ARID RECOVERY

2010-2011

Annual Report

2010-11 ANNUAL REPORT

For more information on Arid Recovery visit www.aridrecovery.org.au or call 08 8671 8282.

This document is the 14th in a series of annual reports and outlines the activities of Arid Recovery for the period from 1st July 2010 to 30th June 2011.

Arid Recovery is an independent, not-for-profit conservation initiative that has been restoring Australia's arid lands since 1997. Our success is attributed to many supporters including the unwaivering support of the local community through volunteers and the long term support from our major sponsors BHP Billiton, SA Department for Environment and Natural Resources and the University of Adelaide.

Copies of this report, supplementary information and previous reports are available on the Arid Recovery website.

Arid Recovery
PO Box 147
Roxby Downs
South Australia
Australia 5725

Ph: +61 (0)8 8671 8282
Fax: +61 (0)8 8671 3287
Email: info@aridrecovery.org.au
Web: www.aridrecovery.org.au

Cover photo by: Joe Puglisi (http://josephpuglisi.com.au)

CEO Report

KYLIE PIPER

AS I FLEW into Roxby Downs for the first time in February 2011 green vegetation and water filled the landscape. Every person I spoke with made a point of mentioning "it's never this green", but almost six months on the vegetation is still lush and the populations within the Arid Recovery Reserve are continuing to flourish. As always the Reserve has taken priority in the hearts and minds of all involved. All of the 'AR Big Four', have continued to increase in numbers. The boom year (see report on page 8), following from the 2010 high rainfall and good conditions resulted in the need for a management plan to ensure that increased population numbers, specifically in bettongs, do not adversely affect the Reserves other less sociable inhabitants. Leading on from the rainfall and wind events, a strategy for the ongoing maintenance of roads and fences was implemented in early 2011 to ensure the integrity of the feral-free areas of the Reserve.

The development of an organisation is one that comes with both highs and lows. 2010-11 has seen Arid Recovery come through its teething stages as a stand-alone organisation to emerge with a plan to take it forward into the next phase of development. The next 12 months will see us review of our strategic direction and look towards future opportunities for development and growth of the organisation in conjunction with our partners.

Ecologist Report

HELEN CRISP

THIS YEAR I have had the privilege of seeing the Roxby region transform into an inland haven for an array of native flora and fauna and unfortunately feral species (especially feral cats, foxes and rabbits) as well. I'm really proud to have been a part of our long term monitoring programs that have captured the response of mammals, birds, vegetation and reptiles to these once in 20 year rainfall events. Trapping and processing just over 1300 small mammals in four nights is something that needs to be seen to be believed!

This year has also highlighted to me the importance of some things that can, at times, be taken for granted. Firstly, the integrity of our feral-proof fence; not only for excluding feral animals but for separating our various expansions so we can successfully research and manage the restoration process. Secondly, long term feral animal control and reducing their impact on the natural environment, and finally the importance of a multi-disciplinary, passionate, effective team is priceless.

Little wins in conservation make such a difference. I'm looking forward to sharing next year's wins with the rest of the Arid Recovery team at this very special initiative in the outback of South Australia.

For more information on the people of Arid Recovery visit www.aridrecovery.org.au or call 08 8671 8282.

Arid Recovery Board

Garry Winter
Chair of Arid Recovery Board
Independent
Partner at Kelly & Co Lawyers in South Australia.

Kym Winter-Dewhirst
Representative for BHP Billiton
Vice President of External Affairs for BHP Billiton's Uranium Customer Service Group.

Associate Professor Sue Carthew
Representative for the University of Adelaide
Head of the School of Earth and Environmental Science at the University of Adelaide.

Associate Professor David Paton AM
Independent
Head of the Discipline of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology at the University of Adelaide.

Mark Priadko
Independent
Financial management, financial & business analysis and business case consultant.

John Schutz
Observer on behalf of the SA Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Executive Director of Regional Services for DENR.

Scientific Advisory Group

Peter Copley
Katherine Moseby
David Paton AM
John Read

⬆ The 2010 Arid Recovery team. *Photo by: Kimberley Jarman*
⬅ A working bee at the Arid Recovery Reserve. *Photo by: Perri Carter*

Staff & contractors

Thanks to all Arid Recovery staff and special contractors who assisted in the development and administration of the organisation over the past year.

General Manager/CEO
Kylie Piper

Special contractors
Annie Knappstein
Nikita Weickhardt

Staff
Perri Carter
Helen Crisp
Jayne Grohs
Kate Holmes
Kimberley Jarman
Marty Kittel
Clint Taylor
Gillian Van Hagen

Thankyou to the volunteers of Arid Recovery:

Special thanks to the following people who have volunteered their time over the past twelve months:

Brenton Arnold
Janet & Peter Bennet
Rohan Bilney
Lauren Blanchard
Mary & Wayne Buckingham
David & Wesley Butler
Donna Butler
Rowan Carroll
Ella & Marcus Cehun
Chris Comoli
Eloise Fuss
Bree Galbraith
Bruce Gotch
Travis Gotch
Alessandro Graziani
Caleb Grohs
Travis Hague
Julia Haska
Jane Hosking
Ellen & Jeff Ingold
Kimberley & Troy Jarman
Evan Jones
Richard Kerby
Akala Kittel
Shontelle Lennon
Grant Linley
Celeste Lustosa
Gawe & Renee Mare
Chris McGoldrick
Kristina Meredith
Jamie Millard
Graham Miller
Kevin Mooney
Angus & Tawni Paisley
Peter Paisley
Ben Parkhurst
Reece Pedler
Magda Pfaffl
Jade & Sean Quinn
Tony & Julia Robinson
Luke Sanders
Oliver Sherlock
Alan Sherlock
Joe Starr
Mick Towler
Rudi Van Hague
Erica Whitton

Bettong numbers within the Reserve continue to climb.
(far left) Burrowing Bettong (*Bettongia lesueur*).
A baby bettong during annual trapping.
Greater stick-nest rat (*Leporillus conditor*).

Burrowing Bettong

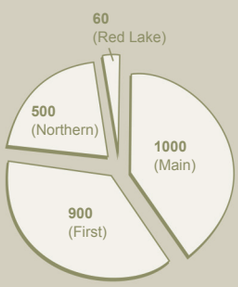
THE ACTIVITY OF BURROWING BETTONGS within the Reserve has reached its highest since the population's introduction. Good seasonal rainfall with increased abundance of vegetation has seen the population soar to over 2000. As with other estimates of this type, this is a conservative estimate and the population recorded here may be lower than in some areas of the Reserve. The largest increases in population were seen in the Main Exclosure and Northern Expansion. The Main Exclosure population is one of the longest surviving populations within the Reserve, and has steadily increased since its introduction in 1999. As in previous years, the bettong population within the Main Exclosure has seasonal fluctuations, with a peak in tracks per kilometre seen in around May of each year.

More information regarding populations of bettongs within the Reserve can be found on page 8.

2010-11 POPULATION

2460

From an initial population of 30 released into the Main Exclosure in 1999.



Greater Stick-nest Rat

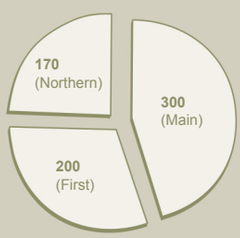
THE GREATER STICK-NEST RAT population within the Northern Expansion of the Reserve has increased by over 300% in the past twelve months. Despite a natural seasonal fluctuation this population has shown the largest increase of any within the Reserve. Populations within the Main Exclosure remain steady at an estimated 300 individuals, as does the First Expansion population of approximately 200 individuals. Stick-nest rats tend to stay close to their nest sites and may not be picked up on the transect lines used to monitor populations within the Reserve . This may lead to low overall population estimates.

In May 2011 Helen Crisp was invited to assist with the relocation of Greater Stick-nest Rats from Franklin Island, off the coast of South Australia, to Western Australia. Over two nights 170 traps plus nets were used to capture 40 stick-nest rats. Housed in wooden transport boxes the rats were transported to the mainland by helicopter and then by plane to WA.

2010-11 POPULATION

670

From an initial population of 100 released into the Main Exclosure in 1998.



⬅ A Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) caught on a remote camera.
⬇ Western Barred Bandicoot (*Perameles bougainville*) *Photo by: Arid Recovery*
⬅ (Far left) A tiny western barred bandicoot is released into it's new home. *Photo by: Ben Parkhurst*

Greater Bilby

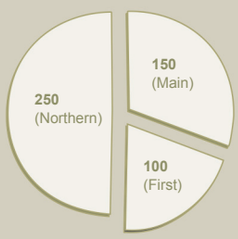
THE POPULATION OF GREATER BILBY within the Reserve continues to increase. Population increases have been seen across all three expansions monitored for bilby activity. It is thought that these figures may be an under-representation of the total number of bilbies within the Reserve due to the increased presence of rodents and bettongs during track counts. The abundance of vegetation along transect lines may also led to an underestimation of population numbers. Trap success for bilbies during annual trapping sessions has decreased significantly, also due to the presence of high numbers of rodents specifically hopping mice and bettongs. Although counts are not currently undertaken within the Second Expansion, it is known that there have been a number of bilbies that have naturally dispersed into this area. Two bilbies were translocated from the Second Expansion into the Northern Expansion in late June and an effort to clear the Second Expansion (the control area) of bilbies is ongoing.

ⓘ Further information on overall population trends of Arid Recovery species can be found on our website at www.aridrecovery.org.au.

2010-11 POPULATION

500

From an initial population of 9 released into the Main Exclosure in 2000.



Western Barred Bandicoot

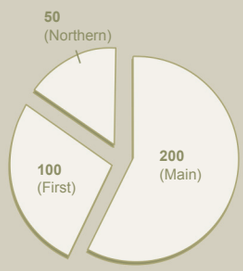
IN EARLY JUNE 2011, three Western Barred Bandicoots (2 females and 1 male) were transferred from the Main Exclosure to the soft release pen of the Northern Expansion. Two bandicoots were also released into the wider area of the Main Exclosure. These movemenets will increase the robustness of the Western Barred Bandicoot population at Arid Recovery, which in turn will benefit the national recovery of this species.

One of the aims of a supplementary release of Western Barred Bandicoots in 2009 was to release a number of progeny from the Faure Island adults into the Northern Expansion release pen increasing the genetic diversity of the Arid Recovery population. Continued monitoring, using track transects, trapping, scanning plates and night observations since the 2009 release indicated that at any one time in the soft release pen there was at least 3 generations produced from the Faure adults which was extremely encouraging.

2010-11 POPULATION

350

From an initial population of 10 released into the Main Exclosure in 2001.



AR RESERVE REPORT

Biodiversity boom

BY HELEN CRISP

SINCE APRIL 2010 the Roxby region has welcomed extraordinary rainfall. In response to this we have seen a 'boom' in small mammals, vegetation and vagrant bird species in the area.

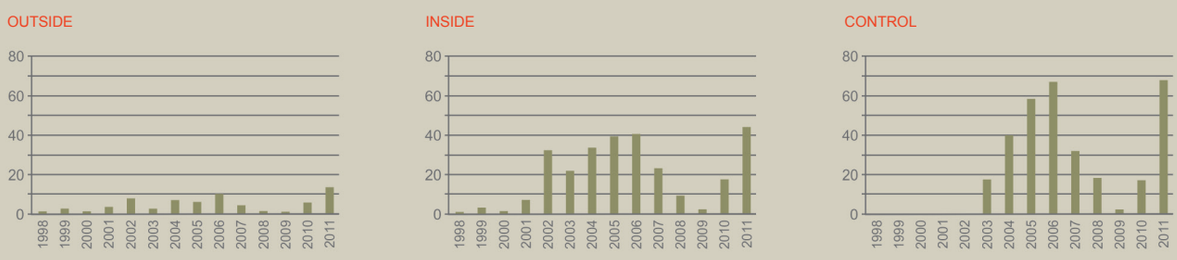
Annual February trapping.

During February 19 swale sites were revisited in Arid Recovery's annual trapping of small mammals and reptiles. Trap success this year for all treatments (inside, outside and also in the control areas) increased almost 100 per cent compared to 2009, when these sites were last sampled during prolonged dry conditions. A range of native mammals were captured including a number of species not recorded for a number of years including the Desert Mouse (*Pseudomys desertor*) Forrest Mouse (*Leggadina forresti*) and Sandy Inland Mouse (*Pseudomys hermannsburgensis*). Not all were native animal captures. The introduced house mouse (*Mus domesticus*) were extremely common making up over 300 captures.

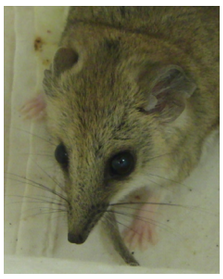
⬆ The presence of increased numbers of bettongs is noticeable in many areas of the Reserve. *Photo by: Kylie Piper*

TRAP SUCCESS

The graphs below show the trap success for the annual trapping monitoring sessions undertaken in February each year. The abundance of animals in recent years is evident in both the Second Expansion (control) and monitored sites within the Main Exclosure (inside). The current year also shows a higher success rate for the control area in comparison with the inside sites, a likely explanation for this is the presence of re-introduced species within the Main Exclosure as compared to the control area which does not contain any re-introduced species.



⬅ The Reserve was green with vegetation during February annual trapping sessions.
➡ Striped Faced Dunnart (*Sminthopsis macroura*)
Photos by: Kimberley Jarman



⬅ Plains Rat (*Pseudomys australis*)
➡ (centre) Central Netted Dragon (*Ctenophorus nuchalis*)
➡ (bottom) All Arid Recovery staff and many volunteers are on-hand to assist with the annual trapping sessions.
Photos by: Kimberley Jarman

Re-introduced populations.

Re-introduced species continue to thrive inside the Reserve despite natural fluctuations observed for many years. The Greater Stick-nest Rats and Western Barred Bandicoots have responded well to the increased rainfall, with track activity increasing substantially in the last few months of the financial year. Due to vegetation build up on track transects, spotlighting was used as a short term monitoring method and to supplement track transect data. Bilby and bettong activity has also increased with a number of juvenile bilbies and bettongs being observed.

Opportunistic bird sightings.

A number of birds have been seen taking advantage of the local conditions including an increase in Stubble Quail and Little Button Quail. Black Shoulder Kites, Bustard, Cockatiels, Fairy Martins, Diamond Doves, Brown Songlarks and Rufous Songlarks, Orange Chats, Crimson Chats and White-Fronted Chats and budgies have been sighted inside the Reserve. A variety of water birds have also been observed inside and outside the Arid Recovery Reserve including Musk Ducks, Black-Winged Stilts, Gull-Billed Terns and Whiskered Terns and even Pelicans and Black Cormorants.

Vegetation.

Visually vegetation has boomed throughout the region. Grasses are now prolific over sand dunes, short-lived annuals cover swales that were once bare ground and mulga and myalls have flowered, amidst a whole range of coloured wild flowers. Arid Recovery has now completed its thirteenth year of vegetation monitoring. Data analysis to investigate the impacts of introduced herbivores, native herbivores, and to determine indicator species for future monitoring will be done in the coming year.

Feral control and trapping

BY CLINT TAYLOR

THE 2010/11 FINANCIAL YEAR has been one of incursions. In total, this financial year, we captured nine rabbits from the feral-free areas of the Reserve.

A number of factors have contributed to the increased amount of incursions into the Reserve this reporting period. There have been a number of extreme weather events this year which have contributed in providing conditions for rabbits to gain entry (see the fence report on page 13for further details of the weather events). As of July 31 there were two individual rabbits still in the Reserve with all appropriate action being taken to eradicate them.

The Second Expansion, designated as the scientific control area for Arid Recovery monitoring, has seen an influx of Burrowing Bettongs and Greater Bilbies. This poses a problem as grazing from these animals will affect the vegetation in this area and therefore alter the usability of this area as a control. A plan has been put in place to remove any re-introduced animals from this area of the Reserve.

Another factor that could be contributing to the incursions is the sheer number of native wildlife within the Reserve. Quarterly transects are conducted within the Reserve to check for incursion animals. However due to the numbers of small mammals, checking of transects has become difficult as tracks of the bigger mammals such as bettongs, bilbies and rabbits can be covered over by the large number of rodent tracks.

During 2010-2011, 14 cats and 2 foxes were captured in the 12 permanent cat traps outside the Reserve. The number of trap sites open fluctuated between 20 and 12 for the reporting period. In total there were 499 trap nights, which is significantly less than the 2009/10 reporting period. The main factor contributing to the reduction of trap nights include rainfall, software issues with the remote monitoring system, and a generally higher workload due to high priority maintenance and incursions. Interestingly, although the dramatically reduced trap nights, trap success for cats this financial year was over 6 times higher than the previous year at 2.81 per cent and about the same success rate for capturing foxes at 0.40 per cent. This could be attributed to an increase in feral numbers outside the Reserve due to the excellent conditions as a result of higher than average rainfall events since April 2010 and the absence of baiting for predator control. Except for one coordinated wild dog baiting event, where the majority of the Kingoonya region was baited there has been no targeted baiting efforts since late 2009.

Each quarter Arid Recovery conducts external feral track transects to get a snapshot of the general abundance of feral cats, foxes, wild dogs and dingos, rabbits, kangaroos and emus outside the Reserve. These transects are conducted on three of the stations surrounding the Reserve and are done in cooperation with BHP Billiton and the managers of Roxby Downs, Andamooka and Stuart Creek pastoral leases.

ⓘ Further information regarding feral animals of the arid zone is available on the Arid Recovery website at www.aridrecovery.org.au.

DISSECTION DATA

CATS
54

FOXES
29

FERAL CATS AND FOXES REEK HAVOC ON OUR NATIVE WILDLIFE

Each year Arid Recovery undertakes feral control around the boundary of the Reserve. With each feral cat and fox caught comes valuable information about the real impact that these animals can have on our native wildlife.

In the past twelve months alone the remains of over 140 different animals were detected from just 54 cats and 29 foxes. These include native mice and small birds such as button quail.

MAMMALS
136

BIRDS
5

REPTILES
0

Reserve report

BY KYLIE PIPER & CLINT TAYLOR

AT THE HEART OF ARID RECOVERY is the Arid Recovery Reserve and it's 70 kilometres of boundary fence. The integrity of the fence and access to all areas of the Reserve are vital to the ongoing success of Arid Recovery.

FENCE CONDITION REPORT

2010/11 provided some extreme weather events never before seen at the Arid Recovery Reserve. There was strong winds, flooding rain and extreme erosion. High winds in late 2010 provided a good test for the fence, with large sections succumbing to the force. Approximately two kilometres of fence was flattened by an extreme wind storm. This left the Reserve open to incursion for up to two nights, with staff unable to access the Reserve to fix the damage.

ROAD CONDITION REPORT

Erosion of roads and tracks around the Reserve was severe in some places. Erosion due to the heavy rains in 2010 remained and in early 2011 100mm of rain fell over just a few days adding to the damage to roads and tracks around the Reserve. In 2010/11 a total of 11.5 kilometres of tracks were repaired. Some of these tracks had been completely washed away by the storms and repair was necessary not only for the safety of vehicles but also as the damage was threatening the integrity of the fence.

As a result of the extensive damage to Arid Recovery's road network bi-annual road condition monitoring has been established. Before now, there has been no monitoring program to assess the condition of the road network within the Arid Recovery Reserve. With the help of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), a monitoring program was established whereby all roads are driven every two years and erosion and damage recorded. This can be supplemented by monitoring after extreme rainfall events like those seen in early 2009 (where over 120mm of rain fell in 24 hours) and 2010.

(far left) The Arid Recovery Reserve after dark *Photo by: Kylie Piper.*

Erosion from rain events can impact on both roads and the fenceline. *Photo by: Clint Taylor*

ASSET MANAGEMENT

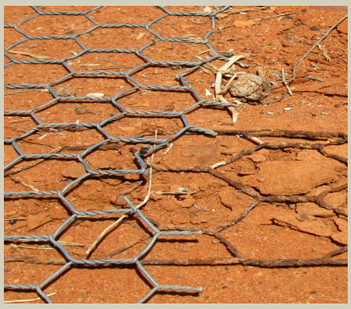
The Arid Recovery Reserve asset management has come leaps and bounds in the last financial year. With support from DENR, Arid Recovery has installed a new program to assist with the management of all assets. The program allows Arid Recovery to record assets, old and new, and set up a thorough maintenance schedule for those assets. This will allow us to determine what scheduled maintenance we have for a given time frame and what other maintenance issues have arisen outside of scheduled maintenance.

Not only does the new program allow us to see the impending maintenance, but it also allows Arid Recovery to better allocate funds to the different areas of operations, thus allowing a more solid and streamlined budgeting process.

FENCE STRATEGY

The Arid Recovery Reserve fence has been in place for over 10 years and after this time some areas need replacing. The footnetting on the perimeter fence is important in ensuring the feral-free status of the Reserve is maintained.

Every 12 months an audit of the entire Arid Recovery Reserve fenceline is undertaken to gauge it's integrity. In early 2011 a long term maintenance strategy was put in place to ensure that all areas of the fence, in particular the footnetting, is maintained to a high standard. The table below outlines the levels of footnetting condition and the maintenance strategy. After a concerted maintenance effort in 2010-11 over 95 per cent of the perimeter fencing is in the level 4 -6 priority ranges.



Priority	Meaning	Repair schedule
1	*Non-existent*	*To be replaced immediately*
2	*Very rusty/crumbling*	*To be replaced immediately*
3	*Rusty*	*To be replaced within 6 months*
4	*Starting to rust*	*Approx 2 years until needing replacement*
5	*Galv starting to stain*	*Approx 3-5 years until needing replacement*
6	*As new*	*Approx 10 years until needing replacement*

RESEARCH

Vegetation monitoring

BY HELEN CRISP

⬅⬆ Photopoint monitoring in August 2010 (left) showed a marked change in vegetation cover from just 6 months earlier in February 2010 (above). *Photo by: Helen Crisp*

⬅ (Far left) Wild stock (*Blennodia pterosperma*). *Photo by: Kate Holmes*

PERMANENT VEGETATION monitoring sites were established by Arid Recovery in 1997 in conjunction with the pastoral management branch of the South Australian Department of Environment and Natural Resources (then the Department of Environment and Heritage) and the animal and plant control commission of the Department of Primary Industries and Resources of South Australia. These sites were established to monitor vegetation differences inside the Arid Recovery Reserve, where there is no cattle or rabbit grazing, and outside, where there is cattle and rabbit grazing. Originally 24 sites were established as 12 pairs of cross-fence comparisons. As the Reserve expanded additional sites were added to create a total of 48 sites.

Initially these sites were monitored on an annual basis each August. However, in 2006 after initial data analysis, it was decided that these sites could be monitored every five years. Vegetation monitoring was scheduled for August 2011 but after the extraordinary rainfall that was seen during the 2010 calendar year, monitoring was brought forward to August 2010 to take advantage of the conditions.

Thirty sites were monitored and over 300 species recorded, including a number of daisy species not before seen in the area. There were marked differences seen in the sites monitored in August 2010 when compared with images of the same sites from February 2010 (see photos above).

ⓘ Further information on vegetation monitoring can be obtained from the Arid Recovery website at www.aridrecovery.org.au.

What types of flora monitoring are used?

Four monitoring methods are carried out at each site during a monitoring session.

Species lists are compiled to assess cover and general health of each site.

Jessop quadrats give an indication of long term change in the perennial vegetation.

Step point transects measure cover for individual species, total cover, and species composition by cover.

Photopoint monitoring is used to monitor trends in vegetation and soil condition over time.

⬅ Helen Crisp demonstrates processing a small mammal.
⬇ Students complete worksheets after visitng the Arid Recovery lab during annual trapping.
⬅ (Far left) Comparing skulls of native and feral species.
Photos courtesy of The Monitor Newspaper

Community and events

BY HANNAH SPRONK

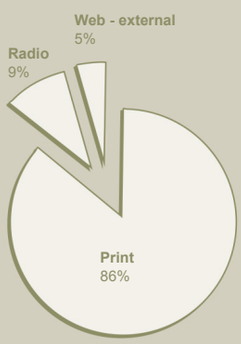
THE HIGHLIGHT of the year for Arid Recovery's community and events team was induction into the Telstra Hall of Fame at the Advantage SA Regional Awards in October 2010. The award recognises organisations who have won three or more Advantage SA Awards in the Award's eleven-year history.

February trapping saw an influx of visitors to the Arid Recovery office and lab. Students from the local area visited to find out about arid ecology and get an insight into the largest event on the Arid Recovery research calendar. Skulls, skins and pit-fall traps were on display for the students. Our thanks to RoxFM for their support for the event, with on-air promotions and interviews throughout the week.

Volunteers were once again an important part of the year with over 1458 volunteer hours recorded. Special thanks should go to all our volunteer tour guides who assisted in taking 19 public tours this financial year. The final handover from the Friends of Arid Recovery was completed in July 2010 and the appointment of a Volunteer and Community Officer in January of 2011 saw community involvement gain momentum once again.

ⓘ Further information on Arid Recovery community events can be found online at www.aridrecovery.org.au or by contacting the Volunteer and Community Officer on 08 8671 8282.

2010-11 MEDIA & PUBLICITY



⬅ In 2010-11 the majority of external media coverage came through the two Roxby Downs local papers.

24,056

⬆ Number of visits to the Arid Recovery website in the past 12 months.

Financial report

BY KYLIE PIPER

THE PAST FINANCIAL year has seen many changes at Arid Recovery. The finalisation of handover from the Friends of Arid Recovery and a move away from reliance on BHP Billiton systems will see a growth in Arid Recovery as a stand-alone organisation. These changes have led to an increase in administrative and personnel costs over the past 12 months with changes in computing system and a full staff team on board for the first time in a number of years.

HANDOVER FROM FRIENDS OF ARID RECOVERY

The handover of assets and finances from the Friends of Arid Recovery was completed at the beginning of this financial year. Many thanks to all those involved in the Friends of Arid Recovery, especially Reece Pedler and Bree Galbraith for assisting with the handover to the new company structure.

BUILDING A ROBUST BUSINESS

The Arid Recovery Strategic Plan was finalised in 2011, with 'building a robust business' as one of the six objectives for the future of the organisation. As part of this came the installation of a new computer system and a move away from the BHP Billiton systems that had been utilised in past years. Although this has meant a slight increase in administrative costs for the organisation it is seen as a benefit and a move towards Arid Recovery becoming an independent organisation which will encourage growth in future years.

DEDUCTIBLE GIFT RECIPIENT STATUS

As part of the move to a Trust structure, in March of 2011 Arid Recovery received Deductible Gift Recipient status from the Australian Taxation Office. This means that all donations over $2 to Arid Recovery are tax deductible. It is hoped that the move to become a recognised charity will increase the income to Arid Recovery from donations.

IN-KIND SUPPORT

At Arid Recovery we rely on in-kind support from a number of organisations to assist in the running of our business. Donations of various goods and services assist us in the on-ground works and play an important part in the work undertaken at the Arid Recovery Reserve. In 2010-11 BHP Billiton were the largest supplier of in-kind assistance, with over $150,000 worth of assistance through the provision of administrative support including office space, IT requirements and vehicle use.

Balance sheet

EQUITY	
Retained profits - beginning of year	$448,834.86
Profit/(Loss) - earned this year	($58,041.85)
TOTAL EQUITY	**$390,793.01**
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash on hand	$1,050.50
Trade debtors	$137,325.50
Cash at bank - operations	$169,441.92
Cash at bank - AR fund	$4,113.89
Term deposits - NAB	$157,461.92
GST refund	$799.63
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	**$470,213.36**
FIXED ASSETS	
Plant & equipment	$73,320.99
Less: Accumulated depreciation	($29,444.23)
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	$43,876.76
TOTAL ASSETS	**$514,090.12**
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Trade creditors	$6,717.45
Income in advance	$88,000
Creditors - other	$26,912.72
Credit card - NAB	$1,666.94
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$123,297.11**
NET ASSETS	**$390,793.01**

2010-11 Profit and loss

INCOME	2011	2010
Interest received	$25,059.96	$7,031.05
Sponsorship	$420,574.60	$408,497.36
Grants	$78,748.42	$251,538.83
Recycling income	$208.18	$55.55
Tour income	$9,061.25	$18,654.23
Sundry income	$80.00	$7,992.05
Total income	**$533,732.41**	**$693,769.07**
EXPENDITURE		
Accountancy and audit fees	$6,600	$15,375
Administration expenses	$3,579.08	$10,025.23
Advertising	$422.54	$2,023.33
Bank fees	$1,300.09	$515.51
Conference and seminars	$$1,849.08	$563.27
Board meeting expenses	$550.35	$40.00
Functions	$5,024.84	$10,610.58
Insurance	$13,731.82	$7,247.73
Interest	$1,193.30	$0.00
OH&S expenses	$454.55	$0.00
Minor plant expenses	$953.77	$1,181.90
Depreciation	$13,668.00	$6,752.00
Projects	$102,998.49	$191,365.47
Merchandise	$20.00	$1,794.00
Postage & freight	$811.93	$374.00
Publicity & education	$12,432.63	$12,151.50
Scholarships	$2,154.05	$5,461.26
Telephone	$6,564.56	$3,133.52
Staff recruitment & training	$8,028.17	$0.00
Travel & accommodation	$9,408.61	$0.00
Subcontractors	$84,134.93	$4,397.72
Wage and salary expenses	$299,604.44	$207,028.47
Uniforms	$215.00	$2,511.80
Vehicle expenses	$16,074.03	$15,476.48
Total expenditure	**$591,774.26**	**$497,988.77**
NET PROFIT / (LOSS)	**($58,041.85)**	**$195,780.30**

Thank you to the sponsors and supporters of Arid Recovery:

bhpbilliton
resourcing the future

Government of South Australia
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE
AUSTRALIA

Arid Recovery is a conservation initiative supported by BHP Billiton, the SA Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the University of Adelaide and the local community.

Thanks to the many businesses who continue to support the work of Arid Recovery:

Alliance Airlines
Cowell Electric
Design Experts
Ecological Horizons
Global Leadership Foundation
Group GH
Kelly&Co Lawyers
MFP Insurance
Monadelphous Engineering
Northpoint Toyota
ODT Australis
Roxby Pest Management
Roxby Leisure
RoxFM
Sodexo

You can assist the ongoing work of Arid Recovery through a variety of ways. Visit the website or contact the Arid Recovery Office on 08 8671 8282 for further information.

Donate

Donate online or over the phone to assist the work of Arid Recovery.

Volunteer

Join us for a working bee or assist around the office, there are many opportunities to volunteer with the staff of Arid Recovery.

Join

Become a member of Arid Recovery for as little as $25 a year and receive our quarterly newsletters and monthly e-news updates.

Sponsor

Contact the Arid Recovery office if you or your organisation would like to become a sponsor.

The Arid Recovery hat tree. *Photo by: Kimberley Jarman*

Arid Recovery
PO Box 147
Roxby Downs
South Australia
Australia 5725

Ph: +61 (0)8 8671 8282
Fax: +61 (0)8 8671 3287
Email: info@aridrecovery.org.au
Web: www.aridrecovery.org.au