

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you all.



Another year passes and not without it's trials. The International Ranger Conference in Bolivia went off without a hitch and a number of PAWA members attended. The Protected Area System has been put to the test this last year with flying-fox and orchards, the issue of game shooting in national parks, recreational uses of parks and sadly the death of an NPWS Ranger while undertaking vital fire fighting duties. Of course the NPWS underwent a restructure which had a lot of people on their toes and we still wait to see the outcomes.

Don't forget if you are lost for a present, you can donate to the Equip the Amazon Project through PAWA and know your present is the present that gives twice.

Please read on and enjoy, articles from you would be wonderful, especially hearing about the good work you have done.

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Aaron Harber

On the 9th of December Aaron Harber, Ranger at Dorrigo, was killed when the helicopter he was in crashed only a few hundred metres from the Dorrigo Rainforest Centre. Aaron was on his way to lead a RAFT team to undertake direct attack on a fire in Cathedral Rock National Park.

Aaron was highly-valued NPWS officer in the Dorrigo area for 12 years and was an experienced fire-fighter. He will always be remembered for being an amazing character, always quick with a joke, great to work with but also a highly skilled and professional Ranger.

Aaron's death is a sad reminder of the risk NPWS and other fire-fighters place on their lives for their community every day, and of the inherent dangers in bushfire management.

The image you may have seen of Aaron in the media this morning was initially taken from the 'Movember' Website. It reflected Aaron's larrikin nature, and it should also be noted that Aaron raised the most amount of money of anyone in the NPWS for the 'Movember' charities.

While often recognised as the office larrikin, Aaron was an extremely kind-hearted and generous individual; a trait that extended across both his professional and personal life. Aaron spent a considerable amount of time giving back to his local community, including coaching a local junior soccer team and helping Sudanese refugees adjust to a new life in Australia.

He was a much loved member of the local Dorrigo community and will be especially missed by his wife, Jane, and their two sons Sam and Tom. The thoughts of all of us are with them at this sad time.

Our thoughts are also with Northern Region as they try to work through this difficult time.

Please, everyone, be careful out there. Stay safe!



Subject: Support for ranger widows in South America

Hi,

We just made the first payments/support to widows of rangers killed in South America.

It was to Maria and Susan, wives of Hector and Jose who were killed when their boat flipped on a cold Lake in Lanin National Park.

The ceremony in San Martin De los Andes was, as always, one filled with mixed emotions. The rangers and family members that gathered for this private event, felt a sense of commraderie, assembling to acknowledge and support our fallen colleagues, but obviously sad at the circumstances surrounding the gathering.

Both men were dedicated career rangers and later that day as the ranges hosted an Argentinean Asado BBQ, they recounted many funny and thrilling stories of their adventures protecting the National Parks of Argentina.

Now we are back in Chile set to head north to Colombia, Uruguay and Bolivia, to eventually support another 20 ranger families over the next 4 weeks, as well as 20 more in DRC Africa.

Thanks to all of you for your support and for Parks Victoria for covering my travel on this South American Leg.

More updates and photos to follow.

Cheers

Sean Willmore and Terrey McMillan

The week-long Sixth World Ranger Congress of the International Ranger Federation (IRF) came to a successful conclusion in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on Saturday, November 7th. Rangers from the National Park Service were among the more than 260 rangers from 43 countries who attended the event.

IRF holds World Ranger Congresses every three years in different countries around the world. The first through fifth were held, respectively, in Poland, Costa Rica, South Africa, Australia (Victoria), and Scotland. The congress in Bolivia was the first held in South America.

During the congress, recently-retired Pacific West Region chief of interpretation Deanne Adams was elected president of IRF for a three-year term.

Congress presentations and workshops focused on numerous issues regarding world protected areas and the rangers who provide such protection and management. Key topics centered on the effects of climate change on protected areas and the important role of the field ranger in monitoring and understanding the true effects of climate change and other impacts.

As a result of these presentations and discussions, Congress participants approved by a show of hands a Santa Cruz Declaration strongly focusing on the role of rangers and the need for world governments to effectively recognize and support the profession and work of rangers. In addition, delegates included a separate Climate Change Proclamation expressing the importance of world nations to act at the 2009 United Nations Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen. This proclamation will be delivered by a contingent of Danish rangers attending this

convention. PDF files with these two proclamations can be found, respectively, at the following two links:

Santa Cruz Declaration – http://www.int-ranger.net/resources/SCDeclaration_eng.pdf

Climate Change Proclamation - <http://www.int-ranger.net/resources/CCeng.pdf>

Tony Sisto, NPS Retiree

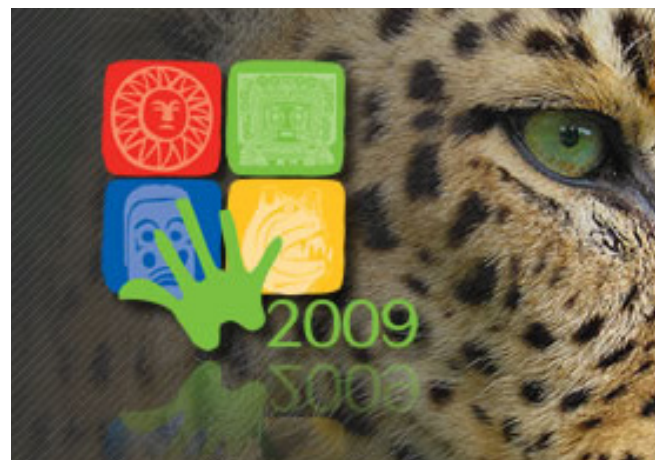


Image below: Opening ceremony at the World Congress. "Guardaparque" is the Spanish word for "ranger." Photo by Mario Friedlander.





PAWA Treasurer Steve Woodhall in the local paper the Western Advocate

GOT EVERYTHING? Steve Woodhall is packing his bags ready for his trip to Bolivia. Photo: ZENIO LAPKA

Local ranger helping Brazil

LOCAL Ranger Steve Woodhall will soon travel to Bolivia with a special cargo aimed at helping to protect over 10 million hectares of threatened Amazon rainforest in Brazil.

He is one of 12 NSW based National Park rangers who are leaving for the International Rangers Congress in Bolivia. Mr Woodhall is a member of the Protected Area Workers Association NSW.

"We are taking essential equipment such as fire fighting protective clothing, GPS units and uniforms," he said.

"In the past we have supplied laptops and cameras. The equipment goes directly to an association of indigenous rangers who live in the Tumucumaque mountains of north-eastern Brazil."

PAWA's project "Equip the Amazon" aims to help indigenous communities in the Brazilian Amazon rainforest protect their lands from the many threats such as illegal logging and poachers.

"Twenty-five percent of the Amazon is indigenous land and the rangers work with limited resources to conserve their protected area," Mr Woodhall said.

"It is a great feeling to know you are playing a small part in helping protect such an important natural area as the Amazon."

"The rangers in indigenous areas don't get nearly the same support as we do in Australia," he said.

Mr Woodhall said anyone who would like to contribute to the "Equip the Amazon" project or become a member of PAWA can find more information at www.pawansw.org.

Massive recruitment drive begins



Journal da Associação dos Trabalhadores de Areas em Conservação (PAWA NSW) www.pawansw.org October 2009



Edicao Internacional
Traduzido por Cristiano Hees



PAWA Press went international with a Portuguese and English version handed to every participant at the International Rangers Congress.

November 18, 2009

To: Member Associations, International Ranger Federation Directorate, International Ranger Federation

From: President, International Ranger Federation

Subject: VI World Ranger Congress – Santa Cruz Declaration

Many thanks to the Congress team who worked on this Declaration. Special thanks to Marcelo Segalerba, Uruguay, and Tony Sisto, USA, for taking the lead in drafting the text, incorporating team comments, and getting the final done for presentation at the end of the Congress. It was a truly collaborative effort that is reflected in the resulting Declaration.

Ms. Deanne L. Adams
President
International Ranger Federation



SANTA CRUZ DECLARATION

We, the delegates gathered in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in the 6th World Ranger Congress, November 2009, and representing the rangers from 43 countries on six continents,

Consider:

- That the founding principles committed to in the Zakopane Declaration in the 1st World Ranger Congress, support this declaration issued from Santa Cruz;
- That despite the efforts made to try to change the difficult living and working conditions of rangers in the world, rangers in many countries still do not see the minimum and necessary changes in benefits asked for;

- That in any country where rangers face difficult working conditions, there is often a correlation between this and an absence or weakness of appropriate institutional support and/or legal recognition;

That many rangers in these conditions may also be subjected to serious impacts on their health, family life, and professional career that may not meet legal requirements or basic human rights;

- That the omission of these rights directly affects their management effectiveness, making it impossible to work and manage for protected areas;

- That the strength of independent ranger associations is fundamental for the stability and protection of the system of protected areas;

- That many rangers are victims of persecution and violence at work, facing situations of extreme danger in the field, often paying with their lives;

- That despite these difficult conditions in many parts of the world, rangers continue to perform their responsibilities and be motivated by their solidarity and their deep commitment to their jobs, their spirit of professional service against often great odds, and by maintaining a sense of belonging to the world's protected areas;

- That the impacts of climate change, unless addressed immediately by governments around the world and its citizens, will lead to the inexorable decline of global protected areas and their values;

- That the Dependents Fund originated in the 3rd World Ranger Congress in South Africa 2000, attending to the humanitarian needs of the families of rangers killed is acknowledged.

We therefore resolve:

- To urge all governments and contractors, to ensure decent working conditions for rangers of protected areas, with salaries commensurate with their professional responsibilities, and to strengthen their capacities through training and professional development;

- To urge governments to establish clear legal authorities and recognition for the profession of protected area rangers;

- To widely repudiate all assaults against park rangers;

- To urge governments to establish and implement clear and specific policies regarding the

management of protected areas and the role of the ranger;

- To send a joint statement (attached) to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change to be held in the city of Copenhagen in December 2009;

- To strengthen support to the families of rangers who have died in the line of duty, through formalizing our cooperation with The Thin Green Line Foundation (TGLF), and to explore strong strategic alliances with other organizations that support the protection of the park ranger in their lives and work; and

- To strengthen our efforts to work with ranger associations to gain increased agency recognition and support for the work of rangers.

threat to human life, and natural, cultural and physical heritage institutions;

That, if the current situations that cause climate change are not reversed in the short term, particularly for those countries that most contribute to this problem, these protected areas that are under our custody shall continue towards an inevitable decline and destruction;

That, we believe the results of the Kyoto protocol on climate change were disappointing and inadequate, and therefore, we urge the countries participating in the convention to take effective steps to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases with an effective compliance and monitoring work plan;

That, protected areas have an influence beyond their boundaries; as rangers work with local communities within and near protected areas, rangers are in an ideal position to assist, monitor and help mitigate the effects of climate change;

That, it is we rangers that witness and will have to manage many of the current and future damaging consequences of climate change on protected areas;

That, we fully recognize the importance of effectively managed and financially supported protected areas as an essential tool in mitigating the impacts of climate change;

That the work of the ranger as an essential factor in helping to reduce these impacts should be recognized and supported; and

In conclusion, we strongly urge the governments of the world to act definitively in the implementation of the concrete and necessary actions needed to solve this problem.



CLIMATE CHANGE PROCLAMATION

We, the delegates here assembled at the International Ranger Federation Congress in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, November 2009, representing park rangers from 43 nations on six continents, do hereby present this proclamation to countries gathered in Copenhagen at the 2009 United Nations Convention on Climate Change:

That, as principal guardians of the world's premier natural and cultural protected areas, we are uniquely positioned and qualified to play a key role in protecting the values of the same worldwide; That, climate change presents a real and serious



JUNIOR RANGERS IN URUGUAY

By Juan C. Gambarotta

I am a park ranger and have been working in the "Ombú forest" since the area opened in 1991. Gabriela Rodríguez is my wife and she teaches biology in the secondary school at Castillos, the town nearest to my park. Castillos is inhabited by only seven thousand people, but we noticed that our local teenagers shared at least one thing with the boys and girls from the city: most of them have no experience of nature, and probably none have experienced it in a non-destructive manner.

Some years ago, Gabriela joined with Oscar Olivera – the physical education teacher – to take students to places of interest near town.

Once in the field, Gabriela used the opportunity to show the kids some of the things they were studying in class and Oscar was happy they were having good exercise. Then one day I returned from an International Ranger Federation Congress and having seen some examples of Junior Ranger programs I spoke with Gabriela and Oscar and we decided to create our own program. We have been working with some of the kids now for almost five years, but most kids are junior rangers for only one summer.

Every August, Gabriela invites all her first degree students (12-13 years old) to ride bicycles to the nearest hill. It is only 5 km away but is good exercise because of the terrain. While doing so, she watches the interest shown by the students and then she invites them to take part in our junior rangers camps the following summer. During the camps the kids have to ride up to 22 km each way, most of the time cross country.

The Laguna de Castillos protected area comprises an 8,000ha brackish lagoon surrounded by wetlands and a native forest which occupies a very narrow sand ring at the shores of the lagoon. The Valizas stream while is not tidal but provides the route for fresh water from the lagoon to reach the ocean 20km downstream, thus salt water from the ocean gets into the lagoon. So we have lagoon, wetland, forest, meadows and a stream in a small area. An excellent introduction to nature for the kids!



The area is used by nearly a thousand black necked swans- at times they can number more. Flamingoes can be in the tens of thousands and is the richest ornithological site in Uruguay with 254 species recorded. I believe that birdwatching is a great way to enjoy the happiness of being alive, and some of our kids are very keen birdwatchers.

As I have always been the only ranger of the park, the park desperately needs recognition from the community. That is being provided by the more than 350 kids whom have already taken part of the program. They have in many cases influenced in a positive way their own families, and so, many of the inhabitants of Castillos see the park with better eyes.

The park provides the boys and girls with room to walk and bike cross country, learn to paddle canoes and kayaks, row a boat and some have learnt to swim. They have their first experience of camping including camp fires, friendships, cooking by their

own etc. Almost all our camps last three days, and the junior rangers are the only people authorised to camp in my park- something they enjoy very much. Kids always help me with my tasks including repairing a deck, fencing, guiding visitors, keeping an eye on the nets of fishermen, flora and fauna pest control, and even monitoring small mammals and amphibians. Gabriela and Oscar are in charge of them when they go to the stream to play and swim and I teach the junior rangers in the use of the canoe and kayak.

But we do not only camp in Laguna de Castillos. Three times a year, during spring, we go to the hills that surround Laguna Negra and plant as many pine trees as we can. That place is the site of one of the most beautiful native forest in Uruguay, in some parts dominated by very big strangler figs but some areas have been invaded by pines. Pine control is probably the most useful task our junior rangers are doing to benefit wildlife. We have taken the ones that have followed the program the longest to visit other protected areas as Quebrada de los Cuervos and Cabo Polonio in Uruguay and the Taim Biological Station in Brazil.

This last area is located only 165 km from the international border and we spent a weekend there with 41 teenagers. The aim of going there was show our kids that Brazil was able to maintain a very big capybara and caiman population in a park crossed by a national road by ten kms.

In Uruguay, by the contrary, it is extremely difficult to see capybaras even in very isolated places. The reason is simple: Protected areas in Uruguay do not matter very much for the government and the ranger does not have much power to change this.

Last year Gabriela was able to take four of our junior rangers to the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona. She was able to find financial support for her and one of the junior rangers, the others were financed either by their parents or the community. The one financed by the program was elected by the junior rangers themselves. At the congress they did it very well, and the final official document of the congress opens with a sentence of Matias Gomez, one of our kids.

Our Junior Rangers were the first in Uruguay, but now there is at least one other group of teenagers that deal with a protected areas. They met during the protected areas and ecotourism national congress this year and we will have an event when kids will visit the area of the other group. The other ones do not have canoes, so our kids will be able to introduce them in the art of canoeing.

I would say that the junior ranger program is the most succesful program in my park, if I can say it is a program of the park. We have been supported by a long list of institutions and people. Last year we joined with Vida Silvestre Uruguay, an NGO that I helped fund many years ago. We also owe a very big thank you to the Global Greengrants Fund. Due to our use of tents and sleeping bags we are always looking for support.

To end I want you to understand that we do not want all our kids to become rangers in the future. Some of them say they have discovered their vocation and want to be rangers. Others say they have discovered they want to be nature guides. But our aim is only to provide as many kids from in and around Castillos an opportunity to enjoy nature. We believe that if they enjoy nature and see how challenging it is to protect it, they will not forget nature no matter what direction they take when they become adults.



Urgent Conservation Action Required in Oceania Region

A new landmark study "Major Conservation Policy Issues for Biodiversity in Oceania" has called for urgent government action to halt loss of habitats and invading species that are posing major threats to biodiversity and causing species extinctions across Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

Published in the international journal *Conservation Biology*, it is the first comprehensive review of more than 24,000 scientific publications related to conservation in the Oceania region. Compiled by a team of 14 scientists, it reveals a worsening picture of habitat destruction and species loss. The report describes the opportunities for government action to lessen this mounting problem and proposes up to five specific policy recommendations for each of the major threats.

"We have an amazing natural environment in our part of the world but so much of it is being destroyed before our eyes. Species are being threatened by habitat loss and degradation, invasive species, climate change, over-exploitation, pollution and wildlife disease," says the report's lead author, Professor Richard Kingsford of the University of New South Wales.

"Many people are just beginning to understand the full extent of these problems in terms of land-

clearing, degradation of rivers, pest species and overfishing," says Professor Kingsford. "Climate change is a very important issue but by no means the only threat to biodiversity."

Major Threats in Oceania

Loss and degradation of habitat is the largest single threat to land species, including 80 percent of threatened species.

More than 1,200 bird species have become extinct in the Pacific islands and archipelagos.

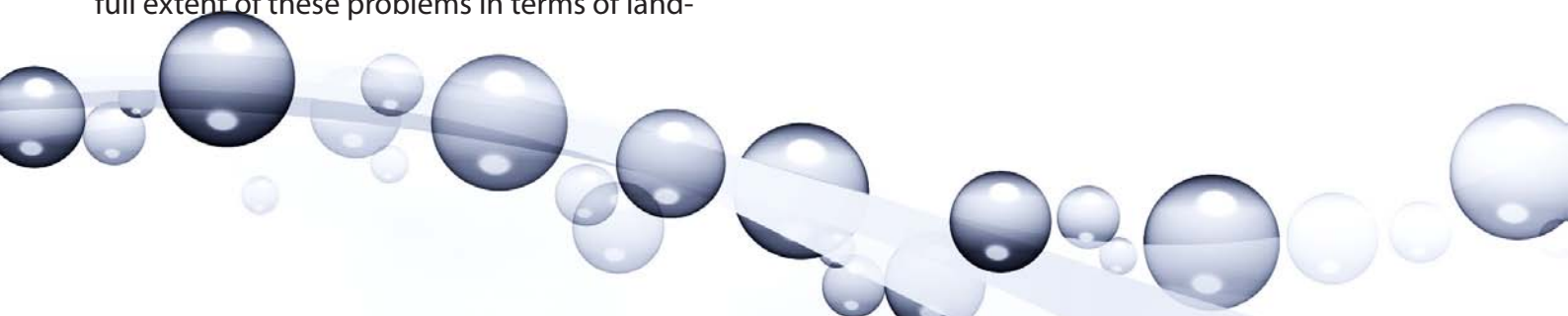
In Australia agriculture has modified or destroyed about 50 percent of woodland and forest ecosystems, and about 70 percent of remaining forests are ecologically degraded from logging.

Invasive species, particularly vertebrates and vascular plants, have devastated terrestrial species of the Pacific Islands and caused 75 percent of all terrestrial vertebrate extinctions on oceanic islands.

More than 2,500 invasive plants have colonized New Zealand and Australia - representing about 11 percent of native plant species.

A detailed synopsis of the report has been prepared by Dan Gaffney from UNSW Faculty of Science (see <http://www.science.unsw.edu.au/news/extinction-crisis-oceania/> or call him on 0411 15 6015).

The report can also be accessed as a journal article via <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/122511867/PDFSTART>.





The UN-led Seal the Deal Campaign aims to galvanize political will and public support for reaching a comprehensive global climate agreement in Copenhagen in December.

Climate change affects us all. Nine out of every ten disasters recorded are now climate related. Rising temperatures and more frequent floods, droughts and storms affect millions of people's lives. This is set against a backdrop of financial and food insecurity.

On December 7, governments will gather in Copenhagen, Denmark to respond to one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. The main question will be how protect the planet and create a green economy that will lead to long-term prosperity

Reaching a deal by the time the meeting ends on December 18 will depend not only on complex political negotiations, but also on public pressure from around the globe.

The United Nations has launched "Seal the Deal" campaign that encourages users to sign an online, global petition which will be presented by civil society to governments of the world.

The petition will serve as a reminder that our leaders must negotiate a fair, balanced and effective agreement in Copenhagen, and that they must seal a deal to power green growth, protect our planet and build a more sustainable, prosperous global economy that will benefit all nations and people

THERE IS NO TIME TO WASTE: STAMP YOUR VOTE AND SEAL THE DEAL!

Check out www.sealthedeal2009.org

Environmental facts from Seal the Deal -

Forests cover 30 percent of the planet's total land area. The total forested area in 2005 was just under 4 billion hectares, at least one third less than before the dawn of agriculture, some 10,000 years ago.

The ten most forest-rich countries, which account for two-thirds of the total forested area, are the Russian Federation, Brazil, Canada, the United States, China, Australia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Peru and India.

Six million hectares of primary forest are lost every year due to deforestation and modification through selective logging and other human interventions. More than one-third of all forests are primary forests, defined as forests where there are no clearly visible indications of human activity and where ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Only 20 per cent of the world's forests remain in large intact areas. These forests consist of tropical rain forests, mangrove, coastal and swamp forests. Monsoon and deciduous forests flourish in the drier and more mountainous regions.

Forests are the most important repositories of terrestrial biological biodiversity, housing up to 90 per cent of known terrestrial species.

It is estimated that the world's forests store 283 Gigatonnes of carbon in their biomass alone, and that carbon stored in forest biomass, deadwood, litter and soil together is roughly 50 per cent more than the carbon in the atmosphere.

The loss of natural forests around the world contributes more to global emissions each year than the transport sector.

Some random Nature Notes from old Blighty to our Colonial Cousins in the Antipodes.

By
Rangicus superbus (a.k.a. N.P.Eade Esq.)

Here in the U.K. the change of seasons (Summer to Autumn) is just starting, the first clue being the migrant swifts (*Apus apus*) leaving here for sub-Saharan Africa. The swifts being the last to arrive here and the first to leave, we so miss their high speed group aerobatics and delightful shrieking! The similar looking swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) had arrived earlier, about April, and this year had an excellent breeding season, their preferred nesting site being stable roofs as the horse droppings attract the flies which makes a good food source for rearing their young. Horse riding as a leisure activity is still popular here in spite of the hunting ban (more about that later!). The barn owl (*Tyto alba*) has not been enjoying the same breeding success due to their preferred breeding sites (barns of course) rapidly being converted to dwellings for holiday lets, as farmers are encouraged to diversify because of crop excess, this due to improved farming methods and huge euro grants.



We have a scheme whereby we install breeding boxes (I'll send you details of construction if you are interested) at appropriate sites. This has run for two years and we have noted something in the order of a 20% increase, the young we ring before they fledge to ensure accurate data.

Our fears for the lepidoptera over the last 2 years have proved unfounded (never try to double guess nature!). 2007 and 2008 were cool, damp summers and our butterfly population crashed, typified by painted ladies (*Vanessa cardui*), who come across to us from France crossing the English Channel (about 25 miles), being hardly seen, but this year we have

thousands. Strangely, the red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), a resident species, has been conspicuous by its absence!

Wild flowers (weeds?) are in the main thriving, ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) is having a particularly good year. It is also known as St James wort as it flowers around 25th July, the feast day of St. James - the patron saint of horses. Ironically the flower is toxic to horses, much to the annoyance of horse owners! Strangely, common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), a most common food source for a host of insects, is having a poor year, the balance of nature? Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), strictly non indigenous but now very common and treated as one of ours, is suffering die back right across the country, could it be going the same way as the poor old elm (*Ulmus procera*), decimated in the 80s/90s by dutch elm disease? Lets hope not.

For Autumn we anticipate a bumper fruit crop (apples, plums et.), having enjoyed superb soft fruits (strawberries, raspberries, black currants etc) thanks to consistently good Summer temperatures (high 70s, low 80s). Yes I know, not as good as Australian Summer temps!, but good enough for us.

The harvest will soon be finished, each year it gets earlier, and mammals such as hares (*Lepus capensis*) will increasingly rely on fat reserves built up in the Summer. The wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), having gorged so much during harvest, can hardly take off they are so fat! - good eating though!

We are looking forward to a good Winter season, and wish you in Australia as good a Summer as we have just enjoyed over here - Cheers!

Image: Peter Blake

Customs Officials bust fauna trafficker

New Zealand Custom officials at the Christchurch International Airport got quite the surprise Sunday evening. A 58-year-old man from Germany was attempting to board a flight when he was searched by Customs officials.



When searched, officials discovered a small package concealed in Hans Kurt Kubus underwear. The package contained eight separate hand-sewn compartments that held 24 geckos from five different species and 20 live skinks from two species. One single gecko, rolled up in a sock, was also found in the man's luggage. Most of the adult females that were confiscated are pregnant and are expected to give birth to multiple offspring within the next few weeks.

Greg Reid, Manager Investigations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) said, "New Zealand's endemic species are especially sought after by black market pet collectors. In terms of export, geckos are one of the most valuable species and can be worth vast sums on the black market." The geckos are estimated to be worth \$50,000 on the black market in Europe.

Destined for the international illegal wildlife trade, all the animals were taken from the wild. Kubus reportedly admitted to trading the animals without permits and was arrested and charged. He pleaded guilty to five charges of trading in exploited species and two counts of hunting absolutely protected wildlife. Sentencing will take place in January.

According to the New Zealand Herpetological Society, New Zealand has two kinds of lizards – skinks and geckos. Skinks have smooth and shiny skin and streamlined bodies while geckos have soft, velvety skin and have huge bulging eyes. Both have excellent sight, hearing and sense of smell. Both can lose their tails and can live up to 40 years. Threats to both include habitat loss and predators including mice, cats, ferrets and birds.

Source: <http://ecoworldly.com/2009/12/08/busted-wildlife-smuggler-hides-44-endangered-lizards-in-underwear/>

Image: Frank Wouters

To receive future copies of PAWA Press - join up now!

www.pawansw.org

If you would like to contribute to the next edition, please e-mail text to michele.cooper@environment.nsw.gov.au and forward images on a cd to M.Cooper, PO Box 3031, Asquith, NSW 2077.

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It will be produced several times per year.

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The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the PAWA.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that information in this newsletter is accurate at time of printing, PAWA does not accept responsibility for errors or omissions.

e-mail: michele.cooper@environment.nsw.gov.au for newsletter details, additions and editions.

PROTECTED AREA WORKERS ASSOCIATION NSW

Membership Application



The Protected Area Workers Association (PAWA) NSW aims:

“to advance sustainable practices for the conservation of our natural and cultural resources. Natural and cultural resource management includes but is not limited to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, culture and heritage, landscape enhancement and conservation, environmental interpretation, access and recreation.”

- A Protected Area Worker - is a person who works in a field operations position, or who supervises or supports the work of people in field operations positions in NSW protected areas.
- PAWA is a non-profit professional organisation.
- Ordinary and retired members have full voting rights.
- Supporting and student members do not have voting rights.
- Membership fees and travel costs to meetings and functions are legitimate tax deductions.
- Membership of PAWA also includes membership of the Australian Ranger Federation and the International Ranger Federation, and receipt of their newsletters, 'Paperbark', 'The Thin Green Line' and 'Guardaparque' as well as our own 'PAWA Press'.

Contact details *Required fields

*Name _____	Agency _____
*Postal address _____	Location _____
_____	Job Title _____
Phone (BH) _____	
(AH) _____	PAWA Press
(mob) _____	*Please nominate how you would like to
Fax _____	receive PAWA Press:
*Email _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Email

Membership category	Cost
Ordinary membership <input type="checkbox"/>	\$50.00
Retired membership <input type="checkbox"/>	\$25.00
Supporting membership <input type="checkbox"/>	\$25.00
Student membership <input type="checkbox"/>	\$25.00
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$

Membership categories

- Ordinary member - person employed as a protected area worker.
- Retired member - person who has been employed as a protected area worker but is now retired.
- Supporting member - any person who supports the objectives of PAWA.
- Student membership - person studying a course relating to protected area employment.

Signature _____ Date _____

PROTECTED AREA WORKERS ASSOCIATION NSW

Payment methods (please tick your choice of method)

Direct Deposit

Pay direct by internet or phone banking to the PAWA NSW St George Bank Account
BSB 112-879 Account Number 483395544

Please ensure you include your name and location in the transaction description so we know you have paid.

Payroll deduction

Contact your employer to organise regular payroll deductions. Members must pay at least monthly to retain voting rights.

DECC (NPWS) employees can use ESS on the intranet or SC-PS23-Payroll Deductions Form. Use the 'Other Deductions' section, tick 'Professional'. The fortnightly amount is \$2.00 and specify the name of the Association.

Cheque

Make all cheques payable to "Protected Area Workers Association NSW"

Please post this form and any cheques to:

PAWA NSW
PO Box 3031
Asquith NSW 2077



Contacts

For further information please contact:

Steve Woodhall	02 6332 7640 (wk)	Dave Burns	02 4842 1426 (wk)
Tegan Burton	02 9472 9322 (wk)	Michele Cooper	02 9472 8945 (wk)

www.pawansw.org

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Date funds received: _____

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