Mathams*

April & May

- Submission to Eacham Shire Council re: Draft Plan
- Submission to Dep't NR&M re: 'Unallocated State Land' in Herberton Shire (Thanks John Winter for a very detailed report)
- Mabi Forest Recovery Team to take on the applications for listing Type 1b (Hypsi Forest) and Type 5a forest as Endangered under Federal legislation
- Our insurance sponsored by (Dep't NR&M) has been renewed to March 2007!!
- Audited Financial Statement completed, needs passing at next meeting
- TKMG asked to provide interpretive talks for students at Malanda Falls Visitor Centre for World Environment Day
- Display (stuffed) Tree-kangaroo to be housed at the Malanda Falls Visitor Centre
- Coming soon.....display (stuffed) Quoll.

*Please note that Sue's TKMG secretarial address is *info@tree-kangaroo.net*

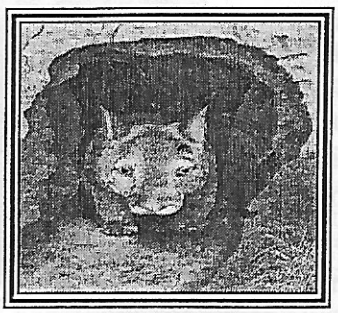
TKMG ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Malanda Hotel, 7.30pm, Thursday, August 4th, 2005

TKMG members will vote in a new Vice-President and Secretary at this year's AGM. Both Dr John Winter (VP) and Sue Mathams (Sec) have decided to step down. And we also need someone to run the web site. At this date all other committee members will renominate their positions. Of course, all executive positions are up for grabs if any member wishes to nominate We would also like more committee members.

Speakers for the night are in the process of being confirmed.

The northern hairy-nosed wombat



Research has been underway on the northern hairy-nosed wombat since it was first identified as a new species in 1937. But it really cranked up in the mid-1980s with the first trapping of wombats, and in 1992 when the first recovery plan was written. Dr Alan Horsup of the Wombat Foundation brings us up to date with that recovery plan.

Physically, most work on the recovery program occurs at Epping Forest National Park and Rockhampton Zoo. On-park work is mainly concerned with protecting and monitoring the wombat population and its habitat. To improve our ability to do this, a volunteer caretaker program was established in 2001 when dingo predation became a major issue. Volunteer couples now live on the park for a month at a time. Their main duties are to check the 20 km dingo fence every two days and to slash grass in manipulation strips near wombat burrows. They also perform a host of other roles, including maintaining a video monitoring system and doing lots of odd jobs to improve living conditions in camp and to improve the maintenance of equipment there.

I visit the park every 4-6 weeks to undertake a range of activities, including burrow monitoring, kangaroo censuses, and publicity. Management of the park and its infrastructure is the responsibility of QPWS ranger staff in Clermont. They look after things like fire management, fencing, weeds, the volunteer caretaker program and park neighbour relations.

The other major location for wombat work is the Wombat Research Centre at Rockhampton Zoo. The Centre was established in 2001 to develop reproductive and husbandry techniques on the southern hairy-nosed wombat for application to its endangered cousin, the northern hairy-nosed wombat. There are no 'northerns' in captivity and even if there were, we wouldn't want to undertake potentially risky research on them. The closely related southern hairy-nosed wombat is therefore a good guinea pig. That being said, all research is undertaken under strict ethical guidelines and we care for our southerns as much as we would for northerns.

Other wombat research is also undertaken at Western Plains Zoo in Dubbo, where three common wombats have been bred successfully in captivity (including twins), and at Australia Zoo where young southern hairy-nosed wombats are being hand-raised to develop translocation techniques.

A recovery team provides advice and assistance to QPWS with the implementation of recovery program actions. The members come from a range of backgrounds, including universities, zoos, non-government organisations and Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service. The team meets twice a year by phone or face to monitor progress, determine future priorities and develop funding applications. The team is spread all over the country – Rockhampton, Clermont, Mackay, Sunshine Coast, Melbourne and Adelaide.

Epping Forest National Park

In Epping Forest National Park last year, during a very dry period and in an attempt to get wombats drinking, we installed a water tank in camp and laid 1 km of pipeline and set up two water troughs near burrows. These have proved very successful and we have obtained our first ever video footage of wombats drinking at a water trough. Not only that but we also have video images of a female with a large pouch enjoying a drink! Without water, it

would be unlikely that this young would survive the next few dry months. We even had an interaction between a drinking kangaroo and a wombat that was keen to drink – the roo won, unfortunately. The next step is to come up with a roo exclusion device (probably a low roof over the trough) and to extend the system to more burrows.

The volunteer caretaker program at Epping Forest NP continues to be a great success. The program was initially started to monitor for the presence of dingoes after 10 wombats were killed in 2000-01. It was then extended to monitor and maintain the 20 km dingo-proof fence built in 2002. The fence has been successful in excluding dingoes from all wombat habitat on the park. It has been breached several times by goannas, rabbits, echidnas and even wombats digging underneath it. Regular maintenance is required to ensure that dingoes exploit none of these breaches and that general wear and tear (eg. damage by tree fall) is quickly discovered and repaired. The caretakers also monitor a system of sand plots across internal roads inside the fence to check for dingo presence. Unfortunately, for anyone interested, the caretaking program is booked up until the end of 2006 and we are not taking any more bookings at this stage.

We have also recorded success with wombats feeding at one of our food stations! This has been captured on video and includes footage of a female and juvenile eating sweet potato, kangaroo pellets, lucerne hay and molasses. Visits to food and water stations have dropped off now that the park has greened up but this is an important break through. This work is part of Masters student Donna Treby's research which is mostly aimed at developing techniques that can be used to create other wild or captive populations of northern hairy-nosed wombats. Donna is also writing a wombat husbandry manual and describing the architecture and environment of northern hairy-nosed wombat burrows and their habitat in detail.

A major project on the agenda this year is to extend the automatic water system that currently fills two of the 10 wombat troughs to all of the troughs. We plan to install two more header tanks and several kilometres of polypipe so that all troughs are self-filling. This will make the caretaker's job a lot easier and reduce human disturbance near the burrows.

Translocation

A major objective of the northern hairy-nosed wombat recovery plan is to establish a second wild population. That requires several things to happen, including a significant increase in wombat numbers, the development of appropriate translocation techniques and the acquisition of a suitable site. To that end, we recently contracted Central Queensland University to undertake a search for potential translocation sites throughout inland central and southern Queensland. Their report is not yet completed but some promising sites have been identified as needing more detailed assessment.

Since April this year Donna has been undertaking research into the architecture and environment of northern hairy-nosed wombats. This continues the Honours work of Jodie McGill in 2003 who recorded temperature and humidity in burrows using data loggers hung down holes drilled through the burrow roof. This revealed what we expected – that the burrows offer a considerable buffer to external environmental conditions. When outside temperatures soar above 40o it is no hotter than 28o down deep burrows, and the reverse occurs in winter with burrow temps no lower than 12o when outside temperatures fall below zero. Humidities are also much higher down the burrow, an important water-conservation role of the burrow in dry times. Among her other projects, Donna will also be trialling a range of supplementary foods to see if we can complement our new water delivery system, writing a husbandry manual for

southern hairy-nosed wombats, and developing a habitat key so we can more precisely describe (and locate) wombat habitat.

Wombat Research Centre, Rockhampton Zoo

Currently 14 wombats live in air-conditioned dens at the WRC. The den design allows for easy capture for monthly weighing, pouch checks, etc. The first research undertaken there was a Masters project from 2001-03 which monitored blood hormone levels and trialled artificial insemination. Although the AI was unsuccessful, good protocols and baseline data were established by this student for subsequent researchers. PhD student Lindsay Hogan is now well into her behavioural study at the WRC. The project aims to characterise oestrus behaviour and seasonal patterns of reproduction, and to measure stress levels. This information will be crucial to developing techniques for improved breeding management. Lindsay has recently installed a video monitoring system in all eight wombat dens and four yards. This will allow her to monitor breeding behaviour and interactions amongst all the wombats.

The exciting news from the WRC is that F1 (otherwise known as Anna) is currently carrying a very large pouch young. This is the result of a natural birth (rather than artificial intervention) but it is a good indication that the wombats are happy with their surroundings, diet and care. The baby is now a whopping 17 kg and 14 months old. She was named Wombalina in a local naming contest and still suckles from her Mum, Anna, but must be only a month or two away from 'getting the shove'.

Developing appropriate husbandry techniques for hairy-nosed wombats is an important role for the WRC so this is a pleasing result. This is the second birth at the WRC (the first died very young). Wombat births are fairly rare in zoos (Melbourne Zoo produced a southern hairy-nosed wombat earlier this year), but repeat births by the same mother are much rarer. This is what we are aiming for.

Fund Raising & Sponsorships

Wombat volunteer and sculptor John Vink sculpted a beautiful full-sized northern hairy-nosed wombat from which he made 12 polyurethane and 3 bronze wombats. John painted some of the polyurethane wombats in natural colours and the rest were painted by Sydney artists. All artwork was auctioned at a fund-raising function raising $120,000.Most of this will help fund research at the Wombat Research Centre for the next 3 years.

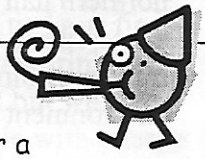
We are currently finalising a sponsorship deal with a central Queensland coal mine to build a demountable at the Wombat Research Centre. The building will provide much needed laboratory, surgery and office space for our research there, including a clean, cool location to house Lindsay's video monitoring gear. This is another great example of the community lending a hand to help the wombats.

You can read more about the northern hairy-nosed wombat at the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency website where you can also download the latest recovery plan:
epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/endangered_animals/northern_hairynosed_wombat/

The latest population estimate is 90, down from the previous 113 due to drought, higher dingo predation than we had feared and an improved census technique.

Dr Alan Horsup is the Senior Conservation Officer with Qld Parks and Wildlife Service, Rockhampton.

TKMG Fun & Games Nite



The Treasurer says we need a Fun(d) Raiser so watch out for a **Fun & Games Nite** for all the Family coming to the Malanda Hotel Ballroom soon.

Two Habitat grabs....*but Communities hit back*

A win at Yorky's Knob

On 1st April 2005, the Yorkeys Knob Residents Association were successful in having a preliminary approval and development approval set aside.

The Yorkey's Knob Residents Association (YKRA), which is represented by the Environmental Defenders Office (EDO-NQ), challenged the preliminary approval given to the development of South Beach at Yorkey's Knob. The development approval given last year was for 90 apartments (40 with dual key capacity) comprising of four storeys (with a rooftop fifth level) that extended 60 metres along Wattle Street, and 130 metres along Kempton Street, together with retail and restaurant facilities along Sims Esplanade.

The YKRA challenged the approval on the basis of ecological sustainability including the importance of vegetation and wetland on the site, and the height, density, bulk and general aesthetics of the development. The development proposal required the removal of 14 significant trees, and development next to a wetland that YKRA claimed contained some local environmental significance.

His Honour Judge White found that the Constrained Development area that existed over most of the area required special attention to ensure the residential amenity of the area was not affected. Further he said that while the Council did have the ability to grant a dispensation in relation to height, given the nature and extent of adjacent and surrounding land uses, the height allowed was too great. In particular, the design of the development had 130 metres in length of buildings of 12.7 metres in height that was to be visible to local residents. The adjoining area of Kempton Street had no bulky blocks and therefore the development was not within the reasonable expectation of the residents in the area.

His Honour found the land had some ecological value, but found that the propositions in the Strategic Plan relating to ecological sustainability could not be looked at in isolation and therefore there was no conflict with these provisions. He also accepted that the car park on the adjacent road reserve adjacent to the beach area would be built, as submitted by the Council, in a way to ensure that the vegetation in that area was preserved.

As a result of the decision, the developer will need to lodge a new development application with the Council if he wishes to build on the site.

The case has empowered local communities to have some say in the development that occurs in their area. It is an important precedent for North Queensland about what is acceptable in relation to development and its effect on amenity for local residents.

For more information contact Kirsty Ruddock, EDO-NQ, Ph (07) 4031 4766 or kruddock@edo.org.au.

Meanwhile...in MacKay

A hearing continues in the Qld Planning and Environment Court in Brisbane where the Mackay Conservation Group Inc (MCG) is appealing against the approval by the MacKay City Council of a major coastal development proposed for a largely undeveloped site of 67.67 hectares at East Point in MacKay.

The Court has now heard evidence from all the witnesses called by the proponent, East Point MacKay Pty Ltd and by the MacKay City Council and has commenced hearing evidence from the witnesses called by the MCG. The case has been adjourned to the week commencing 8 August 2005.

The appeal is being conducted on a number of grounds, as set out in the MCG's notice of appeal, including:

- Conflict with the MacKay Planning Scheme Strategic Plan (the MacKay Town Plan). The MCG's case is that the development conflicts with the tourist designation in the Strategic Plan, because what is being proposed is, in a number of important respects, a residential development;
- The proposed development's incompatibility with the natural values of the site. The MCG's case is that the development, because of what the MCG says is its large scale and predominantly residential nature, is not suitable given the natural values of the site, including the vegetation values, the wildlife values and the natural coastal landscape values. The MCG is particularly concerned about the clearing of a significant remnant regional ecosystem that will occur if the development is approved;
- Risk to the site from impacts of tropical cyclones including storm surge.

From EDO-NQ bulletins

TKMG Meeting>>>7.30pm Thursday 2nd June<<<Malanda Hotel

Shane Marsterson will update his Mareeba rock wallaby research.

Alan Gillanders reveals the mating habits of the green ring-tailed possum.

Supper provided for a gold coin donation

T-K TUCKER

Profile of Tree-kangaroo food plants

by Kylie Freebody

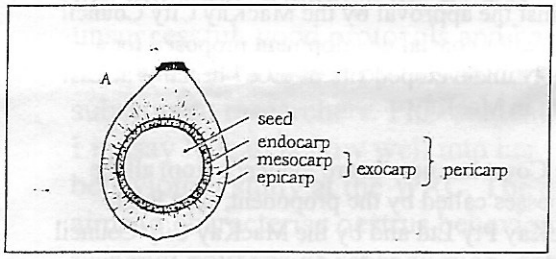
SPECIES: ***Symplocos cochinchinensis (var. gittonsii)***
FAMILY: Symlocaceae
COMMON NAME: White Hazelwood
PLANT PART EATEN: Leaves
PLANT DESCRIPTION:

Leaves – simple, opposite with minute teeth towards the apex. Midrib on underside purple. Petioles 7-25mm long, purple. Leaf 70-200 x 40-90mm.

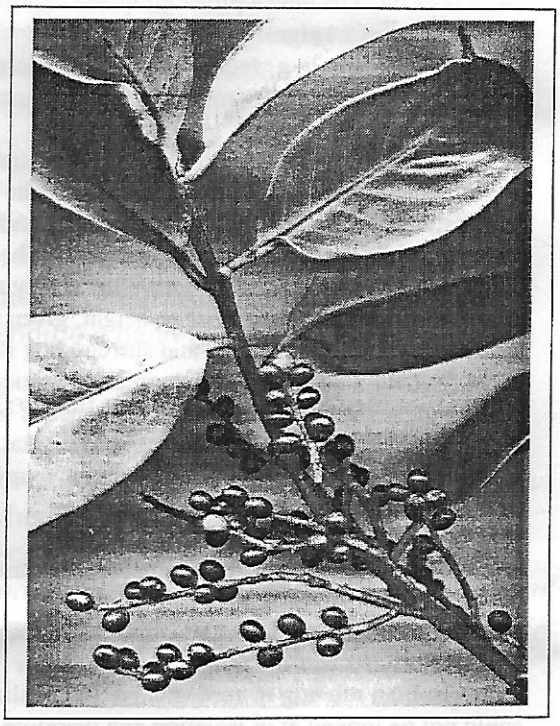
Flowers –inflorescence an axillary or terminal panicle or spike. Flowers 8-10mm diameter, petals 5 or 6, white or cream and fragrant. April – June.

Fruit – a black/blue drupe, 6-10mm long x 4-8mm wide. Seeds 1-2 inside a woody endocarp. Nov – Mar.

NOTES: The fruits are eaten by many birds. Occurs in rainforest from Mt Lewis to Eungella, altitude 500-1200m.



Glossary:
endocarp = inner section of fruit pericarp (see diagram left)
petiole = leaf stalk
inflorescence = flowering part of a plant



Fruits and leaves of *Symplocos cochinchinensis*

Image: K Freebody

References: Cooper, W. and W.T Cooper, (2004), *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*;
Hyland et. al. (2003), *Australian Tropical Rain Forest Plant, Trees, Shrubs and Vines.*

Where can I buy that TKMG gear?

Crew & polo T-shirts, lycra T's, kiddies T's, shopping bags, postcards, cards, fridge magnets, posters and sweaters can be found at our public meetings and the Yungaburra Markets. And at these outlets you will find:

Malanda Falls Visitors Centre - T-shirts + postcards
Yungaburra Visitors Centre - T-shirts + postcards
Eacham Medical Centre - shopping bags
Malanda Fairy Shop - T-k toys & shopping bags
CTR/QPWS Interp. Centre - T-shirts

New Treasurer @ TKMG

At our March meeting young Larry flopped into the old and battered leather treasurer's chair with its exploding springs after Wendy decided to give it a miss because her life as an on-call vet, new mother and wildlife carer didn't marry well with GST and BAS and the other constant fiddly bits a treasurer has to deal with. Larry has resprung the chair, installed an espresso machine Heath Robinson style, and hopes it will be a comfy old friend from now on.

A huge Thankyou! to Wendy for all her work as Treasurer.

Memberships due on 1st July.

If your *Mammal Mail* newsletter address label has **05** on it, then your valued membership is due come July 1st. Please use the form below, either cut it out or photocopy. The membership fee can also be paid at the TKMG business meeting (5.30 pm Thursday July 7th) or before the AGM 7.30 pm Thursday August 4th.

TKMG Inc.

www.tree-kangaroo.net
e-mail: *info@tree-kangaroo.net*
ABN 66 316 466 220

Membership Application/ Renewal Form

Subscription is $11 (incl. GST) per year per couple or single ($11 = one vote) and is due every July 1st.

*Name:*_____

*Postal Address:*_____

_____

*E-mail Address:*_____

*Phone No:*_____ *Date:*____/____/____

Subscription: $_____ *Donation:* $_____

Please tick the appropriate box

Renewal ☐ New Member ☐ Receipt Required ☐

Cheque/Money Order to be made out to:
Tree Kangaroo & Mammal Group Inc.
Post form and Payment to: TKMG Treasurer,
1691 Topaz Rd, Topaz, QLD, 4885

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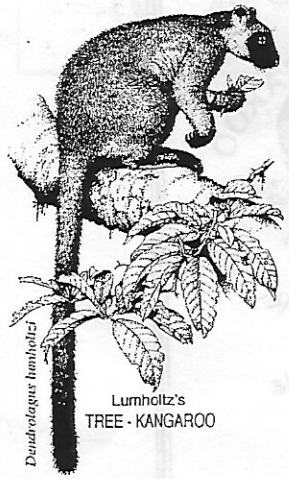
- T-K Tucker

Photo by Steve Parish



Mammal Mail

May 2005

Newsletter of the Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group Inc
PO Box 1409, Atherton, Q, 4883

Please post to:

JOHN WINTER
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6/05

Tree Kangaroo and Mammal Group Inc (TKMG)

E-mail: mailto:info@tree-kangaroo.net *Web site:* www.tree-kangaroo.net

President: Tania Simmons (07) 4095 1116 *kanuka.creek@bigpond.com*

V. President: John Winter (07) 4097 0048 *john.winter@iig.com.au*

Treasurer: Larry Crook (07) 4096 8243 *freebrook@austarnet.com.au*

Secretary: Sue Mathams (07) 4095 2251 *info@tree-kangaroo.net*

Display Officer: Rhoda Winger (07) 4096 2150 *rhodawinger@primus.com.au*

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Next issue deadline: 19th August 2005

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In this issue:

- TKMG/JCU Conference
- Possums, powerlines & roads
- Hypsi Project tree plantings
- On the Spot with Alan
- Cograts Dr Karen
- From the Secretary's Desk
- Annual General Meeting
- June 2nd Meeting
- New treasurer
- Habitat Grabbers Vs Community Groups
- T-K Tucker

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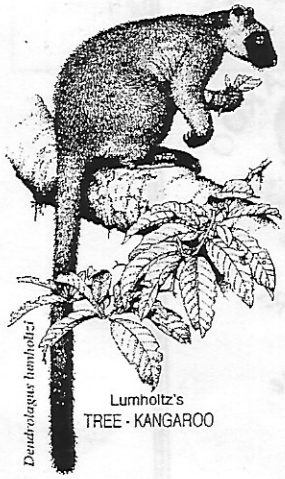

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