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I. INTRODUCTION

Executive summary

Three species of flying-foxes are known to occur within the Logan City Council local government area: the black (*Pteropus alecto*), grey-headed (*P. poliocephalus*) and little red flying-fox (*P. scapulatus*). All are native species protected under the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The grey-headed flying-fox is also listed as vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC), affording it additional protection.

There are a total of 19 known flying-fox roost sites within the Logan City Council local government area. Twelve occur on Council-managed land, with the remaining seven on non-Council or mixed tenure (Figure 1).

In 2013, the Queensland Government provided local government with an ‘as-of-right’ authority to manage flying-fox roosts within designated urban flying-fox management areas.

The Logan City Council Flying-fox Management Strategy provides the key strategic objectives to manage impacts associated with flying-fox roosts within Logan City and the key actions to reduce human and flying-fox conflict.

The development and provision of educational resources will be the primary tool to ensure that the community is aware of the ecological value of flying-foxes and their low level of disease risk as well as the options available to reduce impacts from roosting and foraging flying-foxes at a property level.

Moderate vegetation management will also be considered on a case-by-case basis on Council-owned or managed land. This is to ensure costs and impacts to flying-foxes and other ecological values are minimised.

Aims

The aims of the Flying-fox Management Strategy are to:

1. Provide a safe environment for the community where risks associated with flying-fox roosts are appropriately managed and amenity impacts are reduced as much as possible.

1. Conserve flying-foxes throughout Logan City acknowledging their critical ecological role.
Figure 1: Flying-fox roost locations within Logan City LGA

Logan City Council
Flying-fox management plan

- Council-managed flying-fox roosts within the urban flying-fox management area
- Council-managed flying-fox roosts outside the urban flying-fox management area
- Private land and mixed tenure roosts
Background

Three species of flying-foxes (also known as ‘bats’ or ‘fruit-bats’) occur within the Logan City Council local government area:

- grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*)
- black flying-fox (*P. alecto*)
- little red flying-fox (*P. scapulatus*).

All three are native species protected under legislation.

Flying-foxes play a key ecological role as long-distance pollinators and seed dispersers. They cross habitat boundaries and are probably the most critical component for the long term persistence of plant populations (McConkey et al. 2011, Wescott et al. 2008), including eucalypt and sclerophyll forests (DECC 2008). This ability to distribute seeds and cross-pollinate over significant distances during single foraging trips is particularly important in the context of fragmented landscapes.

Human-influenced changes to flying-fox distribution and habitat have led to increased interactions between people, domestic animals and flying-foxes in urban areas. Accordingly, human exposure to disease agents carried by flying-foxes and amenity impacts to human properties has increased.

Community complaints associated with flying-foxes are usually associated with smell and noise, mess from faecal drop, damage to domestic fruit trees, concerns around the loss of property value or fear of disease risk.

In 2013, the Queensland Government provided local government with an ‘as-of-right’ authority to manage flying-fox roosts within designated urban areas.
flying-fox management areas. It is important to note however, that this authority does not provide exemptions under various other legislation, nor does it obligate Logan City Council to actively manage any flying-fox roost.

In addition, this Flying-fox Management Strategy does not constitute approval for roost management on land which is not Council-owned or managed. Other residents or landholders wishing to manage a flying-fox roost on their land must independently apply to the Queensland State Government for a flying-fox roost management permit. Council will appropriately assist anyone impacted by flying-foxes on their own property by providing advice and guidance on permitting and management options.

II. STRATEGIC FIT

Integrating with existing local, regional, state, national and international legislation, programs and plans will ensure that the Flying-fox Management Strategy is effective, achieves multiple outcomes and aligns with Council’s long-term corporate outcomes and strategic visions as outlined the Table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Document</th>
<th>Strategic Level Link</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
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</table>
| Logan City Corporate Plan 2013-2018 | Corporate Plan Priority | Priority: Building our Service Excellence (SE)  
SE2 Enhance community communication and engagement  
Priority: Building our Environment  
E2 Build our future wildlife corridors through vegetation, koala and water quality offsets and focused community partnerships. |
<p>| Logan Tourism Strategy 2012-2016 | Logan City Council strategic document | Enhancing tourism opportunities in the city. |
| South East Queensland Regional Plan (2009-2031) | Desired regional outcomes and policies | Measurable targets for the condition and extent of environment and natural resources. |
| South East Queensland (SEQ) Natural Resource Management (NRM) Plan (2009-2031) | Desired regional outcomes and policies | Targets include maintaining and improving conservation status of native species and maintaining or increasing habitat for priority species. |</p>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Strategic Document</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queensland Government - Code of Practice Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts (<a href="http://www.logan.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0012/333030/Code-of-Practice_Low-Impact-Activities_Flying-Fox-Roosts.pdf">www.logan.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0012/333030/Code-of-Practice_Low-Impact-Activities_Flying-Fox-Roosts.pdf</a>)</td>
<td>Queensland State code of practice</td>
<td>The Code guides landholders what low impact activities may be undertaken at a flying-fox roost to ensure welfare standards are upheld and harm to flying-foxes minimised. The Code does not provide exemptions to other legislation. Clearing permits may be required to remove plants in certain areas, and other requirements may be relevant under other legislation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland’s Ecotourism Plan (2013-2020)</td>
<td>Vision and strategic priorities</td>
<td>Strategic priorities include facilitating investment into ecotourism products and embracing a partnership approach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</td>
<td>Queensland State Legislation</td>
<td>Legislation promotes the responsible care and use of animals. It also protects animals from unjustifiable, unnecessary or unreasonable pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (SPA)</td>
<td>Queensland State Legislation</td>
<td>Requires local government to prepare planning schemes to manage growth and change in their local area. Under the Logan Planning Scheme 2015, residents are able to trim native vegetation, however may be restricted when it comes to removing vegetation. Landholders can contact Council to enquire about vegetation protection on their property.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act)</td>
<td>Queensland State Legislation</td>
<td>All native animals and plants, including flying-foxes and their habitat, are protected under the NC Act, any interference or management of a roost is regulated under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006. The NC Act is administered by DEHP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VM Act)</td>
<td>Queensland State Legislation</td>
<td>Administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM), the VM Act regulates clearing of certain native vegetation. Some VM Act exemptions may apply to clearing vegetation that is flying-fox roosting or foraging habitat, however specific advice should be obtained from DNRM for any proposed vegetation clearly activity. No explicit VM Act exemptions for clearing flying-fox roost or foraging vegetation were in place as at July 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Queensland Plan</td>
<td>Vision and strategic priorities</td>
<td>Vision: We will be the greatest state in which to live, work and play, and guardian of a sustainable natural environment that inspires an active lifestyle and supports healthy communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia’s Native Vegetation Framework 2012</td>
<td>National framework to guide the ecologically sustainable management of Australia’s native vegetation</td>
<td>Goals include increasing the national extent and connectivity of native vegetation and maintaining and improving the condition and function of native vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Wildlife Corridors Plan 2012</td>
<td>Australian Government’s framework to retain, restore and manage ecological connections in the Australian landscape</td>
<td>Vision: Diverse, connected and healthy landscapes that support and sustain biodiversity, communities and wellbeing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Airports Safeguarding Framework - managing risk of wildlife strike</td>
<td>National land use planning framework</td>
<td>Guides planning requirements for development or significant actions that affects aviation operations, particularly managing wildlife strike risk. The Logan Planning Scheme 2015 has delineated areas that are within the bird and bat strike zone. Development must not attract birds and bats into the Archerfield airport’s operational airspace in significant numbers likely to cause a safety hazard to airport operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral Guideline for Management Actions in Grey-headed and Spectacled flying-fox camps (<a href="http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/6d4f8ebc-f6a0-49e6-a6b6-82e9c8d55768/files/referral-guideline-flying-fox-camps.pdf">www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/6d4f8ebc-f6a0-49e6-a6b6-82e9c8d55768/files/referral-guideline-flying-fox-camps.pdf</a>)</td>
<td>Australian Government EPBC Act Policy Statement</td>
<td>The intention of this guideline is to ensure that there are no significant impacts on the EPBC Act listed grey-headed flying-fox (GHFF) or spectacled flying-fox due to actions to manage their camps. The guideline urges proponents to consider dispersal of flying-foxes from camps as a last resort management option only and describes which actions at camps of EPBC Act listed flying-foxes are likely to have a significant impact and provides mitigation standards to avoid significant impacts. A referral to the Department will be required for management actions proposed at nationally important camps that do not adopt mitigation standards and for proposed dispersal of flying-foxes from these camps during times of significant population stress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queensland State Legislation</td>
<td>The EP Act protects Queensland’s environment while allowing for development that improves quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains ecological processes on which life depends (ecologically sustainable development). Some flying-fox roost vegetation management actions may generate high levels of noise; these are regulated by the EP Act as potential environmental nuisance (noise).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australian Government Legislation</td>
<td>Provides for the protection of matters of national environmental significance (MNES). The GHFF is listed as vulnerable species under the EPBC Act, meaning it is considered a MNES. A referral to the Commonwealth Department of Environment (DoE) may be required for any action that has the potential to significantly impact on a MNES. The Referral Guideline for management actions in grey-headed and spectacled flying-fox camps has recently been released. This policy statement guides management at GHFF roosts.</td>
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III. OUR VISION - LOOKING FORWARD

The Flying-fox Management Strategy aims to reduce the direct and indirect impacts of flying-fox roosts on public and private land in the City of Logan, where risks associated with flying-fox roosts are appropriately managed and the critical role of flying-foxes are acknowledged and conserved.

IV. HOW DID WE DEVELOP THE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY?

In response to amendments to Queensland State Government legislation, Codes of Practice (www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/livingwith/flyingfoxes/roost-management.html) and the passing of an ‘as-of-right’ authority to local government to manage flying-foxes in defined urban areas, the Logan City Council Flying-fox Management Strategy has been developed through:

- the undertaking of comprehensive internal engagement
- participating in the south-east Queensland regional flying-fox management network, and
- researching best practice sustainable roost management processes undertaken across Australia and south-east Queensland in particular.

- engagement with experienced flying-fox management experts and consultants

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<tr>
<td>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</td>
<td>International agreement between Australian Government and other nations</td>
<td>All flying-fox species are listed in Appendix II of CITES as species that may become threatened with extinction unless international trade is not closely controlled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature and Resources (IUCN) Red List</td>
<td>Global inventory of the conservation status of species - members Australian Government and Queensland State Government</td>
<td>Regional Red Lists are produced by countries or organisations, which assess the risk of extinction to species within a political management unit. The GHFF is listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List because of continuing population decline, estimated at more than 30% over the last three generations (IUCN 2013).</td>
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V. OUR VALUES - POLICY POSITION

The Logan City Council ‘Logan Listens: Residents’ survey consistently highlights the importance of protecting bushland and enhancing ecological values.

This position is confirmed through Council’s key Corporate Policy Priority E2 - Build our future wildlife corridors through vegetation, koala and water quality offsets and focused community partnerships - which is being actioned through the delivery of key Council projects and initiatives to manage and enhance Logan City’s natural areas and ecological corridors. Flying-foxes play an important ecological role as part of our wildlife corridor connection.

With the Queensland State Government passing of an ‘as-of-right’ authority for Councils to manage flying-foxes in defined urban areas, Council’s policy approach to manage human and flying-fox conflict is predominantly through the provision of education and information. Research and learnings from other councils engaged in flying-fox management activities indicates that direct management approaches such as roost dispersal are exceptionally costly and not effective in managing flying-foxes and therefore reducing conflict between humans and flying-foxes.
VI. WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Flying-foxes in Logan City

The City of Logan has approximately 19 known flying-fox roosts, however not all are active at one time. Twelve are on Council-owned or managed land, with seven situated on non-Council land or mixed tenure. All flying-fox species move in response to changes in surrounding land use, roost habitat quality, and food availability. Flying-foxes rest and socialise during the day in roosts and being nocturnal, they leave each night to forage. They appear to be more frequently roosting and foraging in urban areas due to a combination of habitat clearing and drought, combined with the opportunities presented by year-round food availability from native and exotic species in urban areas. This has resulted in increased interactions between humans and flying-foxes, which can lead to conflict. All flying-foxes are protected under state government legislation.

Grey-headed flying-fox

Grey-headed flying-foxes (GHFFs) are found from Rockhampton in Central Queensland to Melbourne, Victoria (DEHP 2012) and occupy coastal areas of south-east Queensland, including most of Logan City (Pallin 2000, Hall 2002, van der Ree et al. 2006; in DECCW 2009). GHFF can travel as far as 50 km in a single night in search for food and are listed nationally as ‘vulnerable’ under the EPBC Act (DEHP 2012).

GHFFs return year after year to the same site and have even been recorded returning to the same branch of a particular tree. This may be one of the reasons flying-foxes continue to return to small urban bushland blocks that may be remnants of historically used larger tracts of vegetation.

Black flying-fox

Black flying-foxes (BFFs) are largely nomadic animals with movement and local distribution influenced by climatic variability and the flowering and fruiting patterns of their preferred food plants. BFF usually roost beside a creek or river in a wide range of warm and moist habitats, including lowland rainforest gullies, coastal stringybark forests and mangroves.

Little-red flying-fox

The little-red flying-fox (LRFF) is widely distributed throughout northern and eastern Australia. LRFFs often move sub-continental distances in search of sporadic food supplies and sometimes in groups of hundreds of thousands.

Their general migration pattern sees them travel south to visit the coastal areas of southeast Queensland and northern New South Wales during the summer months. LRFFs tend to arrive in Logan City around spring and summer.

They are unique in the way they roost on branches, clustering in dense bunches on a single branch. As a result, the weight of roosting individuals can break large branches and cause significant structural damage to roost trees.
Human and animal health

Human-influenced changes to flying-fox distribution and habitat have led to increased interactions between people and flying-foxes in urban areas. Accordingly, human exposure to disease agents carried by flying-foxes has increased.

Lyssavirus

Australian Bat Lyssavirus (ABLV) is found in a very small proportion of flying-fox populations. Advice from Queensland Health (www.health.qld.gov.au/communicablediseases/hendra.asp) is that the risk of becoming infected with ABLV is very low (Queensland Health 2015).

Transmission of closely related viruses suggests that contact or exposure to flying-fox faeces, urine or blood do not pose a risk of exposure to ABLV, nor do living, playing or walking near flying-fox roosting areas (Queensland Health 2015).

The disease in humans can easily be prevented by avoiding direct contact with flying-foxes.

Hendra virus

Flying-foxes are the natural host for Hendra virus (HeV) (www.health.qld.gov.au/communicablediseases/hendra-fastfacts.asp), which can be transmitted from flying-foxes to horses. Infected horses sometimes amplify the virus and can then transmit it to other horses and humans.

Although the virus is periodically present in flying-fox populations across Australia, the likelihood of horses becoming infected is low and consequently human infection is extremely rare.

Appropriate husbandry reduces the likelihood of exposure, and vaccination of horses can protect horses and subsequently humans from infection (DAFF 2013a).

Further information for horse owners and veterinarians can be found at the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries ‘Hendra Virus’ webpage (www.daf.qld.gov.au/animal-industries/animal-health-and-diseases/a-z-list/hendra-virus).

Water supply contamination

Contamination of water supplies by any animal excreta (birds, amphibians and mammals such as flying-foxes) poses a health risk to humans. Household tanks should be designed to minimise potential contamination, such as using first flush diverters to divert contaminants before they enter water tanks. Further information can be found on the Queensland Government website: http://conditions.health.qld.gov.au/HealthCondition/condition/14/217/10/Australian-Baty-Lyssavirus
VII. OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1

Build community capacity and understanding of flying-fox behaviour and their ecological importance to reduce human - flying-fox conflict.

Research has revealed that the presence of flying-foxes in urban areas is a polarising issue. While some people in the community recognise the ecological values of flying-foxes and support them, others report only negative impacts associated with roosting and foraging flying-foxes (Ecosure 2014).

Engaging and providing information is critical therefore to ensuring that the community understands the ecological importance of flying-foxes, whilst alleviating community concerns associated with health and amenity impacts.

Outcomes

1.1. Develop school-based educational resources in partnership with regional and State partners

1.2. Develop and maintain Council’s flying-fox information webpage (www.logan.qld.gov.au/environment-water-and-waste/wildlife/flying-foxes) and social media communications

1.3. Develop and produce flying-fox educational signage in priority locations

1.4. Develop and provide fact sheets and information about flying-foxes and their critical ecological role and ways to mitigate potential health and amenity impacts

1.5. Provide support and advice on what residents can do to manage the impact of flying-foxes on their property

1.6. Continue to promote the importance of flying-foxes at Council workshops, forums and events

1.7. Undertake periodic surveys to gauge community views and perceptions of flying-foxes as part of the implementation of the Flying-fox Management Strategy.

Strategic Objective 2

Undertake and facilitate actions to reduce impacts on the local community of identified high risk roosts.

Where residents are significantly impacted by a consistently used roost, Council will work to maintain suitable buffers from property boundaries where possible and practical on Council-owned or managed land (as assessed on a case-by-case basis), and in accordance with the State’s Code of Practice (www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/livingwith/flyingfoxes/roost-management.html).

The average temperature in Australia has increased by nearly 1°C since the beginning of the 20th Century, with seven of the ten warmest years on record having occurred since 2002 (Australian Academy of Science 2015). Extreme weather events such as heat waves, not only can cause
distress to family pets but can cause heat stress in our native wildlife, and in particular flying-foxes. A previous heat stress event in January 2014 resulted in tens of thousands of dead flying-foxes across south-east Queensland including the Logan City local government area. It is important to be prepared and facilitate measures which aim to reduce this occurring and thereby minimise the likelihood of human / pet exposure.

**Outcomes**

2.1 Identify, assess and prioritise management actions on flying-fox roosts based on level of risk

2.2 On a case-by-case basis undertake vegetation management works on Council-owned or managed land in accordance with best practice to minimise risk to employees and impacts on the flying-fox roost habitat


2.4 Collaborate with the RSPCA, relevant government departments, and wildlife organisations to proactively manage heat stress impact on flying-foxes and associated impacts.

**Strategic Objective 3**

**Collaborate with regional partners to better inform and support flying-fox research and management actions.**

Whilst we have some knowledge about flying-foxes, much information remains unknown about their ecology and supporting data. Council is proactively working with regional partners to build local knowledge in order to be better informed. Flying-fox roosts and foraging habitats cross all tenures and government area boundaries. Management of any one site or species often involves various landholders and Council seeks to work collaboratively with its neighbours.

**Outcomes**

3.1 Collaborate with State and Federal Governments on all matters relating to the management of flying-foxes, including community safety, compliance, conservation and recovery planning

3.2 Participate in and link to external flying-fox management working groups and work with relevant stakeholders

3.3 Establish partnerships with universities and reputable flying-fox conservation and research groups

3.4 Access research information and data on flying-fox population numbers and movements to proactively manage local roosts.
VIII. KEY AREAS OF INTEREST/ WHERE ARE WE GOING

1. As one of the largest and fastest growing cities in Australia, Logan City is home to more than 300,000 people, with an expected population to be 365,000 by 2021 (Qld Treasury 2011). Given the mobility of flying-foxes and variable food and habitat requirements, new or temporary roosts may establish. In an effort therefore to avoid future conflict between humans and flying-foxes, proactive planning will assist in providing adequate distances between future developments and existing or historical flying-fox roosts. New developments or current landholders can look at creating vegetation buffers, planting non-flying-fox attracting trees and shrubs to deter flying-foxes foraging in backyards. Council will continue to be responsive to community concerns and the protection of flying-fox roosts and habitat.

2. The changing climate within south-east Queensland, will likely see more unpredictable extreme weather events such as severe thunderstorms/hail and extreme temperatures. Flying-foxes suffer from heat stress when the ambient temperature exceeds approximately 38°C (Snoyman, Munich Brown 2012:91), due to their inability to sweat which sees them expend energy on cooling mechanisms such as fanning. It would be expected that in a changing climate, flying-foxes would become more susceptible to heat stress events. Council will therefore need to proactively work with partners to manage heat stress events and associated risks.
IX. IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

The Flying-fox Management Strategy will be regularly reviewed to ensure that the actions are being implemented effectively.

Ongoing monitoring using the national Monitoring, Evaluating, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework will support the assessment of the strategy's performance in achieving the strategic objectives and ensuring the strategy is adapted where improvements are required.

A review within three months of each management stage being implemented should be completed to assess its success.

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<tr>
<th>Review process</th>
<th>Review considerations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Post-management assessment</td>
<td>• Have management actions been successful?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 6 month interim review and evaluation | • Have management actions, subsequent to above, been successful?  
• Has a community engagement plan been completed?  
• Have short-term and ongoing community education and conservation actions been initiated? |
| 12 month review and evaluation | • Have management actions, subsequent to above, been successful?  
• Have short-term community education and conservation actions been completed?  
• Are ongoing community education and conservation actions progressing? |
| 2nd year review and evaluation | • Have management actions, subsequent to above, been successful?  
• Have medium-long term community education and conservation actions been initiated?  
• Are ongoing community education and conservation actions progressing? |
| Final year review and evaluation | • Full plan review and update for additional 3 years |

*Evaluation and review schedule for the life of the Strategy*
XII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Logan City Flying-fox Management Strategy (2015 - 2018) has been developed by Logan City Council, guided and informed by Ecosure Pty Ltd and other key stakeholders from government, industry, non-government organisations, research institutions and the wider Logan community.

XIII. QUESTIONS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or would like to know more about flying-foxes please visit Council’s web page: www.logan.qld.gov.au/wildlife.

Alternatively if you have a general inquiry, please contact Council on 3412 3412 or email environment@logan.qld.gov.au

XIV. REFERENCES AND RESOURCES


