

Glider Workshop

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

The Centre, Beaudesert

23rd February

Scenic Rim Wildlife



What is a glider?

Any species of possum with a membrane from wrist or elbow to ankle enabling it to glide from tree to tree



Sugar glider volplaning. Photo: Chris Pollitt

What is a glider?

Any species of possum with a membrane from wrist or elbow to ankle enabling it to glide from tree to tree

Total world occurrence:

- 6 species in Australia
- 2 species in New Guinea



Sugar glider volplaning. Photo: Chris Pollitt

What is a glider?

Any species of possum with a membrane from wrist or elbow to ankle enabling it to glide from tree to tree

Total world occurrence:

- 6 species in Australia
- 2 species in New Guinea



Other animals that glide or 'parachute' in other countries: squirrels, lizards, snakes, frogs, fish (Australia also), squids. Birds glide as well as fly. Photo shows flying dragon, Lombok

What is a glider?

Advantages of gliding membrane:

- Glide between widely spaced trees
- Less energy needed to travel same distance
- Don't have to risk being on the ground
- Break scent trails when fleeing from predators
- Warm cloak to wrap itself up in

(D. Lindenmeyer, *Gliders of Australia: A Natural History*)



Sugar glider volplaning. Photo: Chris Pollitt

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
Greater glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's Gliders

In Scenic Rim?

Greater glider

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's Gliders

In Scenic Rim?

Greater glider

Yes

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes
Mahogany glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes
Mahogany glider	No (in FNQ only)

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes
Mahogany glider	No (in FNQ only)
Squirrel glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes
Mahogany glider	No (in FNQ only)
Squirrel glider	yes

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes
Mahogany glider	No (in FNQ only)
Squirrel glider	yes
Sugar glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes
Mahogany glider	No (in FNQ only)
Squirrel glider	yes
Sugar glider	yes

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Feathertail glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing

Australia's	Gliders
	In Scenic Rim?
Greater glider	yes
Yellow-bellied glider	yes
Mahogany glider	No (in FNQ only)
Squirrel glider	yes
Sugar glider	yes
Feathertail glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Feathertail glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing

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Greater glider	yes
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Gliders of the Scenic Rim



Feathertail glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing

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Greater glider	yes
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Sugar glider	yes
Feathertail glider	yes

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

Acrobates pygmaeus Feathertail glider

Petaurus breviceps Sugar Glider

Petaurus norfolcensis Squirrel glider

Petaurus australis Yellow-bellied glider

Petauroides volans Greater glider

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

- *Acrobates pygmaeus* (pygmy acrobat) Feathertail glider
- *Petaurus breviceps* (short-headed rope-dancer) Sugar Glider
- *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Norfolk Island rope-dancer) Squirrel glider [BUT they don't live on N.I.]
- *Petaurus australis* (southern *rope-dancer*) Yellow-bellied glider
- *Petauroides volans* (flying animal similar to a *Petaurus*) Greater glider

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What do they eat?	
Greater glider	
Yellow-bellied glider	
Squirrel glider	
Sugar glider	
Feathertail glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What do they eat?	
Greater glider	
Yellow-bellied glider	
Squirrel glider	
Sugar glider	
Feathertail glider	Nectar, pollen (main protein), insects, sap, lerps, manna, seeds

Sap – mostly eucalypt & acacia



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What do they eat?

Greater glider

Yellow-bellied glider

Squirrel glider

Sugar glider

Nectar, pollen, insects, sap (esp. eucalypt and acacia), lerps, manna

Feathertail glider

Nectar, pollen (main protein), insects, sap, lerps, manna, seeds

Sap – mostly eucalypt & acacia



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What do they eat?

Greater glider

Yellow-bellied glider

Squirrel glider

Nectar, pollen, **insects** (more than other gliders, esp. moths and beetles), occasional eggs and small vertebrates, sap, lerps, manna

Sugar glider

Nectar, pollen, insects, sap (esp. eucalypt and acacia), lerps, manna

Feathertail glider

Nectar, pollen (main protein), insects, sap, lerps, manna, seeds

Sap – mostly eucalypt & acacia



Table 2.4: Feeding behaviours of the squirrel glider observed during 2000.

Behaviour	Month			
	March	May	July	September
Nectar Feeding	0	4	7	2
Arthropod Searching	5	0	1	6
Honeydew	0	0	1	0
Acacia Seeds/Arils	1	0	0	0
Acacia Gum	0	1	0	0
Total Observations	6	5	9	8

D. J. Sharpe, PhD Thesis

Bungawalbin, NSW

Nectar/pollen trees used by squirrel glider

- *Acacia concurrens* (Curracabah), *Acacia irrorata* (green wattle)
- *Banksia integrifolia* (coastal banksia), *B. spinulosa* (hairpin banksia)
- *Eucalyptus siderophloia* (northern grey ironbark), *E. tereticornis* (forest red gum or Qld blue gum), *E. seeana* (narrow-leaved red gum), *E. pilularis* (blackbutt),
- *Corymbia glommifera* (red bloodwood), *C. maculata* (spotted gum)
- *Lophostemon confertus* (brush box), *L. suavolens* (swamp turpentine)
- *Angophora* (apple gum)
- *Melaleuca* (tea trees – but no local species mentioned)
- *Xanthorrhoea* (grass trees)

Sap/gum trees used by squirrel glider

- *Acacia irrorata* (green wattle)
- *Angophora* (apple gum)
- *Corymbia maculata* (spotted gum)
- *Eucalyptus pilularis* (blackbutt), *E. seeana* (narrow-leaved red gum)

What others in our region?

Fruits eaten by squirrel gliders

- *Acacia concurrens* (Curracabah) – arils and seeds
- *Notothixos* (mistletoe)

What others in our region?

Food of squirrel glider



From Matthew Trudgeon, Husbandry Manual For Squirrel Glider:
photos by Tim Low (lerps) and M Trudgeon (sap)

Acacia sap



Gliders on our property favoured *Acacia baileyana* for sap-feeding, but this is from MSW, not a local species. *Acacia pycnantha* is mentioned in the literature but is Victorian

Which local *Acacia* do they select?

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What do they eat?

Greater glider

Yellow-bellied glider	Nectar, pollen, insects (main protein insects and pollen), sap, lerps, manna
Squirrel glider	Nectar, pollen, insects (more than other gliders), occasional eggs and small vertebrates, sap, lerps, manna
Sugar glider	Nectar, pollen, insects, sap, lerps, manna
Feathertail glider	Nectar, pollen (main protein), insects, sap, lerps, manna, seeds

Sap – mostly eucalypt & acacia



Trees used for sap by yellow- bellied glider

Broad-leaved Apple (*Angophora subvelutina*)

Grey Box (*E. moluccana*)

Large-leaved Spotted Gum (*Corymbia henryi*)

Messmate (*E. obliqua*)

Pink Bloodwood (*C. intermedia*)

Blackbutt (*E. pilularis*)

Spotted Gum (*C. maculata*)

Grey Gum (*E. propinqua*)

Cabbage Gum (*Eucalyptus amplifolia*)

Grey Gum (*E. punctata*)

New England Blackbutt, Gum-topped Peppermint
(*E. andrewsii*)

Narrow-leaved Scribbly Gum (*E. racemosa*)

.....->



Dept Environment Conservation, NSW

Orange Gum, Bancroft's Red Gum (*E. bancroftii*)

Sydney Blue Gum (*E. saligna*)

Mountain Blue Gum, Round-leaved Gum (*E. deanei*)

Narrow-leaved Red Gum (*E. seeana*)

White Gum (*E. dunnii*)

Scribbly Gum (*E. signata*)

Thin-leaved Stringybark

(*E. eugenoides* (includes *E. nigra*))

Forest Red Gum (*E. tereticornis*)

Flooded Gum, Rose Gum (*E. grandis*)

Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)

Silvertop Stringybark (*E. laevopineae*)

**Trees used for
sap by yellow-
bellied glider
(cont.)**

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What do they eat?

Greater glider	Eucalypt laves (mostly young leaves of a fw species)
Yelow-bellied glider	Nectar, pollen, insects (main protein insects and pollen), sap, lerps, manna
Squirrel glider	Nectar, pollen, insects (more than other gliders), occasional eggs and small vertebrates, sap, lerps, manna
Sugar glider	Nectar, pollen, insects, sap, lerps, manna
Feathertail glider	Nectar, pollen (main protein), insects, sap, lerps, manna, seeds



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What habitats?	
Greater glider	
Yellow-bellied glider	
Squirrel glider	
Sugar glider	
Feathertail glider	Rainforests and eucalypt forests, occasionally parklands, prefer tall trees

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What habitats?	
Greater glider	
Yellow-bellied glider	
Squirrel glider	
Sugar glider	Woodlands and forests (rainforest and eucalypt), regrowth, usually with acacias present
Feathertail glider	Rainforests and eucalypt forests, occasionally parklands, prefer tall trees

Compare sugar and squirrel gliders, rainforest and other forest, SE Qld

Rowston and Catterall

Table 1. Frequencies of sugar and squirrel glider records in and out of mapped rainforest.

	Habitat type:			%	Comparison
Glider species:	Rain-forest	Other forest	Total	rainforest	marker
Past records with past forest:					
Sugar	10	3	13	77%	a
Squirrel	7	34	41	17%	b
Recent records with recent forest:					
Sugar	9	5	14	64%	c
Squirrel	4	51	55	7%	d
All records:					
Sugar	19	8	27	70%	e
Squirrel	10	87	97	10%	f

Paired comparisons (using 2 X 2 contingency tables, with 2 tests):

a vs b, c vs d, and e vs f: $P < 0.0001$,

a vs c: $P = 0.47$

b vs d: $P = 0.14$



From C. Rowston and C. Catterall 2004 in D. Lunney (ed.) *Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna*

Ibid.

Squirrel gliders in south-east Queensland rarely occur above 300 m, and in the lowlands they are most abundant in ironbark – spotted gum forests of sub-coastal hills (primarily *Corymbia citriodora* / *Eucalyptus crebra* / *E. siderophloia*, but including other closely related or co-dominant species), and in heathy woodlands dominated by scribbly gum (*E. racemosa*)

... the forest types in which squirrel gliders are abundant may still not be well protected...

the squirrel glider may experience a rapid decline within the urbanising south-east Queensland lowlands unless substantially more remnant vegetation is protected than currently seems likely

From Squirrel Glider Conservation Plan, Brisbane City Council

“Prefers vegetation communities that contain one or more species of iron-barked eucalypts (*Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. melanophloia*, *E. siderophloia* or *E. fibrosa*) and/or spotted gums (*Corymbia citriodora*), often with mixed eucalypts ... • Prefers stags (standing dead trees) and iron-barked eucalypts for nesting or refuge (Rowston 1998) ... Crucial refuges include deep gullies, unaffected by logging (Lunney 1987)”

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

The high proportion of the time budget devoted to foraging suggests that the squirrel glider is likely to be adversely affected by all forms of habitat disturbance.

(David Sharpe, PhD Thesis,
Southern Cross University)



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What habitats?	
Greater glider	
Yellow-bellied glider	
Squirrel glider	Woodlands and open forests (mostly dry), especially with Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Angorophora with acacia or banksia, usually low altitudes
Sugar glider	Woodlands and forests (rainforest and eucalypt), regrowth, usually with acacias present
Feathertail glider	Rainforests and eucalypt forests, occasionally parklands, prefer tall trees

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What habitats?	
Greater glider	
Yellow-bellied glider	Open forest dominated by smooth-barked gum trees especially with winter-flowering eucalypts
Squirrel glider	Woodlands and open forests (mostly dry), especially with Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Angorophora with acacia or banksia
Sugar glider	Woodlands and forests (rainforest and eucalypt), regrowth, usually with acacias present
Feathertail glider	Rainforests and eucalypt forests, occasionally parklands, prefer tall trees

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

What habitats?	
Greater glider	Open forest and woodland with plenty of old hollow trees
Yellow-bellied glider	Open forest dominated by smooth-barked gum trees especially with winter-flowering eucalypts
Squirrel glider	Woodlands and open forests (mostly dry), especially with Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Angorphora with acacia or banksia
Sugar glider	Woodlands and forests (rainforest and eucalypt), regrowth, usually with acacias present
Feathertail glider	Rainforests and eucalypt forests, occasionally parklands, prefer tall trees

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?	
Greater glider	
Yellow-bellied glider	
Squirrel glider	
Sugar glider	
Feathertail glider	

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to
identify?

Greater glider

Yellow-bellied
glider

Squirrel glider

Sugar glider

Feathertail
glider

**Relative
sizes:**

Greater



Yellow-bellied



Squirrel



Sugar



Feathertail



Head & body — Tail —

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?	
Greater glider	Big, with big fluffy ears, very long tail, quiet
Yellow-bellied glider	
Squirrel glider	
Sugar glider	
Feathertail glider	

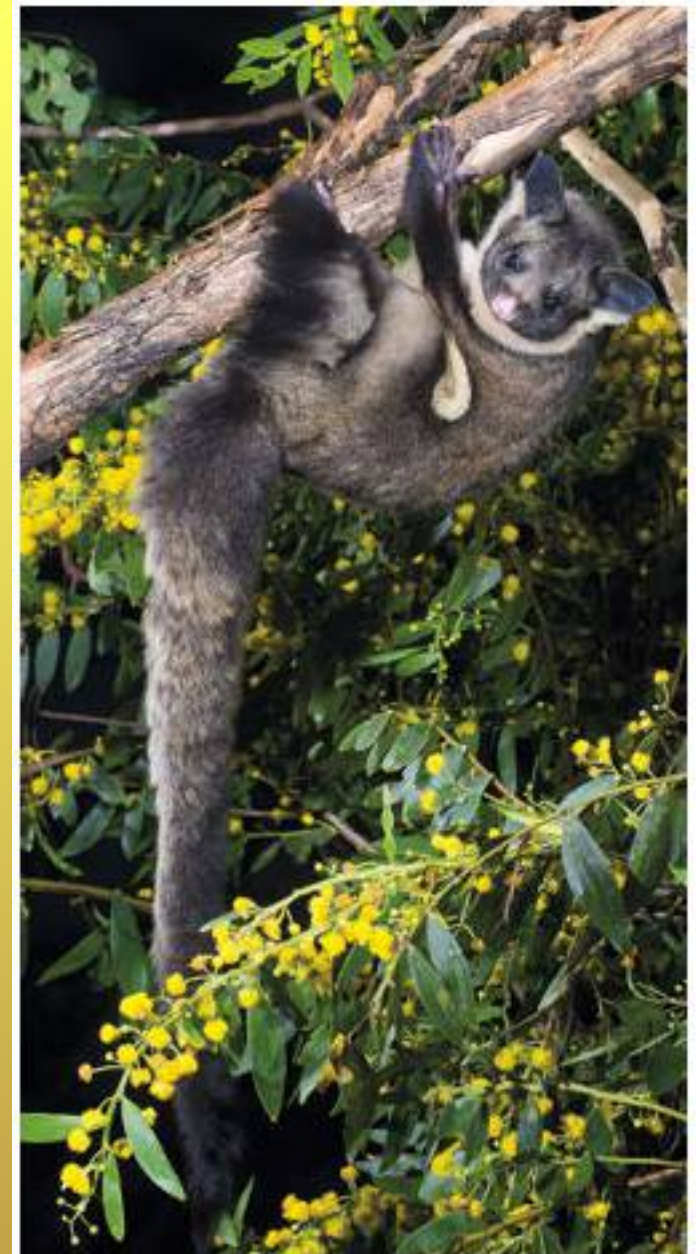


Greater Glider

Photo © Steve Parish Publishing

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?	
Greater glider	Big, with big fluffy ears, very long tail, quiet
Yellow-bellied glider	Naked black ears, black dorsal stripe, usually vocal (whirring, gurgling calls) and active
Squirrel glider	
Sugar glider	
Feathertail glider	



Yellow-bellied glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?

Greater glider

**Yellow-bellied
glider**

**Incisions for
sapfeeding
(Environment
Dept. NSW)**

Squirrel glider

Sugar glider

Feathertail glider



Examples of incisions in trees made by
Yellow-bellied Gliders.

Photographs: Di Brown, Peter Richards & Shane Ruming

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?	
Greater glider	Big, with big fluffy ears, very long tail, quiet
Yellow-bellied glider	Naked black ears, black dorsal stripe, usually vocal and active
Squirrel glider	Large rat size, tail very wide and bushy at base (about as wide as rump), NEVER white-tipped, dorsal stripe, grunt.
Sugar glider	
Feathertail glider	



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?	
Greater glider	Big, with big fluffy ears, very long tail, quiet
Yellow-bellied glider	Naked black ears, black dorsal stripe, usually vocal and active
Squirrel glider	Large rat size, tail very wide and bushy at base (about as wide as rump), NEVER white-tipped, dorsal stripe, grunt
Sugar glider	Similar but small rat size, tail base not as broad as rump, nose more stubbed, sometimes has white tail-tip, yap
Feathertail glider	



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?	
Greater glider	Big, with big tail, quiet
Yellow-bellied glider	Naked black stripe, usual
Squirrel glider	Large rat size, bushy at base of rump), NEV tipped, dors
Sugar glider (photo by John Flanagan)	Similar but small rat size, tail base not as broad as rump, nose more stubbed, sometimes has white tail-tip, yap
Feathertail glider	



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

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Feathertail glider	



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

Are there other animals in our region that could be confused with gliders if not seen clearly?

(pictured: ringtail possum)



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

How to identify?	
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Sugar glider	Similar but small rat size, tail base not as broad as rump, nose more stubbed, sometimes has white tail-tip, yap
Feathertail glider	Mouse size, distinctive feathered tail, usually quiet, often in groups, high in tall trees



Feathertail glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing

Other possums in the Scenic Rim

- Common Brushtail Possum
- Small-eared Possum (pictured)
- Common Ringtail Possum
- Pigmy Possum



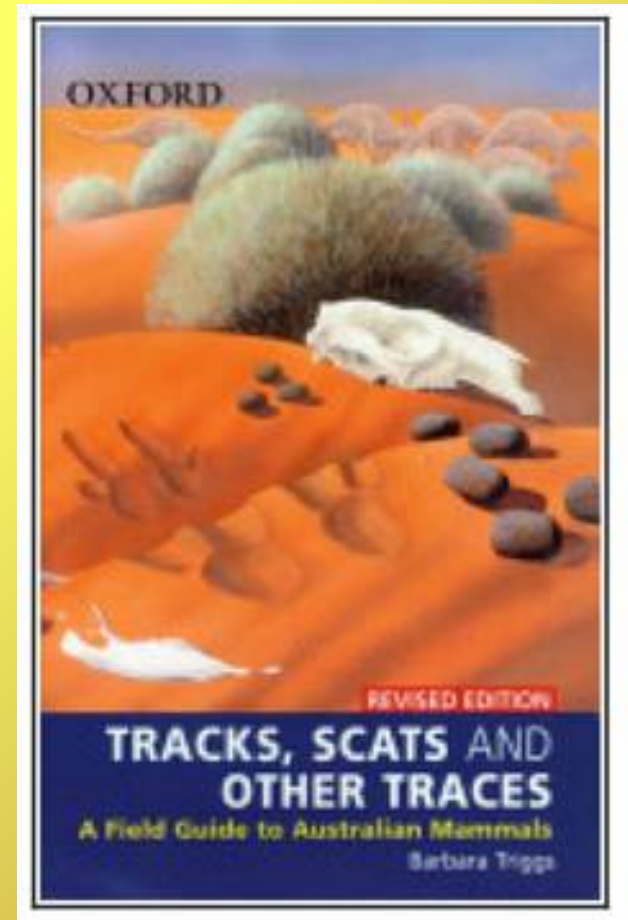
Another small climber

Fawn-footed
Melomys, a native
rodent



Droppings/Scats

- Most tend to be narrow, knobbly, pointed
- Size differs with size of animal (squirrel glider: about 1.5cm)
- Greater glider – leaf matter only
- Other gliders – include insect remains and dark powdery remains of sap and nectar



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

WILDLIFE ONLINE	Tambo- rine NP	Tambo- rine FR	Laming- ton NP	Mt Ching- hee NP	Mt Barney NP	Moogerah Peaks NP	Main Range NP
Greater							
Y-bellied							
Squirrel							
Sugar							
Feathertail							

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

WILDLIFE ONLINE	Tambo- rine NP	Tambo- rine FR	Laming- ton NP	Mt Ching- hee NP	Mt Barney NP	Moogerah Peaks NP	Main Range NP
Greater							
Y-bellied							
Squirrel							
Sugar							
Feathertail	Y				Y		Y

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

WILDLIFE ONLINE	Tambo- rine NP	Tambo- rine FR	Laming- ton NP	Mt Ching- hee NP	Mt Barney NP	Moogerah Peaks NP	Main Range NP
Greater							
Y-bellied							
Squirrel							
Sugar	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Feathertail	Y				Y		Y

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

WILDLIFE ONLINE	Tambo- rine NP	Tambo- rine FR	Laming- ton NP	Mt Ching- hee NP	Mt Barney NP	Moogerah Peaks NP	Main Range NP
Greater							
Y-bellied							
Squirrel	Y				Y		Y
Sugar	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Feathertail	Y				Y		Y

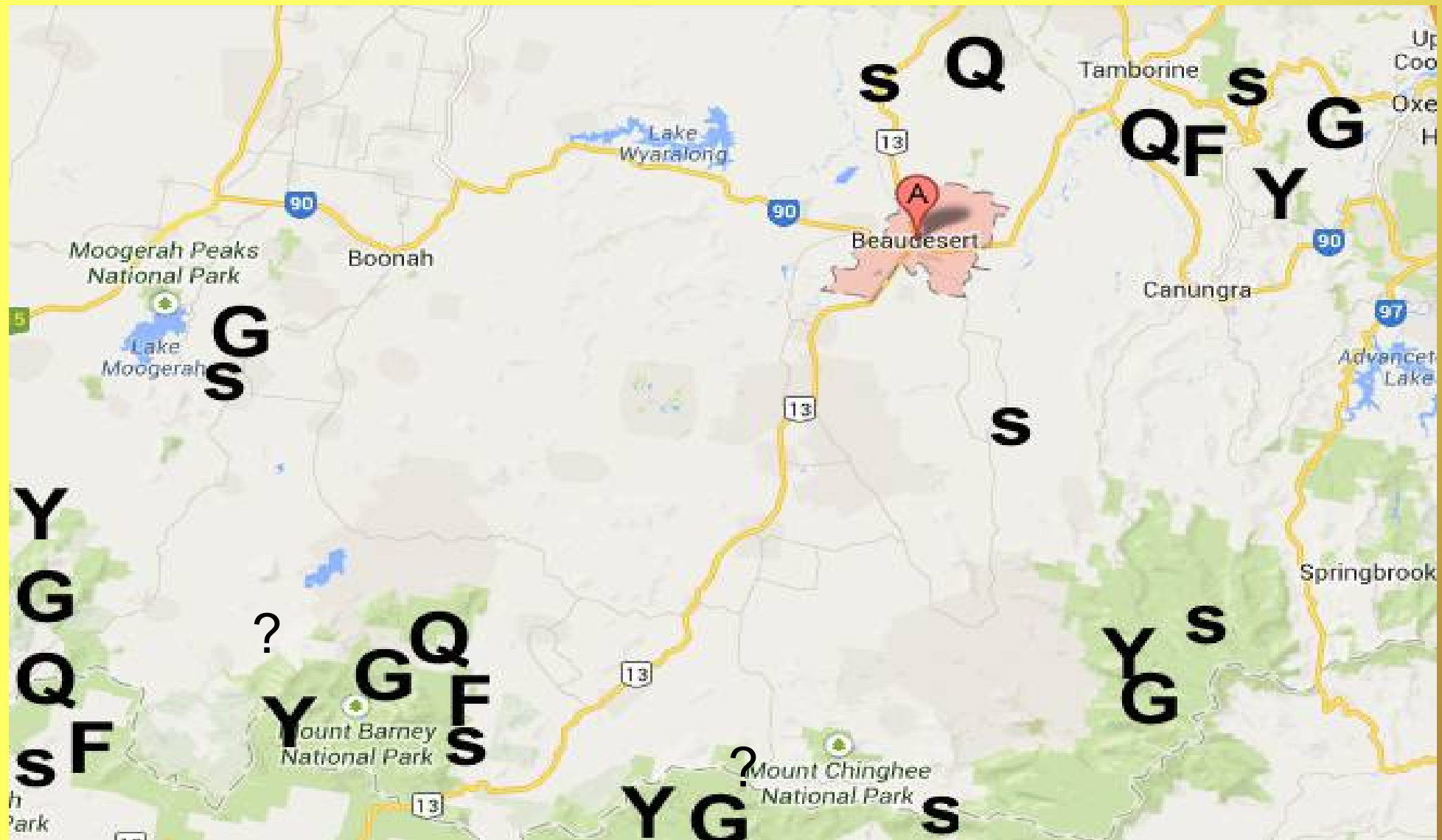
Gliders of the Scenic Rim

WILDLIFE ONLINE	Tambo- rine NP	Tambo- rine FR	Laming- ton NP	Mt Ching- hee NP	Mt Barney NP	Moogerah Peaks NP	Main Range NP
Greater							
Y-bellied	Y		Y		Y		Y
Squirrel	Y				Y		Y
Sugar	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Feathertail	Y				Y		Y

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

WILDLIFE ONLINE	Tambo- rine NP	Tambo- rine FR	Laming- ton NP	Mt Ching- hee NP	Mt Barney NP	Moogerah Peaks NP	Main Range NP
Greater	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Y-bellied	Y		Y		Y		Y
Squirrel	Y				Y		Y
Sugar	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Feathertail	Y				Y		Y

At least one sighting



Some threats to gliders

- Habitat clearing
- Habitat fragmentation (inability to travel between habitat areas)
- Habitat alteration (removal of food trees, old trees with hollows)
- Predation – cats, foxes
- Predation – native, increased in small habitat patches
- Competition for hollows by Indian mynah
- Fire

Some threats to gliders

- Habitat clearing
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- Predation – cats, foxes
- Predation – native, increased in small habitat patches
- Competition for hollows by Indian mynah
- Fire

Where habitat s fragmented, patches can be connected by trees or “glider poles”

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

Looking for gliders

We've held 2 evenings so far for communal searches

- The Knoll, Tamborine Mountain
- Yugambah property, Mt Barney



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

Looking for gliders

We've held 2
evenings so far for
communal searches

- The Knoll,
Tamborine Mountain
- Yugambah property,
Mt Barney



Spreadsheet for our surveys

glider survey proforma.ods - LibreOffice Calc

Arial 10

H11

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	weather: hot/mild/cold; clear/overcast/light rain; calm/breeze					substrate: tree species etc.			
2	feeding: flower, fruit, insects etc.			Area: <0.5ha, 0>5-2, >2ha	Time = starting time of survey				
3	One row to be filled in even if no sightings, then additional rows for each animal								
4	Date	Location	GPS coordinates	weather	observer	Moon light?	gliders seen? (y/n)	Time	Area covered
5									
6	glider sp	substrate	feeding?	other behaviour	notes				
7									
8									
9									
10	other spp	substrate	feeding?	other behaviour	notes				
11									
12									
13									
14									

Sheet1

Find

Searching for gliders

They are not always easy to spot, so to find them we need as many people as possible out there looking as many nights as possible

Any assistance welcome, even if only one or two nights for each person

-
-

We're also using:



Motion-sensing cameras

We're also using:



We're also using:



How the survey will help

- Find out where the gliders are
- Find where habitat corridors or glider poles may be needed
- Find where habitat fragments could be enhanced by planting more food trees or establishing nestboxes

Gliders of the Scenic Rim

The Knoll

No gliders but

- Sooty owl
 - Strange harvestmen
 - Lots of other nice creatures
- (all of which we record)



Gliders of the Scenic Rim

Yugambah

No gliders but

- White-throated nightjar
- treefrogs
- Lots of other nice creatures
(all of which we record)

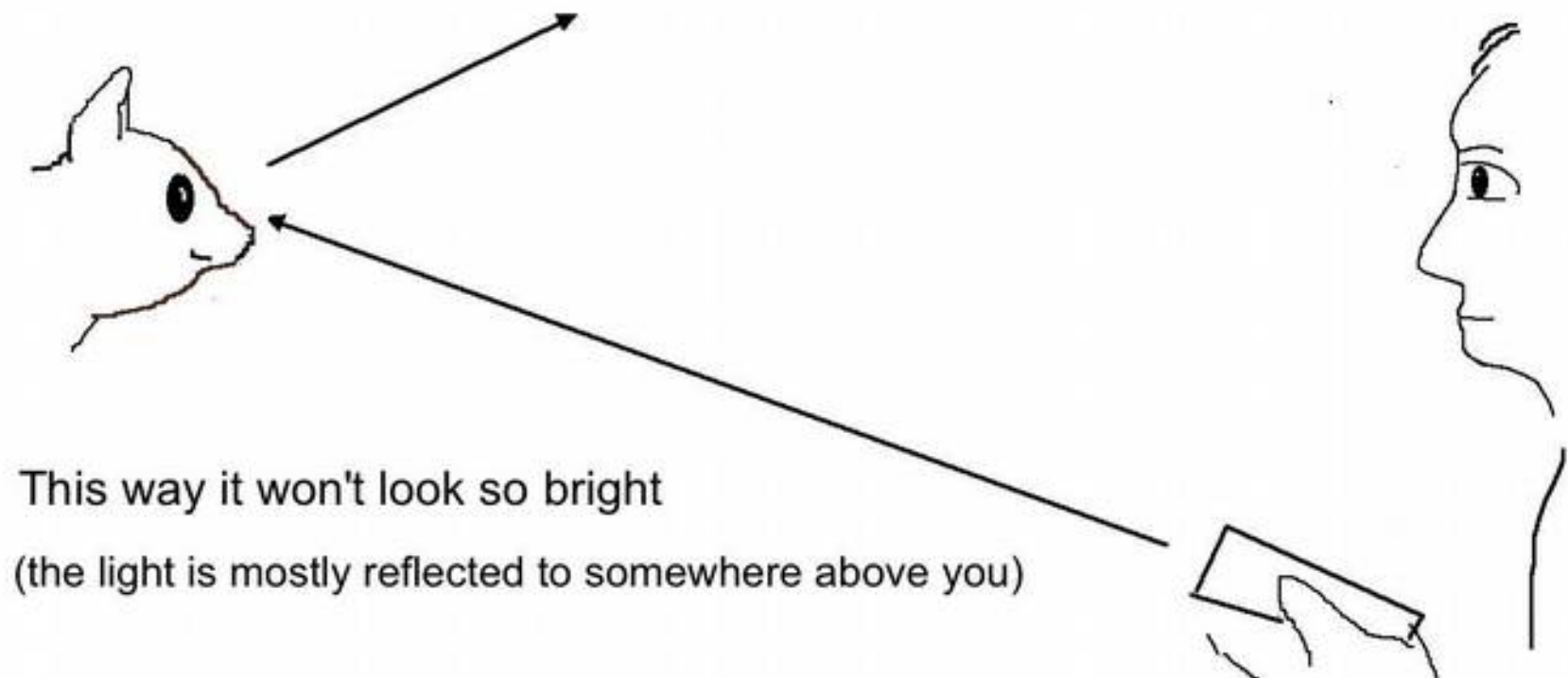
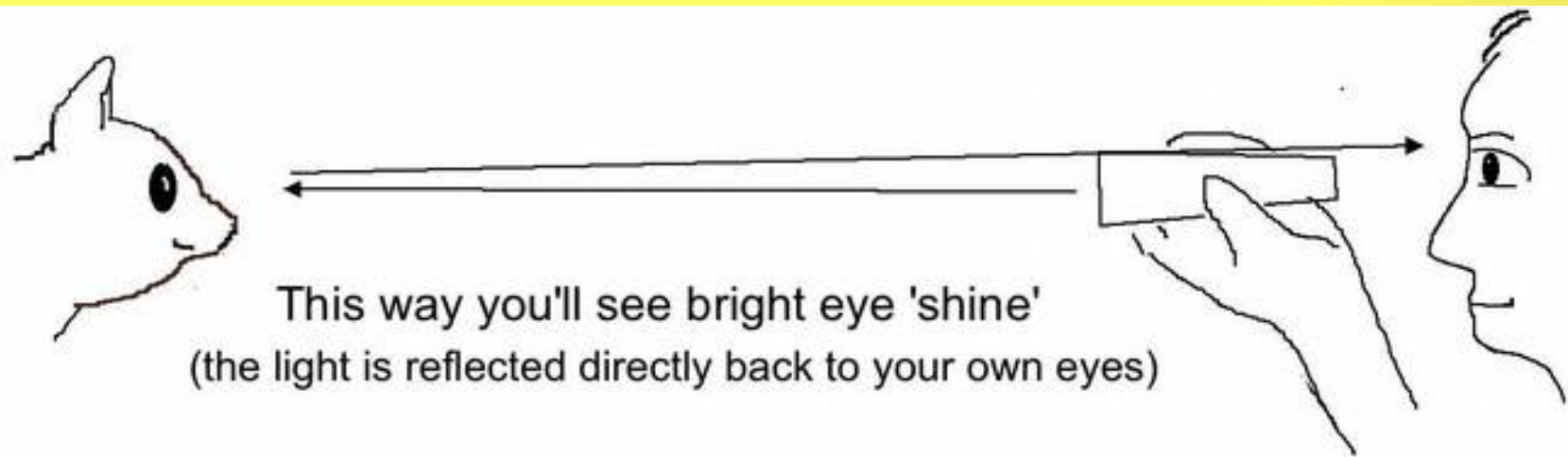


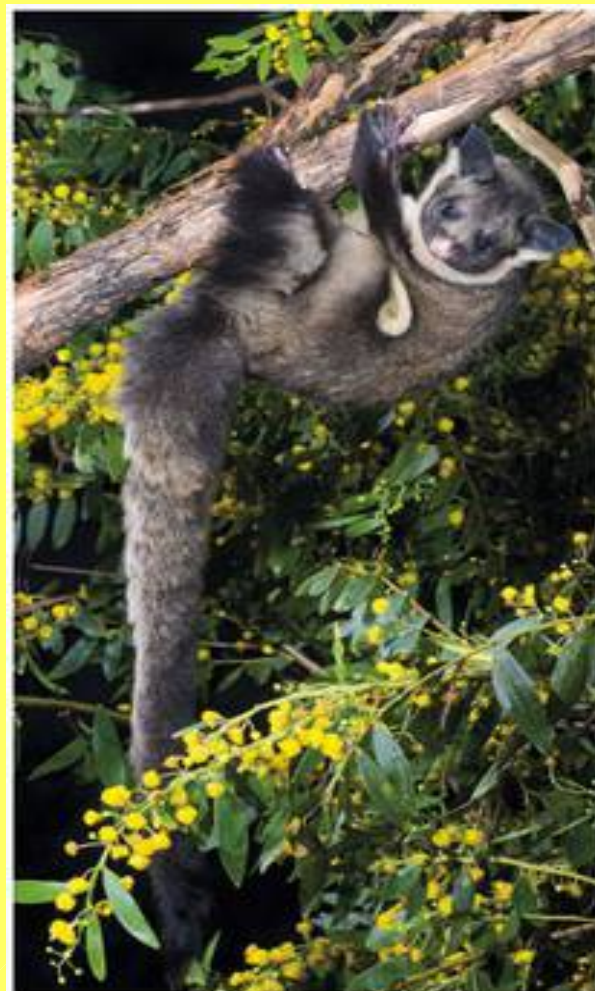
When searching

- Do not shine bright light directly into glider's eyes, especially if close
- Try not to snap twigs or crunch gravel/leaves
- Talk only occasionally, and quietly, in low voice
- Don't take flash photos if glider is close and looking at you

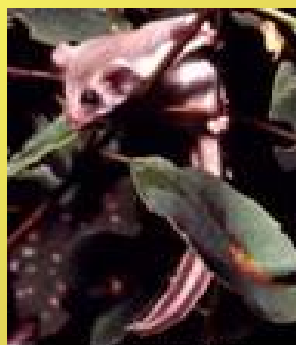
When searching

- Hold the spotlight or torch close to your face for maximum reflectance
- Scan up and down trunks and foliage
- Especially search trees and shrubs in flower, or with possible feeding incisions or nesting hollows
- Try to get a good look both at face and tail
- If the glider is feeding and you don't know the tree species, try to collect a sample of leaf (and flower or fruit if present) and a photo of the bark
- Record everything ASAP (it's surprising how fast memory can fade!)





Yellow-bellied glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing



Feathertail glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing



Greater Glider
Photo © Steve Parish Publishing

Please let us know if you can:

- Join our surveys
- Conduct your own surveys
- Tell us where you have already seen gliders
- Allow us to search on your property

scenicrim@wildlife.org.au

