

IMPACT

a changing land



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A free exhibition
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With thanks to
Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists
WWF-Australia
Greenpeace Australia



GREENPEACE



STATE LIBRARIAN'S FOREWORD


Impact: A changing land not only reveals the strength of the collections of the State Library of New South Wales, but also touches on issues of vital importance to our society.

The story of European settlement in New South Wales, and its impact on the environment, stands as an example of the effect of agriculture and urban growth in Australia. While our impact on the land has been severe, and our adaptation to the limits of the environment has at times been slow and ill-informed, there have always been individuals and groups who cared for and fought to preserve the land.

Curator Stephen Martin has drawn together a wide range of material — including artworks, manuscripts, photographs and key documents — to illustrate the relationship between European settlement in New South Wales and the environment. Stephen worked with experts in the field, particularly members of the Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists and WWF-Australia, to develop this excellent and informative exhibition. We extend our thanks to these associations.

I'm happy to once again thank the Nelson Meers Foundation for their support in this exhibition, and for recognising that as well as being a focus for discussion on significant issues of the day, a library can provide essential historical background to current debates.

Regina Sutton
NSW State Librarian & Chief Executive

A detailed watercolour illustration of an orchid, *Eriochilus autumnalis*. The illustration shows two slender, upright stems. The left stem has several leaves and a cluster of small, light-colored flowers. The right stem has a single, larger, light-colored flower with a prominent, curled lip. The background is plain white.

Orchid (*Eriochilus autumnalis*), collected at Hunters Hill, 1860s
watercolour by Robert D Fitzgerald (detail)



SAMANTHA MEERS' FOREWORD

One of the greatest imperatives facing humankind in the twenty-first century is to preserve this fragile and precious world in which we live. The challenge for us is to act decisively, on an individual and collective basis, to reconcile our relationship with the planet and to create a future in which environmental and economic sustainability can coexist. In order to do this effectively, we must learn from our mistakes.

Impact: A changing land builds a path by which we can make this journey, providing an invaluable historical perspective on the effect, both positive and negative, we have had on our Australian environment.

In showcasing the rich and diverse material relating to environment and conservation held by the State Library of NSW, dating from the first European arrival in 1788 to the present day, this exhibition reveals the lessons to be learnt from the past, and the way these lessons can be used to steer our way through the climate change crisis.

'The Pale Blue Dot' is a photograph of earth taken in 1990 by *Voyager 1* from a distance of over six billion kilometres, showing the earth as a 'pale blue dot' against the vastness of space. Discussing the photograph, Carl Sagan, the American astronomer, eloquently described our relationship with planet earth:

That's us. On it, everyone you know, everyone you love, everyone you've ever heard of, every human being who ever was, lived out their lives ... Our planet is a lonely speck in the great enveloping cosmic dark. In our obscurity — in all this vastness — there is no hint that help will come from elsewhere to save us from ourselves. It is up to us.¹

The Nelson Meers Foundation has had a long and rewarding relationship with the State Library of NSW. We strongly believe that the Library has a leadership role to play in educating all of us about important social issues: *Impact: A changing land* is a perfect example of this. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the many talented and committed Library staff whose insight and passion have made this important exhibition a reality.

The environment affects all of us. We have a moral obligation to act now, to utilise our every resource to work together to preserve this 'lonely speck'. I encourage you to take the time to reflect upon the lessons to be learnt from *Impact: A changing land*, and to encourage others to visit this important exhibition so we can make this vital journey together.

Samantha Meers
Executive Director, Nelson Meers Foundation

¹ Carl Sagan, *Pale blue dot: A vision of the human future in space*, 1994

Orchid (*Diuris palustris*), collected at Mt Wilson, 1860s
watercolour by Robert D Fitzgerald (detail)





Port Kembla traffic, 1962
Walkabout photograph

IMPACT: A CHANGING LAND

In 1792, W Neale Chapman sailed into Sydney Harbour aboard the *Gorgon*. Although the Harbour was beautiful, he later wrote, Sydney Cove was not particularly attractive, due to 'the trees being cut down'.

Over 200 years later, Peter Cosier, ecologist and member of the Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists, spoke about his concerns for the environment:

We are reaching a situation with climate change where the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is now changing the world's weather systems. That can have profound implications for everything we do, not only for nature but in our cities, where we grow our food and where people live ... Over the next 100 years we are going to face some significant environmental challenges.

Our understanding of human impact on the environment has grown considerably since European settlement. The issue is now a crucial part of any discussion concerning society and its development. Many discussions point to the damage done since the first Europeans arrived, and to the need to change the way we interact with the environment.

Impact: A changing land examines how we came to this situation in New South Wales and, for that matter, in Australia.

As the first settlers established their place in New South Wales, they found different environments in which to live. Each contained its own plants and animals, and its own cycles of plenty, scarcity and renewal.

The settlers' first priority was survival. They used the knowledge they already possessed, which was mostly European. The intimate understanding of local conditions held within Aboriginal communities was rarely sought, and was not considered relevant to the European way of life.

Settlers brought foreign plants and animals, which caused enormous damage to the landscape. They exploited natural resources such as timber and coal, believing they were inexhaustible.

European understanding of the ever-changing relationship between human society and the environment eventually grew, often driven by necessity. Settlers learned, for example, to cope with fire, flood and drought.

As urban centres developed, the demands of industry and population growth changed the landscape. Land was cleared, natural resources were used for power generation, and habitats of local plant and animal species were lost. In the main, these practices were not deliberately destructive. In cases such as the spread of exotic species and the slow accumulation of greenhouse gases, the consequences were unknown to developing societies.



'The big focus of this century is going to be environmental sustainability ... How do we build the institutions we need to control global pollution problems? That's going to be the big issue for the next 90 years.'

Professor Tim Flannery, excerpt from interview, August 2007

To illustrate the story of human impact on the environment, this exhibition highlights the experience in four places: City, Coast, River and Island. By concentrating on these areas, it shows some broader attitudes toward the environment.

CITY

Sydney was the site of the first European development. Clearing bushland and native vegetation for farms, houses and transport networks, the settlers built a city which became one of the most urbanised in the world. Associated industrial growth consumed resources and, over the years, contributed (we now know) to the rise in temperatures we call global warming.

COAST

Soon after settlement, coastal exploration led to the establishment of towns at river mouths. In the years before road and rail networks were established, rivers were transport links for both commerce and urban development. They also acted as conduits for the spread of introduced plants and animals. Access to seas for the export of goods from the hinterland, and later for recreation, stimulated coastal urban growth. Our large cities now lie seemingly jammed against the coast and, in some regions, are susceptible to storms and the slowly rising seas.

RIVER

The Murray-Darling Basin is one of the world's most significant waterways, and is therefore one of Australia's most productive agricultural regions. Water expert Peter Cullen has commented: 'I'm not sure if Australians have ever understood how water works in Australia.' Despite attempts from the early twentieth century to control water in the Basin, we have not yet found a balance between growing crops such as rice and cotton, and managing long-term changes in water flows.

ISLAND

Administered in its early days by New South Wales, Macquarie Island has changed under the impact of human settlement. After its discovery by Europeans in 1810, sealers took advantage of its subantarctic location to hunt fur seals. They introduced exotic species such as cats, rats, sheep and rabbits. The latter have caused extensive damage to the World Heritage-listed island, and today continue to threaten species such as the albatross. A rabbit eradication program is now being funded and planned.

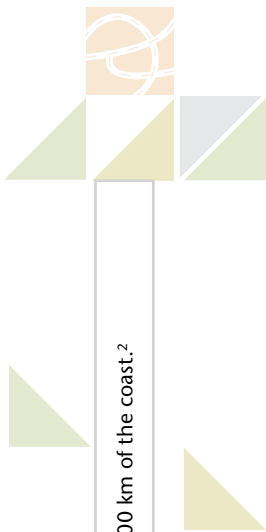
Cronulla Beach restoration, 1978, photographer unknown



Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area rice paddies, 1966, David Moore



Grey-headed albatross, Macquarie Island, 2007, Rowan Trebilco
WWF-Australia photograph



Fact: More than 80% of Australians live within 100 km of the coast.²

Fact: It is estimated that as many as 80% of marine species found in southern Australian waters occur nowhere else.³



Cabbage trees near the Shoalhaven River, 1860, Eugène von Guérard



School students' protest march, 25 June 1971, photographer unknown



'The economy can continue to grow but in a way that doesn't spoil nature. In other words we can have economic growth at levels that we've seen in the last 100 years into the future, but in a way that actually conserves nature rather than destroys it.'

Peter Cosier, excerpt from interview, August 2007

As people developed communities, some have observed and cared for the land and its plants and animals. Their interest in understanding our natural surroundings has led to greater insights into the impact of human beings. The concern of these people is demonstrated through records of their perceptions, and their actions, in relation to the environment.

One of these people, bushwalker and activist for national parks and reserves Marie Byles, encapsulated the motivation to care for the environment when she wrote about her connection to the bush:

There is something in the contact between the human being and nature which is very hard to explain, but as you lie on Mother Earth and look up at the stars the life force seems to bring a new health to your tired limbs and worried mind.

In 200 years of settlement, people have learnt a great deal about living in Australia; but our attitudes and many of our actions still contribute to environmental damage.

There is no quick, exact and all-encompassing solution to the issues relating to human impact on the environment. However, by assessing past attitudes and actions, and by maintaining the search for further knowledge about the relationship between people and the natural world, we can continue to grow as a society. We may be able to minimise, or even ameliorate, the damage currently being caused to our environment.

Stephen Martin

Curator, *Impact: A changing land*

Impact: A changing land concentrates on changes to the Australian environment since 1788. We do not examine the complex and varied relationship with the environment demonstrated by the Indigenous peoples of New South Wales prior to European settlement.

The front of Illawarra as viewed from Garie, 1913, Myles Dunphy

'There's going to be massive change whether we like it or not ... there's just no time for complacency ... any actions we need to take, we've got to take immediately.'

Dr Mary White, excerpt from interview, August 2007

Fact: At least 2700 introduced plants exist in Australia. Of these, 68% are considered a problem for natural ecosystems.⁴



Cotton, 1966, David Moore



Burrinjuck Dam, 1925, photographer unknown



Lathamus discolor (Swift Parakeet), 1848
John and Elizabeth Gould



Bushfire fighters, c. 1925–32, Hood collection



Open cut excavation, Park Street to St James, Sydney, 1922, photographer unknown



ITEM LIST

The exhibition features recently filmed interviews with Peter Cosier, Professor Peter Cullen AO, Professor Tim Flannery and Dr Mary White.

Introduction

1. Macquarie Collector's Chest, c. 1818

Selected images on screen
Chest purchased 2004
XR 69

2. Diary, opened at 30 June 1836

Thomas Livingstone Mitchell
MLC 54

3. Flower of Australia Felix, 1836

Thomas Livingstone Mitchell
DLPXX.22 f. 10

4. Silver coffee pot, 1833

John Walton or
James Welshman
Bequest of LF Mann, 1933
R180

5. Our Earth ... Our Future, 1980s

State Pollution Control
Commission
Posters 34/8

John & Elizabeth Gould

6. *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parakeet), 1848 *Cinlosoma punctatum* (Ground Thrush), 1848

John and Elizabeth Gould
The birds of Australia
Bequest of DS Mitchell, 1907
MLX 598.2/16 vol. 5
Pl. 47 and Pl. 51

7. Thylacine, 1863

John Gould and HC Richter
Reproduction of lithograph
The mammals of Australia
Bequest of DS Mitchell, 1907
Safe F599.0994/1 vol. 1 p. 61

8. Diary, opened at September 1839

Elizabeth Gould
Purchased 1931
A1763/Strong Room Press 56

9. Letterbook, 1790–91

Ralph Clark
Opened at 24 August 1790;
26 August 1790; 11 February
1791, p. 85, p. 86
Acquired from Trevan family;
Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge,
1914
Safe 1/27b

10. A young Mount Pitt bird, c. 1792

Sydney Bird Painter
Reproduction on display
for second half of exhibition
Purchased 1994
PXD 680/3

11. To the Honorable Edward Knox MLC 'Fiona' from Directors, Officers and Employees of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., c. 1894

Illustrated album of views,
title page
Presented by Col. AE Knox MLC
and Mrs Knox, 1960
PXA 6914

12. Kangaroo at Kundabung, 1895

Copied and acquired 1988
At Work and Play 04714

13. Railway extension to Corowa, 1870–90

PXE 676/3 no. 30

14. Sketch of the inundation at Windsor, 1816

PX*D 264

15. Bushfire fighters, c. 1925–32

Hood collection
PXE 789 vol. 2/9

16. Enngonia, 2002

Darren Clark
From *Country life and drought in western NSW* series
Purchased 2006
PXA 1069/6

17. Blast furnace, Port Kembla, 1955

Walkabout photograph
Presented 1979
PXA 907/28/33

18. Port Kembla traffic, 1962

Walkabout photograph
Presented 1979
PXA 907/28/35

19. Aerial view from Cronulla Beach, 2004

Karl Sharp
Purchased 2004
PXE 895 vol. 2/40

20. Tree planting site, 2007

Scott Wajon
Purchased 2007

City

21. Bush scene at St Leonards, n.d.

Conrad Martens
Bequest of Sir William Dixon,
1952
DL21

22. Shingle splitting at Middle Harbour, 1870s

PXA 969/12

23. Collin's Flat, near Manly Beach, 1870s

PXA 969/17

24. Point Piper, Sydney Harbour, 2004

Karl Sharp
Enlargement of photograph
Purchased 2006
PXE 895 vol. 3/59

25. View at Rose Hill, Port Jackson, 1791

DG SV1A/24

26. Letter to his mother, 18 October 1792

W Neale Chapman
Presented by Sir F Chapman,
1934
A1974

27. Traffic in Liverpool Street, Sydney, Christmas 1961

Donated 1990s
PXA 1104/10

28. Aerial view of Sydney from the west, 2005

Karl Sharp
Purchased 2006
PXE 895 vol. 3/76

Robert D Fitzgerald

29. 'The surveyor who loved orchids', 1971

Sydney Morning Herald,
17 April 1971
ML Newscuttings File

30. Orchid (*Eriochilus autumnalis*), collected at Hunters Hill, 1860s

Robert D Fitzgerald
PX*D 247 vol. 2 f. 18

Orchid (*Diuris palustris*), collected at Mt Wilson, 1860s

Robert D Fitzgerald
PX*D 246 vol. 1 f. 74

31. Orchid (*Prasophyllum pateus*), collected at Hunters Hill, 1860s

Robert D Fitzgerald
PX*D 248 vol. 1 f. 55

Orchid (*Acianthus fornicatus*), collected at Balmain, 1860s

Robert D Fitzgerald
PX*D 246 vol. 1 f. 7

Fact: Cigarette butts make up half the litter in NSW.⁵



Joan & Eileen Bradley

32. Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*), 1971
Betty Maloney
Enlargement of photograph
Bush regeneration
MLQ 333.780994/4

33. Plan of work, 1971
Joan Bradley
Bush regeneration
Presented by Mrs A Bowe,
1989
MLQ 333.780994/4

34. Vegetation survey grid, 1960s
35 mm transparency
Presented by Mrs A Bowe,
1989
ML MSS 6248/4 no. 8

35. 'No tipping', Ashton Park, 1960s
35 mm transparency
Presented by Mrs A Bowe 1989
ML MSS 6248/4 no. 16

36. Taylor's Gully report, 1967–68
From *Weeds and their control*
EQ 632.58/5

37. 'The bush and how to preserve it', 1976
Vogue Living, 15 February
to 14 April 1976
ML MSS 6248/3 p. 48

Battlers for Kelly's Bush

38. Plan of the property of DN Joubert Esq., Clarke's Point ... c. 1858
A Mortkill (Surveyor)
ZM Ser 4 000/1 ML MSS 1510
Map 7

39. Battlers for Kelly's Bush poster, 1970
Presented by K Lehaney and
M Sheehan, 1991
ML MSS 5549/3

40. Battlers for Kelly's Bush to Miscellaneous Workers Union, 31 May 1971
Presented by K Lehaney and
M Sheehan, 1991
ML MSS 5549/3 (3)

41. Battlers for Kelly's Bush flyer, 1970s
Presented by K Lehaney and
M Sheehan, 1991
ML MSS 5549/3 (3)

42. Text for Battlers for Kelly's Bush flyer, 1970
Kylie Tennant
Presented by Battlers for
Kelly's Bush, 1996
ML MSS 5549 Add on 2117
Book 1

43. 'Boil the Billy' picnic photographs, 1970
Presented by K Lehaney
and M Sheehan, 1991
ML MSS 5549 Add on 2117
Book 1

44. School students' protest march, 25 June 1971
Presented by K Lehaney
and M Sheehan, 1991
ML MSS 5549 Add on 2117
Book 1

45. Open cut excavation, Park Street to St James, Sydney, 1922
Presented by Dr KNE Bradfield,
1977
PXD 305/56

46. Opening of the Lithgow Blast furnace, 1907
At Work and Play 02236

47. Zig Zag deviation, c. 1910
At Work and Play 01972

48. Carrington Road National Park, 1900–10
Presented 1935
PXE 711/534

49. Plan of the National Park shewing railway stations, roads etc, 1897
NSW Department of Lands
Presented by J Bates, 1920
ML M1 811.114/1897/1A

Myles Dunphy

50. The front of Illawarra as viewed from Garie, 1913
Myles Dunphy
Journal MLK 3281 no. 2 p. 112

51. Wattamolla-National Park, 1912
Myles Dunphy
Journal MLK 3281 no. 1 p. 120

52. Map of proposed Garawarra Primitive-Area Park, 1933
NSW Federation
of Bushwalking Clubs
Presented by Dunphy family,
1986
M1 811.114/1933/1

53. 'Walkers! Hikers! Picknickers!', 1933
Map of proposed Garawarra Primitive-Area Park, verso
NSW Federation
of Bushwalking Clubs
Reproduction
M1 811.114/1933/1

54. Journal, showing photographs from Garie Beach, 1913
Myles Dunphy
Journal MLK 3281 no. 3

55. The book of Nekome, 1919
Myles Dunphy
Presented by
Mrs B De'Maid Groves, 2003
ML MSS 7257

56. The breath of the ranges, 1920
Myles Dunphy
Presented by
Mrs B De'Maid Groves, 2003
ML MSS 7257

Eugène von Guérard

57. Cabbage trees near the Shoalhaven River, 1860
Eugène von Guérard
Purchased 2007
ML 1398

Coast

58. Cronulla Beach restoration, 1978
GPO 3-37167

59. Whales seen in Torres Strait, 1848–49
Owen Stanley
Transferred from Art Gallery
of NSW, 1927
PXC 281 f. 70

60. Whaling Twofold Bay, 1887–88
DL PX 166 74

61. Whale processing diagram, Tangalooma, Moreton Bay, 1960s
Presented by LK Shave, 1989
PXE 785/56

62. Tweed Heads, 1890–1925
PXE 676 vol. 5/47a

63. Livingstone's crossing, Mullumbimby, 1890–1925
PXE 676 vol. 5/15

64. Anderson's subdivision sale plan, Ballina, 1883
Hamilton Fisher (Surveyor)
TP B2/3

65. Plan of the River Hunter from Port Arthur to the falls at West Maitland, 1844
GB White (Surveyor)
M3 811.25/1844/1A

66. Region near Fullerton Cove, River Hunter, 1844
Presented by the Windeyer
family, 1932
M3 811.25/1844/1A

67. Nobbys Beach, 1892–93
Fred Hardie
Presented 1998
PXD 754/181

68. Storm damage, Newcastle, 1979
GPO 4-02245

69. Pasha Bulker on Nobbys Beach, 2007
Greenpeace photograph

70. HMS *Calcutta* memo book, 1802–04
Captain D Woodriff
C269

71. NSW Government and general orders — proclamation, 14 August 1819
Reproduction
Original held by
State Records NSW
MLA 339 p. 77

72. Papers regarding inspection of forests, 1881
Henry Kendall
ML MSS 3796/3 Item 4 f. 7

73. Papers regarding inspection of forests, 1882
Henry Kendall
ML MSS 3796/3 Item 4 f. 33



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74. Loading piles at East Kempsey wharf, c. 1920
Copied and acquired 1988
At Work and Play 04499

75. Interior of sawmill, Bonville, c. 1920s
Copied and acquired 1988
At Work and Play 01815

76. Harris Daishowa (South East Fibre Exports), Eden, 1975
Presented 2002
SV/92

Marie Byles

77. Marie Byles, n.d.
Presented by Sydney Bushwalkers Inc., 2001
ML MSS 7071/3 (4)

78. Autobiography, c. 1972
Marie Byles
Presented by Sydney Bushwalkers Inc., 2001
ML MSS 7071/1 p. 50

79. Bouddi National Park, 1974
National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW
Presented 1975
M2 811.25/1974/1

River

80. State of the planet, a world transformed, 2002
National Geographic Society
M2 100/2002/1

81. Wharf on Paterson River, c. 1895
Kerry & Co
SPF/Paterson River (BM)

82. Darling River, 1838
Thomas Livingstone Mitchell
Enlargement of engraving
Three journeys into the interior of Australia
Bequest of DS Mitchell, 1907
DSM/981/2A1 p. 297

83. Flood inundation map, Lachlan River at Forbes, 1977
Water Resources Commission, NSW
Presented 1977
M Ser4 810 cdd/1 Forbes

84. Railway line in flood, Bourke, 1880–93
Presented by AE Knox, 1947
Pic Acc 4763

85. Richard St, Bourke, 1880–93
Presented by AE Knox, 1947
Pic Acc 4763

86. Wallon bore, Moree, 1879–92
Presented 1978
PXD 855/97

87. Robert Stevenson McEachern to Sir Henry Parkes, 20 November 1874
Bequest of DS Mitchell, 1907
MLA 939

88. Sketch map shewing irrigation projects proposed by HG McKinney, 1887
NSW, Royal Commission, Conservation of Water
From *Third and final report [cartographic material]; diagrams and plans*
Bequest of DS Mitchell, 1907
Q352.743/1 set 1886–87

89. River discharge diagram, Murray River and Murrumbidgee River, 1879–86
NSW, Royal Commission, Conservation of Water
From *Third and final report [cartographic material]; diagrams and plans*
Bequest of DS Mitchell, 1907
Q352.743/1 set 1886–87

90. Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area rice paddies, 1966
David Moore
Presented by David Moore, 1996
Slides 84 1/1704

91. Burrinjuck Dam, 1925
GPO 1-50684

92. Burrinjuck turbine, 1927
GPO 1-50926

93. Settlers home, Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, 1921–24
PXB 310/247



94. Harvesting teams, 1921–24
PXB 310/90

95. Bagging rice, 1949–50
W Pedersen
PXE 731/1988

96. Shearing shed, 1921–24
PXB 310/189

97. Cotton, 1966
David Moore
Presented by David Moore, 1996
Slides 84/1 1704

98. Peach cannery, Riverina, NSW, 1966
David Moore
Presented by David Moore 1996
Slides 84/1 1709

99. Cattle crossing a billabong, Riverina, 1921–24
PXB 310/16

100. Dust spout, Narrandera, 2002
Darren Clark
Enlargement of photograph
From *Country life and drought in western NSW* series
Purchased 2006
PXA 1069/28

101. Pumping water, Murray River, Cohuna, Victoria, 1890s
Copied and acquired 1988
At Work and Play 06340

102. Buggies and sulkies in Murray River bed in drought, Myall, c. 1890s
Copied and acquired 1988
At Work and Play 06235

103. Rabbits at tank, Girilambone, c. 1938
Copied and acquired 1988
At Work and Play 03507

104. Coonamble, 2002
Darren Clark
From *Country life and drought in western NSW* series
Purchased 2006
PXA 1069/26

105. Narrandera, 2002
Darren Clark
From *Country life and drought in western NSW* series
Purchased 2006
PXA 1069/29

Island

106. Grey-headed albatross, Macquarie Island, 2007
Rowan Trebilco
Image courtesy of WWF-Australia

107. Map of Macquarie Island, 1913
Leslie Russell Blake
Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911–14
Presented by the Committee on Printing Records of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (AAE), Government Printing Office, Sydney 1923–47
MAXX 889.8/1913/1

Pasha Bulker on Nobbys Beach, 2007
Greenpeace photograph

Fact: Rainforests cover 6% of the earth's surface, and are home to 50% of all the animal and plant species on earth.⁷

108. Arthur Sawyer with elephant seal pup, Hamilton, 1911–14

Harold Hamilton
Presented by the Committee on Printing Records of the AAE, 1923–47
Home and Away 36280
ON 144/H286

109. Diary, 1912

Arthur Sawyer
Opened at 10 January 1912; 28 January 1912; 3 March 1912; 31 May 1912
ML MSS 383

110. Sealers unloading supplies, 1911

Harold Hamilton
Presented by the Committee on Printing Records of the AAE, 1923–47
Home and Away 36388
ON 144/H399

111. Blake at Sandy Bay sealers hut, 1911–14

Harold Hamilton
Presented by the Committee on Printing Records of the AAE, 1923–47
Home and Away 36410
ON 144/H421

112. Weka, 1911

Douglas Mawson
Presented by the Committee on Printing Records of the AAE, 1923–47
Home and Away 36916
ON 144/H421

113. Sailors from the Aurora playing with penguins, 1911

H Combe
Presented by the Committee on Printing Records of the AAE, 1923–47
Home and Away 37564
ON 144/Q403

114. Leslie Blake and *Pleurophyllum hookeri*, 1911–12

Harold Hamilton
Presented by the Committee on Printing Records of the AAE, 1923–47
Home and Away 36296
ON 144/H303

115. *Pleurophyllum hookeri* field, Macquarie Island, 2007

Rowan Trebilco
Courtesy of WWF-Australia

116. *Pleurophyllum hookeri* field grazed by rabbits, Macquarie Island, 2007

Rowan Trebilco
Courtesy of WWF-Australia

117. Albatross nest and rabbit, Macquarie Island, 2007

Rowan Trebilco
Courtesy of WWF-Australia

118. Video of WWF-Australia visit to Macquarie Island, 2007

Courtesy of WWF-Australia

Fact box sources:

1. *1001 cool freaky facts*, Nick Bryant, Hinkler Books, 2005
- 2,3,4. Australian Government, Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Trade, <www.dfat.gov.au/facts/env_glance.html>
5. City of Sydney, <www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Environment/CleanHarbourPartners/LitterButts.asp>
6. 'Habitat fragmentation, its effect on biodiversity' factsheet, Australian Museum, <www.amonline.net.au/factSheets/habitat_fragmentation.htm>
7. 'Rainforest conservation' factsheet, Australian Museum, <www.amonline.net.au/factSheets/rainforest_conservation.htm>



Tree planting site, 2007, Scott Wajon



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Image: *A young Mount Pitt bird*, c. 1792, Sydney Bird Painter



