



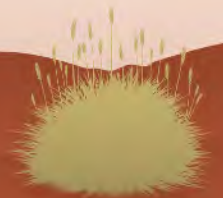
Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust

Newsletter



2025

An update from the Trust



Introduction

Welcome to the 2025 edition of the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust (GVDBT) newsletter.

Dear friends, colleagues, and supporters of the Great Victoria Desert,

Welcome to our 2025 newsletter, a year that has been pivotal for biodiversity conservation across the Great Victoria Desert (GVD). As the Trust enters its second decade of operation, we stand at a moment of both reflection and renewed purpose. Our mission to deepen ecological understanding, support Traditional Owner participation, and deliver on-ground conservation outcomes remains as vital now as ever.

In 2025, we observed extraordinary rainfall events, recorded new fauna occurrences, advanced fire mapping technologies, and deepened our partnerships with Indigenous ranger groups and research institutions.

Heading into 2026 we are preparing to scale up our efforts, across our priority programs, with a sharper strategic direction for the next five years.

Over the coming pages you'll read about:

- *Key projects and initiatives*
- *Fauna and habitat surveys*
- *Technological and mapping advances*
- *Indigenous engagement and capacity building*
- *Governance and strategic direction*
- *Spotlight on endemic fauna species.*
- *Management and Technical Advisory Panels updates and changes*

This newsletter is both a progress report and portal into the work the Trust is progressing to increase the knowledge and understanding of the Great Victoria Desert. The challenges before us, climate variability, invasive species, changing fire regimes and remoteness are significant. But so too is our institutional resolve, scientific capacity, and commitment to Country. We believe that by combining the best of western science with Traditional Ecological Knowledge, we can deliver conservation outcomes that are genuinely enduring.

Thank you for your ongoing interest, support, and collaboration. We hope the stories ahead inspire you, and we welcome your feedback and engagement as we continue this work together.



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Plumridge Lakes. Photo Ian Anderson



Key Projects & Initiatives

1. Landscape Conservation Initiative (LCI)

The Landscape Conservation Initiative is a multi-year adaptive landscape management trial aimed at improving biodiversity outcomes in the Great Victoria Desert by changing how key ecological threats are managed across large areas of land.

The primary principles of the LCI are to:

- Reduce the extent and severity of large wildfires by implementing prescribed patch burning that mimics traditional, cooler fire regimes often called “right-way” fire. This approach aims to create a mosaic of fire histories that preserves habitat diversity and keeps sensitive habitats intact.
- Control introduced predators (feral cats and foxes) which prey on native fauna, especially in post-fire landscapes where animals are vulnerable. Predator control actions co designed with Traditional Owners.
- Monitor biodiversity responses to these treatments over time — comparing managed landscape areas with similar reference areas that do not receive active fire or predator management to provide scientific evidence about what works.



Sturt's Desert Rose (*Gossypium sturtianum*). Photo Ian Anderson

The initiative focuses especially on threatened native species such as the Sandhill Dunnart and the Malleefowl. By testing the combination of culturally informed fire management and predator control, the LCI aims to show how landscape-scale management can help restore habitat structure and resilience for these and other desert species.

The initiative uses a scientific adaptive management framework — meaning that actions are treated as experiments: Monitoring before, after, control, impact (BACI) study design helps inform ongoing decisions and future conservation programs across similar ecosystems.

The Trust works with Traditional Owner groups, conservation partners, researchers and Indigenous fire management organisations to combine western science and Traditional Ecological Knowledge in delivering these programs on Country.

The full report can be found on the Trust website: [A FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN](#)

2. Spinifex Biodiversity Project



In August 2022, Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation (PNAC), asked the GVDBT to support a novel, 5-year biodiversity survey strategy that combines traditional knowledge of the faunal assemblage of the Great Victoria Desert (GVD) of senior Traditional Owners – some of whom were living a fully traditional life in remote Spinifex Country until as recently as 1986 – with modern biodiversity survey techniques and a helicopter to

access remote sites known to previously have supported current threatened species and species presumed extinct from the GVD.

The GVD supports some of Australia's most pristine landscapes, however the regions flora and fauna are poorly documented, and little understood by contemporary science. The Spinifex People are the Traditional Owners of over 8 million hectares of the most remote part of the GVD in far east Western Australia – Spinifex Country. The Spinifex People have lived in the GVD for over 600 generations have an intimate knowledge of the desert's biodiversity.

PNAC and Spinifex Land Management propose that by having strong Indigenous Ranger and Indigenous Protected Area Programs combined with a desert ecologist, a unique opportunity exists to document the current and past occurrence of priority fauna species from a very remote part of Australia.

3. GVD Indigenous Fire Project

Led by the Indigenous Desert Alliance (IDA) and funded by the GVD Biodiversity Trust. The aim of this Project is to combine two critically important aspects of land management in the Great Victoria Desert (GVD).



- Fire management; and
- Indigenous land management.
- The IDA is an organisation with the chief goals of supporting Indigenous land managers and rangers working on desert country by:

- Enabling rangers to speak with one strong voice for the desert
- Supporting capacity building for desert ranger teams
- Enhancing regional project collaboration
- Inspiring other desert groups to create strong ranger teams

The IDA has had a lot of success engaging with Indigenous ranger groups. They have implemented fire management activities with over 20 groups including the Yilka rangers in the GVD. The IDA recognises that relationships with Indigenous ranger groups requires face-to-face time and on-going capacity building and training.

The purpose of this project is to use the combined strengths and resources of the GVDBT and the IDA to enable rangers and land managers in the GVD to develop burn programs and build ranger confidence towards fire management activities.

4. Fire Scar Mapping

In previous years the Remote Sensing & Spatial Analysis Program in Biodiversity and Conservation Science at the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) has undertaken annual fire scar mapping over the Great Victoria Desert (GVD), funded by the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust, utilising Landsat imagery.



Over the last 10 years Landgate has been developing the methodology and capacity to process every Landsat and Sentinel-2 image and have these available for fire scar mapping. The method requires calibration to the various vegetation types and soil backgrounds across Western Australia. Testing the application of this method to a study area in the GVD was proposed by DBCA in March 2023. An agreement to test the application of the method over 4 Sentinel-2 tiles was agreed to April 2023.

The outcome of the testing is a comparison of the existing fire scar mapping with the Landgate Sentinel-2 based method and an evaluation by the GVDBT if the outputs were of sufficient quality to provide vital information for their burn planning and reporting purposes.

Landgate has now provided automated fire scar maps from 2022 to 2024 and will provide yearly Sentinel data into the future. The Trust now has a continuous data set extending from 1996 to 2024 with the 2025 data expected to be added early in 2026.

This project is critical to successful fire planning and management within the GVD and utilised by Traditional Owner groups throughout the GVD.

5. Strategic & Bioregional Planning

GVDBT has a Strategic Plan 2024-2029 emphasising stronger collaboration with Traditional Owner groups, co-design of projects (e.g. LCI), and more long-term research partnerships.

The plan establishes three priority directions for the Trust as well as an initial list of key projects and activities that are consistent with those priority directions including:

- Communicating our work better and more broadly. The Trust has produced some very useful data and documents, and these should be made more widely available, including academic papers. Part of this should include demonstrating the effectiveness of our work
- Engage more directly with Traditional Owners groups to build strong working relationships. This includes co-designing the Landscape Conservation Initiative. Explore other programs and projects that would meet the Trust's objectives and provide benefits for Traditional Owners.
- For any new projects, the preference will be to work with, and build relationships with, research and other organisations who have a long term interest in better management of biodiversity in the Great Victoria Desert rather than consultants. Consider partnership with Curtin for a major ARC grant.

The Bioregional Plan (or Biodiversity Conservation Plan) for the Western Great Victoria Desert (bioregions 1 & 2) guides priorities.

6. Climate / Hydrological Events

In March 2024, a rare 1-in-1000-year rainfall event occurred over parts of the GVD. This was backed up with further significant rainfall throughout 2024.

This is being (or will likely be) leveraged to learn about how ecosystems respond under such extreme/moisture events, particularly as climate change may change rainfall patterns and the influence of these events on both endemic and feral fauna populations throughout the GVD.



Seasonal rainfall inundation in the GVD 2024. Photo Ian Anderson

Project Milestones

7. Landscape Conservation Initiative

The Trust continues to progress the LCI project with the Operations Manager (OM) leading two field trips out to the research areas in 2025. In conjunction with rangers from the Upurli Upurli Nguratja, who have native title over the project area.

Following the most recent Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) meeting, it was agreed that most of the remote cameras deployed along tracks as part of the Landscape Conservation Initiative (LCI) project be redeployed to off-track areas. This decision was based on the assessment that the current on-track cameras offered little ecological value beyond documenting the relative abundance and activity of species such as dingoes and camels and only very occasionally, feral cats.

In contrast, increasing the number of off-track cameras was considered more likely to provide meaningful insights into the presence and habitat use of species of conservation significance such as *Sminthopsis psammophila* (Sandhill Dunnart), as well as potential threats such as feral cats.

Subsequently, Curtin University was asked to identify suitable off-track camera trap locations for both the LCI management and reference areas through a desktop assessment. While targeted surveys of known Sandhill Dunnart locations would be an option, their broader distribution across the LCI area remains poorly understood.

Accordingly, the current focus has been on improving geographic coverage for off-track spinifex-dominated habitats.

The field team successfully moved 36 cameras across both the Reference and Management areas to new locations identified in the Curtin University report. Exact locations were based on ground truth areas of suitable seral age *Spinifex sp.* with a GPS location logged.

Ten track cameras were retained in original locations allowing for the monitoring of feral species, mostly camel and dingoes/ dogs, on the instruction from the Technical Panel. The fauna monitoring camera data gathered in 2025 is waiting for final analysis by Curtin University. Data gathered from the field trip in October 2025 shows a marked increase in the number of feral cats and small marsupial species, including Sandhill Dunnarts which may be correlated to the significant rainfall events from 2024.

Discussion is ongoing to introduce a prescribed burning program throughout the Management area with a focus on Traditional Ecological Knowledge and cultural mapping of areas of significance.



Sunset over the GVD. Photo Ian Anderson

8. Spinifex Biodiversity Project

This Milestone 5 Annual Report outlines the activities, findings, and outcomes of the Spinifex Biodiversity Project between November 2024 and November 2025. The project aims to build ecological knowledge, strengthen ranger capabilities, improve biodiversity monitoring, and establish sustainable data management systems for Spinifex Land Management. Originally scheduled for completion in April 2025, the reporting period was extended by six months following agreement with the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust, allowing additional time to complete helicopter-based field work in cooler months.

The project focused on two core components: field ecology and spatial ecology. Field ecology activities included habitat surveys, motion-sensor camera deployment and retrieval, pitfall trapping, threatened species monitoring, and feral animal management. Spatial ecology efforts centred on consolidating historical data, enhancing the functionality of Fulcrum (the primary GIS-enabled data collection tool), improving interoperability with QGIS, and developing new tools for data visualisation and reporting

The reporting period was marked by challenges, including remoteness, vehicle breakdowns, unplanned cultural commitments, and staffing changes at Pila Nguru. Despite these disruptions, the project-maintained momentum and achieved important ecological and organisational outcomes.

All species recorded on motion sensor cameras

Common Name	Species Name	Number of Cameras
Sandy Inland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	17
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	10
Feral Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	10
Western Grey Kangaroo (Kulpit)	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	7
Hairy-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis hirtipes</i>	5
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	4
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	4
Dingo	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	3
Spinifex Hopping Mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	3
"Dunnart (small species, not identified to species level)"	<i>Sminthopsis sp.</i>	3
Wongai Ningai	<i>Ningai ridei</i>	3
Wongai Ningai	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	3
Willie Wagtail	<i>Ctenotus sp.</i>	2
Ctenotus Skink	<i>Corvus sp.</i>	2
Crow	<i>Ptilotula plumula</i>	2
Grey-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	2
Camel	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	2
Grey Shrike Thrush	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	2
Crimson Chat	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	2
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>	2
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>"Pomatostomus</i>	1
White-browed Babbler	<i>superciliosus"</i>	1
Sandhill Grasswren *	<i>Amytornis oweni</i>	1
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	1
Thorny Devil	<i>Moloch horridus</i>	1
Brush-tailed Mulgara *	<i>Dasycercus blythi</i>	1

Common Name	Species Name	Number of Cameras
Knob-tailed Gecko	<i>Nephrurus laevisissimus</i>	1
Sand Goanna	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	1
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	1
Malleefowl *	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	1
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	1
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	1
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	1
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	1
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	1
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	1
Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	1
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	1
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	1
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	1
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	1
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	1
Bourkes Parrot	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	1
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	1
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	1
Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	1
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	1
Mulga Snake	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	1
Pacific Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	1
Gecko	<i>Gekkonidae spp.</i>	1
Mormopterus	<i>Mormopterus spp.</i>	1
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	1

All fauna species recorded in pitfall traps

Table5: Pitfall trapping results of species	Row Labels	I1	I2	I3	I4	K1	K2	K3	Total
Central Netted Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>							1	1
Brooks' Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus brooksi</i>	1		1			1		3
Barred Wedge snout Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus calurus</i>					1			1
Lord Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus dux</i>					1	1		2
Schomburgk's Ctenotus	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>		5						5
Butler's Legless Lizard	<i>Delma butleri</i>			1					1
Blue-bellied Whip Snake	<i>Demansia cyanochasma</i>					1			1
Desert Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus laevis</i>	2							2
Thorny Devil	<i>Moloch horridus</i>			1					1
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>						1		1
Wongai Ningau	<i>Ningau ridei</i>	1					2		3
Spinifex Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	3		1					4
Marsupial Mole	<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i>							1	1
Dwarf Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona minor</i>		2						2
Sandy Inland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>				1	1	6	1	9
Little Long-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>				1				1
Hairy-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis hirtipes</i>					1			1

Grand Total		7	7	4	2	5	11	3	39
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9. IDA Indigenous Fire Project

In 2025, IDA engaged in On Country fire management activities with three Indigenous Land Management Organisations (ILMO's) in the Great Victoria Desert and conducted three aerial burning activities with these groups (see Figure 6).

Groups engaged in 2025 activities included:

- Pila Nguru Aboriginal Corporation (representing Spinifex and Pilki Traditional Owners)
- Ngaanyatjarra Council (representing Ngaanyatjarra Traditional Owners).
- Yilka Heritage and Land Care (representing Yilka Traditional Owners)

The IDA has continued to support the Spinifex rangers to build their fire program in the GVD. The rangers used a helicopter to support cultural clearance work before undertaking remote "drop off" ground burning around Malleefowl habitat. They also undertook their first aerial burning operations supervised by Elders and senior rangers.

After training delivered by the IDA in 2023 and 2024, the women's ranger team undertook their ground activities in remote locations successfully putting in fire breaks around Mulga stands. The IDA fire team is continuing to work closely with the ranger team and Traditional Owners to develop a fire strategy for Spinifex Country.

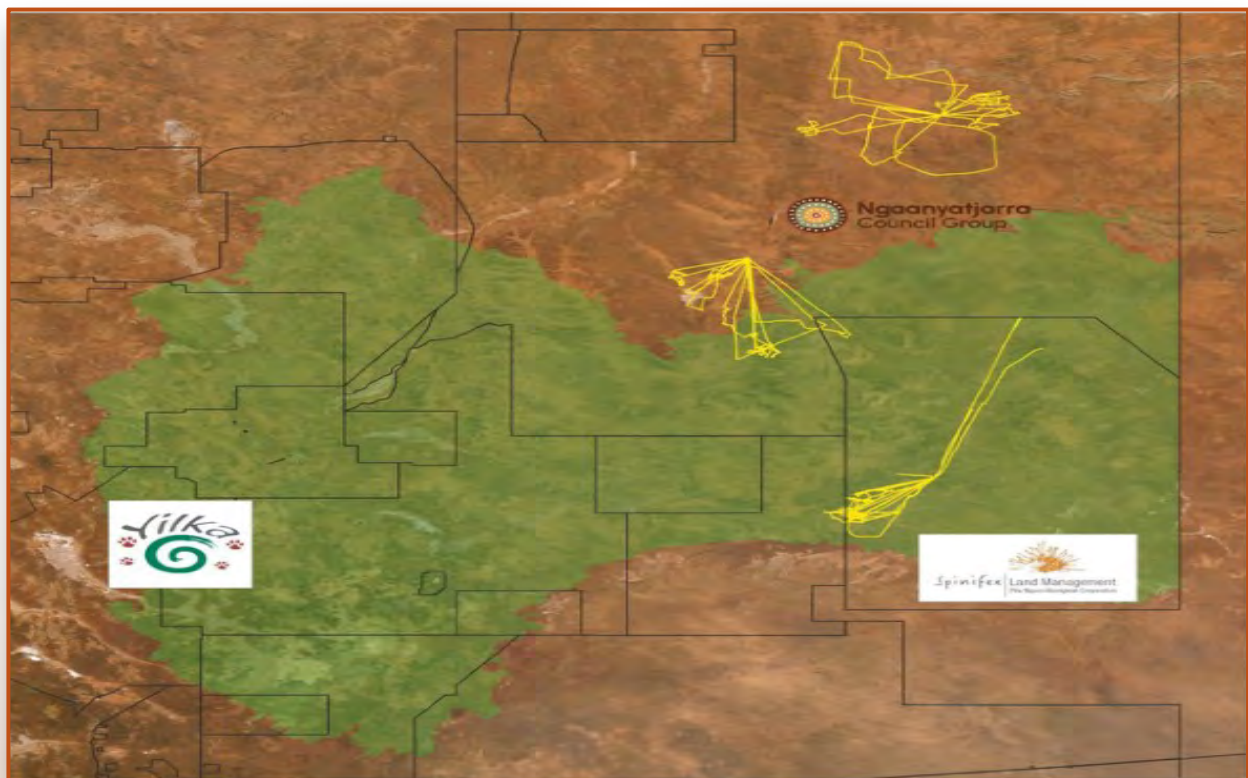


Figure 6. Map of ILMO's and aerial activities in 2025. Courtesy of the IDA

The GVDIF project continues to build capacity for rangers and Traditional Owners (TO's) to lead and undertake landscape scale fire management in the GVD. Evidence of this includes:

- A marked increase in the participation and leadership of Ngaanyatjarra rangers and TOs in planning and logistics activities. As a result, burning activities were clearly Indigenous-led and well-organised.
- The first instance of TO led aerial burning on Spinifex Country. This outcome vindicates the approach of the project, allowing rangers and TOs to lead the way and putting cultural objectives at the centre of fire work.

IDA has already commenced discussions with partner organisations around potential fire activities for 2026. This has included preliminary discussion with PNAC and Ngaanyatjarra Council. IDA will look to participate in Yilka's activity planning meetings early next year. These discussions will shape the activities that are scheduled for 2026, however IDA hopes to:

- Support Ngaanyatjarra rangers participation in Waru Tri-state meetings in March
- Support Spinifex rangers involvement in an IDA hosted IMO training event.
- Support Spinifex rangers in conducting more extensive aerial burning using helicopter on Anangu Tjutaku IPA.
- Support Spinifex rangers to continue and expand targeted ground burning activities focused on protecting Malleefowl habitat
- Support Ngaanyatjarra to conduct two aerial burning activities on Ngaanyatjarra IPA, while building capacity for targeted burns which aim to protect threatened species' habitat.
- Support fire planning and capacity for targeted ground burning activities with Yilka rangers.

There have been some early discussions with other Native Title representative bodies in the GVD, which may result in more fire activities in 2026. The details of these activities, however, are yet to be determined.

IDA has commenced planning and preparations for a regional capacity building event in May 2026, which will aim to provide support for rangers in the southern desert regions on WA in the form of fire related training, fire planning and knowledge exchange opportunities. This event is a continuation of Southern deserts Ranger Forum, which ran from 2017-2021. Ngaanyatjarra Council has agreed to host the event with IDA for 2026.



10. Indigenous Knowledge and Collaboration with the Upurli Upurli Nguratja

The Upurli Upurli Nguratja native title claim is a significant cultural and legal recognition for Aboriginal people in Western Australia's Goldfields region. In November 2023, the Federal Court officially recognised the native title rights of the Upurli Upurli Nguratja people over approximately 26,692 square kilometres of land and waters, including areas around Cundeelee and Coonana.

The name "Upurli Upurli Nguratja" translates to "belonging to the country of the tadpoles," referring to a large rockhole near Cundeelee that holds deep cultural importance. The claimants are connected to this land through the tjukurpa, or "Dreaming," which encompasses the spiritual and cultural laws that bind them to the country.

The claimants are members of the Western Desert Cultural Bloc and include descendants of Aboriginal people who have lived in the area for generations, as well as those who were relocated due to historical events. Many were displaced by nuclear testing at Maralinga in the 1950s and by the establishment of the Indian-Pacific Railway and Cundeelee Mission between the 1910s and 1950s. The claim is one of the largest in the Central Desert region, with 49 apical ancestors listed.

The determination provides the Upurli Upurli Nguratja people with legal recognition of their rights to the land and waters, allowing them to negotiate agreements and manage their country. The area is ecologically significant, featuring pristine environments and endangered species. However, it also contains numerous mining tenements, including interests in uranium mining, which may pose environmental and cultural challenges.

The determination was celebrated by over 200 traditional owners who returned to Cundeelee for the official acknowledgment. For many, this event marked a long-awaited return to their ancestral land, offering a chance to reconnect with their heritage and pass on cultural knowledge to future generations.

The Upurli Upurli Nguratja Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC now represents the native title holders, managing their rights and interests in the determination area.

This determination not only affirms the Upurli Upurli Nguratja people's connection to their land but also sets a precedent for native title claims in the region, highlighting the importance of cultural heritage and community resilience.

The Trust has entered a partnership with the UUNAC through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) allowing for the cross collaboration of projects and understanding, allowing for the flow of knowledge through western science and Traditional Ecological Knowledge to co design projects on Country.

This includes the Trusts Landscape Conservation Initiative on UUN Country to understand the influence of traditional fire management and feral control to improve biodiversity within this landscape.

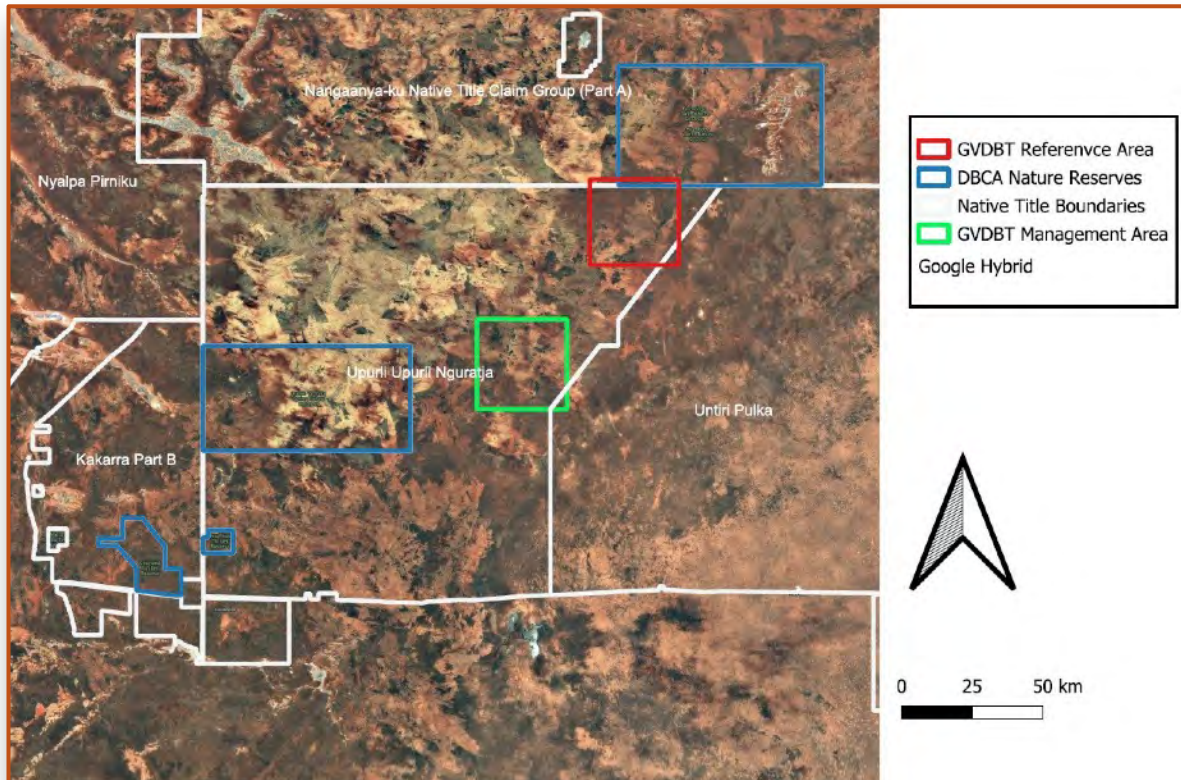


Figure 7. Upurli Upurli Nguratja native title area

Species Spotlight

11. Brush Tailed Mulgara (*Dasyercus blythi*)

The brush-tailed mulgara is a carnivorous Australian marsupial found in the north-western, central, and south-western areas of the arid zone of Australia. While once widespread and quite common throughout the central deserts of Australia, a decline has been observed since the 1930s, resulting in a much more fragmented distribution.

The mulgara belongs to the family, *Dasyuridae*, and is related to quolls and dunnarts. Its size at maturity is 18 -23 cm with a length of 12 -1 8 cm and weighs between 75 – 120 grams. Its distinctive feature, as the name suggests, is the thick brush tail used for fat storage.

In Western Australia, the mulgara is listed as priority 4 species, meaning it is considered rare although not at the level of vulnerable and near threatened, while they are listed as least concern on the ICUN red list

Their diet consists of a wide range of invertebrates, frogs, reptiles and small mammals. Populations consistently decline during the winter and spring, most likely due to decreased food during the winter season, reducing available food for potentially gravid (pregnant) females that would need to feed their young, and a reduction of available males due to aggressive competition for access to the females earlier that year.

Breeding mainly in cooler months in many populations' gestation is short (~30 days), litters have up to 6 and young are weaned over a few months, reproduction is opportunistic and influenced by resource pulses following good seasonal conditions. Dramatic increases in population can be observed after large rainfall events, which are thought to come from this species' competition with small rodent population explosions following such events.

Young female mothers have been observed to remain near the location of their birth, while young males often spread out, reducing competition for food, increasing opportunities to breed, and avoiding potential inbreeding. Once males find a home range, they become sedentary, remaining in a familiar area rather than moving to a new territory.

Their habitat is strongly associated with spinifex (*Triodia sp.*) hummock fields and sandy dunes, they use shallow burrows (often under spinifex) for day retreats and to shelter young.

While these marsupials face the threats of habitat loss and destruction at the hands of grazing camels, cattle, and rabbits, as well as fires and mismanaged fire management regimes; predation by introduced species is considered to be the main threat to population viability.

Brush tailed mulgara have been recorded on all the GVD Biodiversity Trust surveys throughout the Great Victoria Desert since 2017, suggesting that there is a healthy viable population throughout the western desert spinifex environment. The introduction of carefully managed prescribed fire and feral control measures will only allow the population to thrive into the future.



Figure 8. Brush Tailed Mulgara. Photo credit unknown

Figure 9. Feral cat predation on Mulgara in the Great Victoria Desert. Photo LCI fauna camera



Management Updates

The GVDBT Management Panel has gone through several changes through 2025.

After the departure of Nigel Wessels, DBCA Regional Manager Goldfields, the position was taken over in an acting capacity by Rebecca Ong, Regional Leader Nature Conservation Goldfields region. Mike Meinema has now taken the permanent position of Regional Manager Goldfields and has taken the role of DBCA representative on the Management Panel.

Norm Galli resigned from AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA) in November 2024 and was replaced on the Management Panel in an acting capacity by Michele Fulcher, Principal Sustainability with AGAA. Jennifer Longstaff was appointed as the replacement for Norm Galli as Manager of Environment AGAA and has taken the permanent position of representative for AGAA on the Management Panel.

Dr Garry Middle, Chair of the Trust since 2014 continues in this role. Rose Lane and Dr Ben Miller remain on the Management Panel representing AGAA and DBCA.

Ryan Ellis resigned from the Technical Advisory Panel early in 2025. The Trust is working through an evaluation process with the Management Panel to update the role of the TAP and the appointment of new members.

The Trust would like to thank everyone for their contribution, knowledge and input to increase the understanding of biodiversity values in the Great Victoria Desert in 2025.

Please visit the Trust's website, www.gvdbiodiversitytrust.org.au to access all our information and reports of which we make freely available for anyone who has an interest or research project within the Great Victoria Desert.

Alternately, please contact Ian Anderson, Operations Manager for the Trust, on 0448 137 989 for any information you may require regarding the Trust and the projects we are involved with.

Thank you for taking the time to read the latest newsletter and pass it on to anyone you think would be interested in being involved in this amazing landscape.





gvdbiodiversitytrust.org.au

