



**ANIMALS OF THE OUTBACK**

Dr Rob Davis  
Edith Cowen University (Australia)



# Expedition Briefing 2011

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU GO

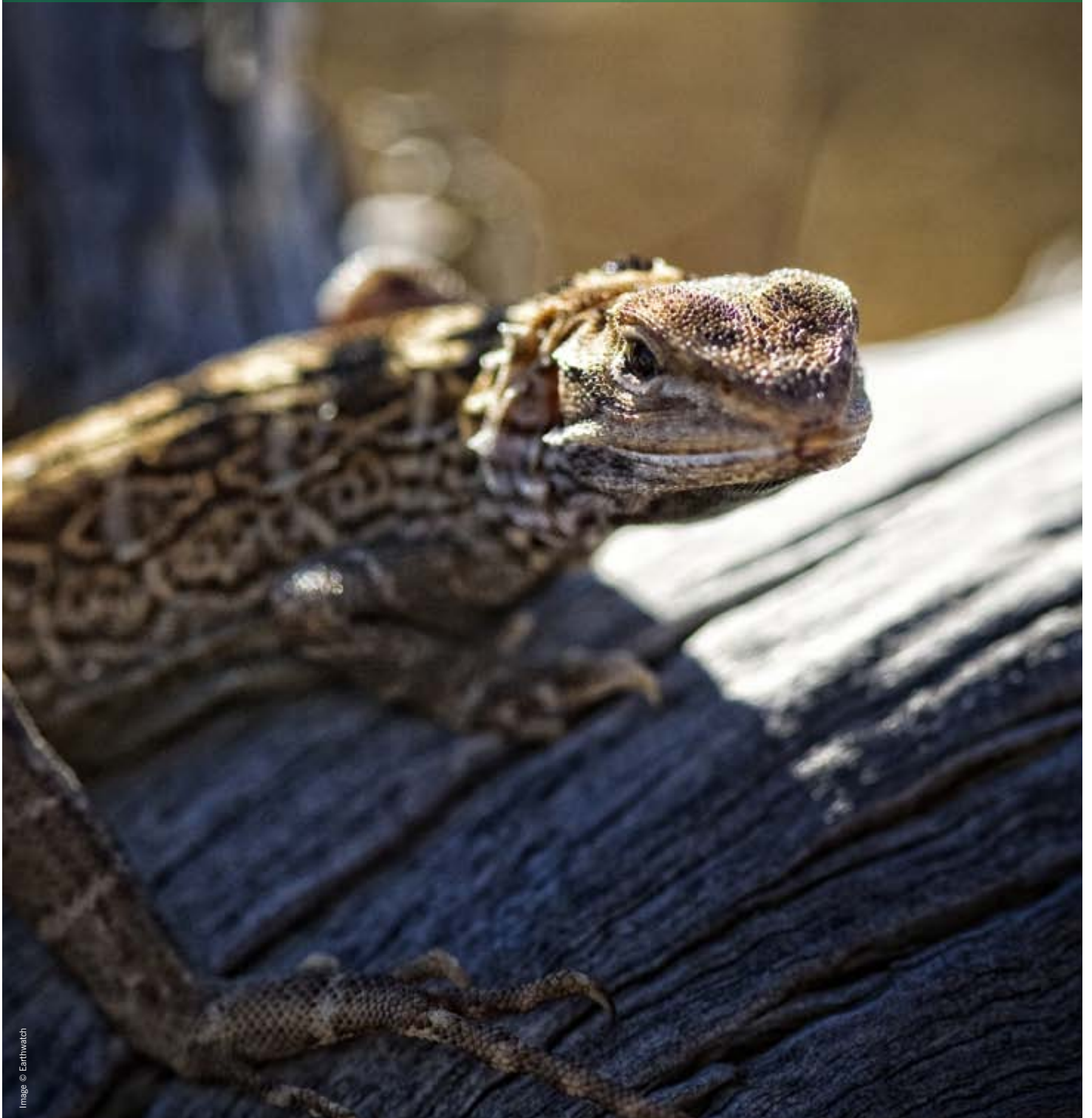


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# TIMELINE AND CHECKLIST

In preparing for your upcoming Earthwatch Expedition, please ensure that you:

## Immediately

- Read this Expedition Briefing and all enclosed materials thoroughly
- Book an appointment with your doctor; you'll need them to sign your Health Form
- Make sure you understand and agree to Earthwatch policies and participant responsibilities (see Appendix)

## At least 90 days prior to your expedition start date

Complete and return your Volunteer Forms. **Below are the specific forms required for this expedition:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Profile | <input type="checkbox"/> Travel Details Form                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Form      | <input type="checkbox"/> Liability Release Form                          |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Privacy Release Form (Australian Citizens only) |

European volunteers can download Volunteer Forms on: [earthwatch.org/europe/volunteerforms](http://earthwatch.org/europe/volunteerforms)

US/North American volunteers can download Volunteer Forms at: [earthwatch.org/volunteerforms](http://earthwatch.org/volunteerforms)

Australian volunteers can download forms on [earthwatch.org/australia/expeditions/volunteer\\_forms/](http://earthwatch.org/australia/expeditions/volunteer_forms/)

Japanese volunteers can download forms on [www.earthwatch.jp/getinvolved/condition/formdownload-i.html](http://www.earthwatch.jp/getinvolved/condition/formdownload-i.html)

- Pay any outstanding balance on the minimum contribution for your expedition
- Book travel arrangements (see the *Rendezvous* sections for details)
- If you plan to purchase additional travel insurance, note that some policies require purchase when your expedition is booked. (See the *Insurance* section for more information.)
- If travelling internationally, make sure your passport is current and obtain a visa for your destination country (if necessary) (see the *Passports and Visas* section for more details)
- Make sure you have all the necessary vaccinations for your project site (see the *Health Information* section)
- Purchase a guide book for your destination country
- Bring your level of fitness up to the standards required (see the *Project Conditions* section)

## At least 60 days prior to your expedition start date

- Review the packing list, ensuring you have all the clothing and any special equipment needed
- Obtain any necessary prescription medications that will be needed for your travels (Please note that they must be accompanied by a doctor's note to enter Australia)

## Up to 30 days before you leave for the Expedition

- Read any required reading or websites recommended by the Earthwatch scientist(s) for your expedition
- Make sure you have enough personal funds for your expedition (See the *Travel Planning* section)
- Leave the Earthwatch emergency contact number with a friend or relative (see *Emergencies in the Field*)
- Leave a copy of your passport, visas & airline tickets with a friend or relative
- Confirm your travel arrangements

## On the Expedition

- Read any additional materials provided by the Earthwatch scientist(s)
- Take photos and or video and keep a research diary when and where appropriate. Those with photography and film skills are encouraged to share media from the expedition with Earthwatch (see the Liability Release form for more information).

## Within 30 days of the expedition's conclusion

- Please complete our online evaluation survey to help us improve. Your feedback is appreciated!

\* If you have signed up for an expedition within 90 days of the start date, you must return your fully completed Volunteer Forms as soon as possible

# ANIMALS OF THE OUTBACK

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# GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Project title</b>	Animals of the Outback
<b>Earthwatch scientists</b>	Dr. Rob Davis (Edith Cowan University) Dr Jim Radford (Bush Heritage Australia)
<b>Research site</b>	Charles Darwin Reserve, Western Australia
<b>Expedition Dates</b>	Team 1: April 23 – May 2, 2011 Team 2: October 9 – October 15, 2011 Team 3: October 17 – October 26, 2011
<b>Expedition length:</b>	<b>Teams 1 and 3:</b> 10 days <b>Minimum age of participation:</b> 18 years of age* <b>Team 2:</b> 7 days <b>Team Size Max:</b> 10 participants

# EMERGENCY CONTACTS

## Emergency contact number at Earthwatch headquarters in Australia:

**AU Earthwatch: +61 3 9625 0822**

Someone is always “on call” to assist you or respond to your message 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. After business hours, leave your message with our live answering service. State that you have an emergency communication and leave a clear message with the name of the field program, your name, location from which you are calling, and if possible, a phone number where you can be reached. An Earthwatch staff person will be contacted and will respond to your call within one hour.

You may also call the Emergency contact number at Earthwatch headquarters in the:

**US: +1 978 461-0081**

**(800) 776-0188** (Please note that the 800-number works as a toll free call *only* for calls placed within the US.)

## Emergency medical and evacuation assistance provider

To contact International SOS in the event of an emergency, dial:

- For assistance **within the US:** ISOS Philadelphia, +1 215 942 8459
- For assistance **outside the US:** ISOS London, +44 (0) 208 762 8550
- For assistance **within Australia:** ISOS Australasia, + 61 (0) 2 9372 2468

State that you are on an Earthwatch expedition. The following information must be provided:

1. The Insured Person's name
2. The Assured is **EARTHWATCH**, the Certificate No: **GP 0010214** and SOS reference **#14ACPA000075**
3. The telephone number and facsimile number where the Insured Person can be reached
4. The Insured Person's address abroad
5. The nature of the emergency



EXPEDITION UPDATE:  
*Animals of the Outback*  
*Teams 2 and 3*

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July 26, 2011

Dear Earthwatch Volunteer,

Please be informed that the expedition dates for teams 2 and 3 given on page 3 of the 2011 "Animals of the Outback" briefing are incorrect. The correct dates are as follows:

Team 2: Oct. 6, 2011 – Oct. 15, 2011  
Team 3: Oct. 17, 2011 – Oct. 23, 2011

Team 2, as a ten-day team, will follow the itinerary laid out on page 12 of the briefing. Team 3 is a seven-day team; therefore the last day of this expedition is Day 7, and the research activities will occur on Days 2 – 6.

Thank you,  
Earthwatch staff

If you have questions as you prepare for your expedition, contact the appropriate Earthwatch office:

Australia Office

T: +61 (0) 3-9682-6828

[earth@earthwatch.org](mailto:earth@earthwatch.org)

Japan Office

T: +81-(0)3-3511-3360

[info@earthwatch.jp](mailto:info@earthwatch.jp)

UK Office

T: +44 (0) 1865-318-831

[info@earthwatch.org.uk](mailto:info@earthwatch.org.uk)

US Office

T: +1 800-776-0188

[info@earthwatch.org](mailto:info@earthwatch.org)



Dear Earthwatcher,

**Welcome to Earthwatch!** We greatly appreciate your decision to contribute to hands-on environmental science and conservation. As an Earthwatch volunteer, you have the opportunity to create positive change. Each year we send thousands of people just like you into the field to understand and help an array of species, habitats, and cultures on approximately 65 research projects in more than 35 countries. These projects focus on: **Climate Change, Cultural Heritage, Ecosystem Services, and Oceans.**

**We place great importance on the health and safety of all those involved in our activities anywhere in the world.** Although risk is an inherent part of the environments in which we work, careful risk management and diligent planning means all participants can have educational and inspirational Earthwatch experiences. We've been providing worldwide experiences **for more than 35 years**, so you're in good hands.

**It is essential that you carefully read your Expedition Briefing and complete the Volunteer Forms so that you are fully prepared. Your Expedition Briefing includes important logistical information** such as instructions for reaching the project site, what to pack, what immunizations you need, how to physically prepare for your expedition, and more. It also explains the research being conducted on the project, why it's important, and what role you'll play as an Earthwatch volunteer.

**Well prepared volunteers are better able to enjoy the unique and exciting experiences that an Earthwatch expedition offers** and will be more helpful to the scientists' important work. Open-mindedness, ability to work on a team, and a desire to learn are key to a successful and enjoyable Earthwatch experience. We hope this expedition will inspire you to get more involved in conservation and sustainable development priorities—not just out in the field but also when you return home. We encourage you to share your experiences with others, to transfer your skills and enthusiasm to environmental conservation efforts in your workplace, in your community and at home.

If you have questions as you prepare for your expedition, contact your Earthwatch office. Thank you for your support, and enjoy your expedition!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Anne T. Ogilvie".

Anne T. Ogilvie  
International Director of Field Management

# THE RESEARCH

## Animals of the Outback

In the past 200 years, pressures from pastoralism, introduced predators, altered fire regimes and disease have combined to reduce or eliminate populations of many of Australia's unique medium-sized mammals. Early Australian explorers commented on the visibility, abundance and even the annoying traits of Australia's medium sized mammal fauna. However, most people today have never seen or even heard of many of these creatures. The semi-arid and arid zones have suffered significant mammal declines due largely to the impacts of introduced predators and herbivores.

The European Red Fox was introduced into Australia in the late 19th century and has since become a major cause in the decline of native fauna species that had not evolved with these predators. Foxes have subsequently been implicated in the demise of small and medium mammal species (critical weight range species) across Australia. Feral cats have been in Australia for at least 200 years and have also had a large impact on critical weight range mammals. Feral cats reach densities of 1-2 individuals per km<sup>2</sup> and unlike the Red Fox are widespread throughout desert regions.

Feral predator control programs are widely used and have been proven to be effective in increasing populations of native mammals in the short to medium term. However, interactions between feral predators and other introduced species are complex. For instance, one study found that the control of foxes in one area, resulted in the rabbit population increasing by between 6.5 and 12 times. In this case, fox removal was undertaken to benefit native fauna, but the unforeseen and large increase in the rabbit population jeopardised the planned conservation actions. Similarly, competition between cats and foxes is well documented in Australia, particularly in times of resource scarcity. Foxes and cats have similar diets and overlapping home ranges and are subject to exploitation competition in which foxes usually emerge as the dominant competitor, limiting cat populations.

It is clear that these complex interactions need to be taken into account when considering effective feral predator eradication programs. If both predators are not simultaneously targeted, native fauna species may not persist. One study found that where only foxes were controlled, population of small native mammals declined by 80% over three years, whereas when both cats and foxes were controlled, small mammal numbers doubled (Risbey et al. 2000). When an area was left unbaited, no consistent trend was evident. Consequently, many researchers have recommended integrated feral fauna control programs that target foxes, cats and rabbits. The perils of non-integrated predator management are exemplified by the reintroduction of the Woylie (Brush-tailed Bettong) to western NSW. Woylies were translocated to a reserve that had been baited against foxes, for five years, however no cat control had occurred. Ultimately, the translocation failed as nearly half of the animals were predated by feral cats. A review of all predator control programs in Australia also found that cat control was the least undertaken action against introduced species.

Risbey et al. (2000) provide one of the only published Australian studies which consisted of a solid experimental design and incorporated monitoring of the impacts of control actions on the ground-dwelling native faunal community. This study monitored fox, cat and rabbit numbers and the impacts of three experimental treatments. However it was limited in not having pre-impact data for all the zones monitored, not being replicated and being confined to a peninsula surrounded by an electrified fence. The fence was designed to keep cats and foxes out and thus the situation does not accurately reflect a large open, reserve. This study made no attempt to investigate different or optimal baiting regimes. The only other study in Australia to investigate the impacts of feral predator removal on native faunal communities was also un-replicated, did not undertake ongoing monitoring of feral predator abundance and was also focussed on a fenced enclosure (Moseby et al. 2009). It also did not provide any comment on baiting or removal actions.

A recent review of predator control in Australia suggested that 93% of conservation organisations are not undertaking integrated pest management, and are only targeting one species in their actions (Reddix et al. 2006). Conservation organisations such as Bush Heritage Australia (BHA) have been attempting to ensure the conservation of Australia's biodiversity by purchasing, reserving and managing representative area of land across Australia. These conservation organisations are increasingly willing to both restore populations of existing native fauna and reintroduce extinct mammal fauna to these reserves. Both of these actions require effective and integrated control of feral predators and other introduced pest species.

### **Project Goals**

This project will evaluate the feral animal control program on Charles Darwin Reserve and explore alternative methods that may prove more financially and ecologically effective. Importantly, the effect of removing foxes on other predators such as cats needs to be understood.

A review of the literature highlighted that reliable information is required urgently on

- the impacts of integrated feral predator control on native faunal communities (Reddiex and Forsyth 2006), and
- the complex interactions of predators including spatial segregation, and competition for prey, as they are poorly understood (Glen et al. 2009).

Demonstration projects at nearby properties through the Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) highlighted the complexity of ecological interactions and the need for more in depth information. The project builds on the work of the CRC which has far reaching implications for conservation of rare and threatened species in West Australia and across Australia's arid and semi-arid zone.

### **Significance**

This project is innovative as it will be the first to attempt to investigate the impacts of integrated pest management strategies on native fauna species in an open (non-fenced) system and provide information on the optimal predator control program for maintaining or improving biodiversity outcomes.

Few, if any, published studies have focused on accurate monitoring of predator species. We will be able to recommend the most appropriate technique to use in assessing predator abundance. This approach will make use of the latest technologies available including the latest technology in remote infrared cameras. The study is novel because unlike others that have assessed predators at bait stations or in fenced reserves, this study attempts to evaluate techniques that can be used in broadscale rangelands, in different habitats and on both foxes and cats.

The project will also relate the findings on predator density to prey abundance – an essential step if we are to evaluate the outcomes of predator control programs. A vertebrate fauna monitoring program will assess the diversity, abundance and seasonal variation in prey species and relate this to both differences in habitat and predator density.

### **Methodology**

#### ***Assessment of Predator Populations***

Populations of cats and foxes will be assessed by trialling a range of different techniques and evaluating their efficacy. These will include remote cameras, scat collection and molecular analysis of hairs. The objective will be to provide a preliminary (pre-control) estimate of fox and cat populations on CDR.

Few studies have thoroughly examined different methods for accurately monitoring both cat and fox populations, simultaneously. Sand pads have been widely used and advanced as a cheap method for evaluating predator abundance (Jackson et al. 2007). This involves raking an area of sand each day and recording and identifying tracks left in the sand, as a measure of relative abundance. This technique requires high effort, cannot distinguish between individuals and often produces inaccurate results (Glen and Dickman 2003). Remote photography provides a much more accurate method of determining predator abundance, although most studies have only used cameras at bait stations (Glen and Dickman 2003; Hegglin et al. 2004). Genetic techniques have the potential to identify individuals but may be costly and time consuming (Vine et al. 2009). All of the studies cited, were undertaken in relation to bait stations. None have investigated populations of dispersed predators, in continuous unbaited habitats. Only one study mentions surveys of feral cats (Risbey et al. 2000) and this utilised spotlighting inside a fenced enclosure.

In order to adequately assess the impact of baiting programs, we need to first have an effective method of surveying predator populations. Without this it is not possible to accurately monitor the outcomes of predator control programs.

### ***Determination of prey species***

It is essential to understand what species feral predators are preying upon, if we are to successfully manage them. It is also important to know if endangered species such as the Malleefowl and Spiny-tailed Skink (both present at the reserve) are being predated. Outside of Earthwatch teams, analysis of gut content will be conducted on feral animals to determine what prey species are being targeted by what predators.

### ***Assessment of prey populations***

The final piece in the puzzle, will be to understand the natural diversity and abundance of ground-dwelling vertebrate fauna in the reserve. To this end, we will instigate a major pitfall trapping survey program. The survey will focus on a range of major habitats in CDR to assess whether there are differences in community prey structure due to habitat. This can then be related to any habitat-based differences in predator abundance.

### **Impact and Benefit**

The proposed research is of national importance and will address the Australian Research Council's National Research Priority 1: An Environmentally Sustainable Australia. Specifically it will address the priority goal of the sustainable use of biodiversity which states that "there is a need for a more comprehensive understanding of these natural systems and the interplay with human activities, and the effects of management and protection measures".

We will achieve this through directly informing management practices, particularly with regard to the accurate monitoring and subsequent integrated control of introduced predators. This will allow all land managers a greater insight into the complex interactions between introduced predators and native fauna, and how best to manage conservation estates for biodiversity protection. Given that conservation NGO's such as Bush Heritage enjoy great public support in Australia, such activities also have enormous social benefit in raising public awareness on conservation issues and engendering further public support for environmental activities. There are also strong economic considerations in that the outcomes of the research will enable more cost effective management strategies to occur and could result in significant savings to the current predator control programs that are employed by both governments and private conservation organizations.

### **Research Area**

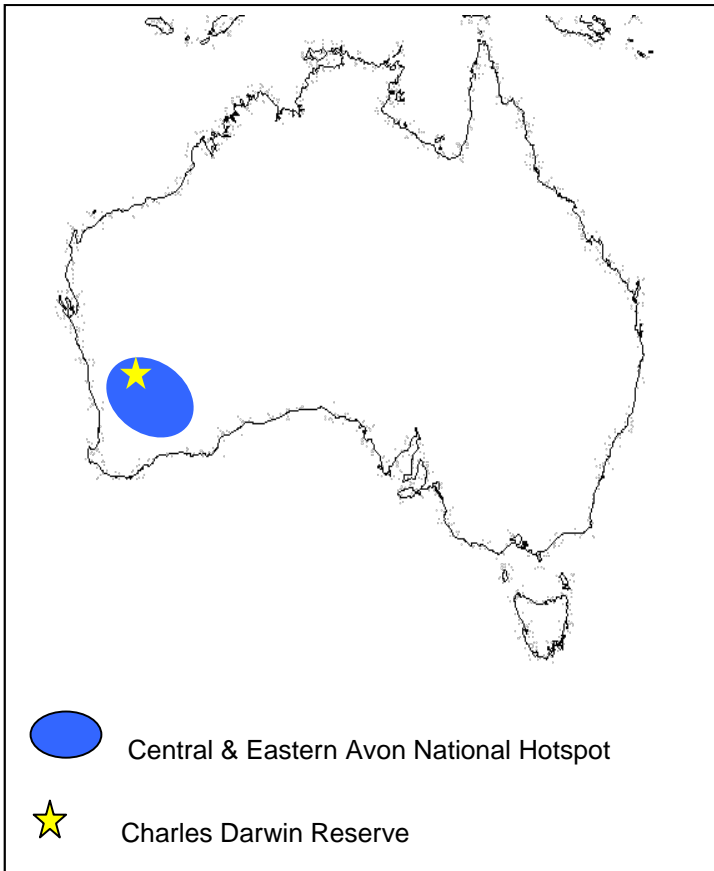
Charles Darwin Reserve in southern Western Australia is a 68,000 hectare former sheep station that lies within the South-west Botanical Province, on the edge of the Avon Wheatbelt.

Today Charles Darwin Reserve is owned and managed by Bush Heritage Australia, an independent non-profit conservation organisation that acquires and manages land for biodiversity conservation. The purchase of this property was made possible by a gift from Chris Darwin, the great-great grandson of the famous naturalist, whom the reserve is named after, along with contributions from many other donors and the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust. Bush Heritage aims to conserve and enhance the natural values within and around the property by using an integrated approach to managing the plants, animals and soil.

### **Biological Significance of Charles Darwin Reserve**

Charles Darwin Reserve (CDR) is within the Southwest Botanical Province—an internationally recognised 'hotspot' for biodiversity in need of urgent conservation action. Plant species diversity in this region is amongst the highest in the world. The Southwest Botanical Province covers only 4 per cent of Australia but, amazingly, 52 per cent of the nation's rare and threatened plant species occur in the region. On a global scale, the Province accounts for only 0.23 per cent of the earth's land surface but it supports 12.6 per cent of the world's rare and threatened flora. Management of the Reserve by Bush Heritage Australia (BHA) aims to conserve and enhance the natural values within and around the property. With the help from volunteers and neighbours, BHA uses integrated approaches to managing the plants, animals and soils of the reserve, by reducing the impacts of wildfire and introduced animals and plants.

The project at Charles Darwin Reserve focuses on feral predator control, particularly foxes. Site manager Bush Heritage Australia currently conducts quarterly fox baiting on Charles Darwin Reserve. However, the effectiveness of fox baiting in terms of bait uptake and fox mortality, decreasing fox populations, interactions with other feral animals (cats, rabbits), and most importantly, the effect on populations of potential prey species – small mammals, reptiles and mallee fowl – is not currently monitored and remains unknown.



### Threats to Charles Darwin Reserve

Within the Avon Wheatbelt bioregion, 93% of the native vegetation has been cleared for agriculture. Charles Darwin Reserve (formerly White Wells Station) was run as a sheep station from 1919 until its purchase by Bush Heritage in 2003 but only a very small proportion was cleared for cultivation. Therefore, the property represents one of the last remaining large, intact expanses of remnant native habitat in the Avon Wheatbelt and as such is vital to the conservation of biodiversity in the area.

Bush Heritage has de-stocked the property and is managing the property as a nature reserve, thereby removing a significant threatening process.

However, the property remains under considerable pressure from various sources including:

- Weeds
- Grazing by feral animals (goats, rabbits)
- Predation of native fauna by foxes and cats
- Extensive wildfire

The ultimate outcome of this project is a cost-effective integrated predator control program that leads to an increase in the abundance and distribution of native fauna that are currently

limited by predation. Bush Heritage does not currently have the information required to make this assessment – the objective of this project is to collect the data necessary for this evaluation. As such the outcomes will directly inform on-ground management and fulfil the core objectives of both partner organisations – namely the maintenance or improvement of biodiversity values.

The initial trapping field-trip in September 2010 produced excellent results. Over 275 reptiles from 30 different species, and more than 40 mammals from five species (including four species of dunnart), were trapped, measured and released. This not only provided a good start for the project but included 10 species that were not previously recorded on the property.

# PROJECT STAFF

Please note that in addition to the scientists and leaders listed below, various other researchers, Earthwatch, and Bush Heritage staff may be working on Charles Darwin Reserve with the Earthwatch team.

## Earthwatch scientists

**Dr Rob Davis**, Conservation Biologist, Edith Cowan University. Rob's interest lies with finding applied solutions to stemming the loss of biodiversity. He has spent many years studying the conservation biology and ecology of the endangered Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*). Rob generally focuses around landscape ecology and how animals survive in fragmented and highly human-modified landscapes. His work has taken him from studying how the Western Spotted Frog (*Heleioporus albopunctatus*), survives in WA's central wheatbelt to a recent study on bird species at risk from Perth's rapid and ongoing urban expansion.

Rob's other research interests include examining the impacts of fire and phytophthora dieback on birds and reptiles in Banksia woodlands, faunal use of revegetation in the WA wheatbelt, pollinator ecology (particularly focussed on birds) and bird use of oil palm landscapes in Papua New Guinea.

**Dr Jim Radford**, Science and Monitoring Manager, Bush Heritage. Jim manages the ecological outcomes monitoring program on Bush Heritage's reserves and partner properties, and also manages Bush Heritage's research partnerships. In 2002, Jim completed a PhD on the ecology of white-browed treecreepers. He then spent 6 years researching the effects of land-use change on avifaunal communities in northern Victoria. His research interests include understanding the interplay between behavioural responses to landscape change and the ecological processes that determine the distribution and abundance of fauna. He is passionate about transferring this understanding into principles and guidelines for ecologically sustainable landscape management.

**Dr Matt Appleby**, BSc (Hons), PhD (Environmental Studies), Ecologist, Bush Heritage. Matt has extensive experience assessing and negotiating conservation covenants with landowners across Tasmania. Prior to this work, he completed a PhD and several research projects in the field of restoration ecology. Matt's interests have been focused on the native grasslands and woodlands in Tasmania's Midlands. His current position involves ecological assessment and advice for Bush Heritage's Western Australian and Tasmanian properties.

## Earthwatch Team Leader

An Earthwatch Australia Team Leader will be present on every team to assist with operational management, to provide logistical support and oversee the safety of the project and its participants.

## Staffing Schedule (Subject to Change)

Staff Member Present	Team 1	Team 2	Team 3
Dr Rob Davis	✓		
Dr Jim Radford		✓	✓
Dr Matt Appleby	✓		
Earthwatch Team Leader	✓	✓	✓

# DAILY LIFE IN THE FIELD

## VOLUNTEER TRAINING AND ASSIGNMENTS

### Training

Topics that we will cover in informal discussions and on-site briefings include:

- Orientation and introduction to Earthwatch
- Bush Heritage and the history of Charles Darwin Reserve
- Overview and objectives of the project

**There are no specific skills that are required by volunteers.** You should expect to work outdoors in the day and night. The terrain is not difficult, and walking will not usually be over distances greater than 1 km. Some sections of the terrain will require care, such as negotiating across rocky outcrops or thick scrub.

You will provide vital support in tasks that are labour intensive. Tasks include conducting biodiversity surveys, camera trapping and checking malleefowl mounds.

Volunteers will receive training on all research tasks before they are carried out, and project staff will always be there to assist or answer queries.

### Assignments

A summary of the research tasks are below:

**Biodiversity surveys.** Twelve trapping sites each consisting of twelve pitfall traps, and eight funnel traps have been installed. Trapping sites have been placed in recently burnt and unburnt acacia shrubland and eucalypt woodland, with replicate trapping sites in areas that are regularly baited for foxes and areas that are not baited for foxes. Elliot traps will be trialed as well in 2011. Traps will be run for a minimum of seven nights and checked daily. All captured animals will be weighed, measured, marked if appropriate and released at the point of capture.

**Camera traps.** Remote camera traps will be deployed. These will be utilised in two ways. Firstly, traps will be set up along major tracks in different habitat types and in relation to baiting activity. Secondly, cameras will be set up around water sources, particularly during dry periods as foxes and cats will need to drink. Cameras will be left out for several days, and then collected for video analysis back at the homestead. Estimates of relative abundance can then be made between different habitats and baiting treatments. Camera traps will also be deployed in such a way that population estimates can be compared between major habitat types.

**Malleefowl mound monitoring.** Known Malleefowl mounds will be checked for recent nesting activity. There is a national standard for checking and monitoring Malleefowl mounds that will be followed. Malleefowl are a key conservation target on Charles Darwin Reserve that may be adversely impacted by feral predators and tracking their breeding activity and success is another vital indicator of the effectiveness of feral predator control.

The Earthwatch scientist will give the team a more detailed onsite project briefing when you arrive.

# TEAM ITINERARY AND DAILY SCHEDULE

Be aware that schedules can and do fluctuate as weather and work conditions can affect the daily schedule. Should this situation arise, your cooperation and understanding are appreciated.

## Day 1

Time	Activity
12.30pm	Meet team and drive to Charles Darwin Reserve (approx. 4.5 hours drive).
Early Evening	Orientation at site and dinner

## Days 2 – 9\*

Time	Activity
6am	Breakfast
7am	Morning research activity
12pm	Lunch either at homestead or packed lunch in the field
1pm	Afternoon research activity
5pm	Return to base camp, recreational time
6.30pm	Dinner
8pm	Scientist presentation or Night Research Activity

## Day 10\*

Time	Activity
6am	Breakfast, make packed lunch, clean up and pack vehicles
Before midday	Depart Charles Darwin Reserve
Before 5pm	Arrive in Perth

**\*Please note:** Team 2 is 7 days duration and therefore the last day is Day 7 and the research activities will occur Days 2 – 6.

## Earthwatch Recreational Time Policy

Earthwatch will generally accompany participants from the rendezvous to the end of the expedition except for recreation time.

- For days when no research activities are scheduled, referred to as recreational days, Earthwatch scientists will offer either a planned team activity or a range of recreational activities that have been vetted and comply with Earthwatch standards. Participants will also have the option of remaining at camp or project accommodations to rest.
- Participants who are determined to pursue options other than those recommended by the project staff will be required to sign a release before doing so. If there is a period of time during a regular research day when no research activities are scheduled, adult participants may have the opportunity to leave the project site on their own; they will be asked to sign out of the project giving their intended destination. Not appearing for the next scheduled activity will trigger the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) regarding missing people. Earthwatch will assess the general risks of adult participants leaving the project site on their own at night after work hours but cannot guarantee participant safety or an awareness of all issues.
- In some cases, due to local conditions, it may be advisable to restrict adult participants to the project camp or accommodation after dark. This will be clearly communicated in the on-site safety briefing. However, if the local conditions are such that adult participants can go out at night under their own recognizance there will be a sign-out process through which participants should state their proposed destination and estimated return time. Participants will be given 24 hour contact information for project staff should assistance be needed. The sign-out is informational only and will not be used to enforce a curfew on adult participants. Adult participants should understand that unless contacted for help, Project staff will not start a search for a missing participant unless they fail to appear the following morning or for the next scheduled research activity.

### *Additional Policies for Animals of the Outback*

Participants who have driven themselves to the project may not drive whilst on the project. This includes time that has been designated as non-research time. Participants who ignore this policy and do drive or ride in another participant's vehicle during the project will be doing so at their own risk and will not be covered under the Earthwatch insurance policy for the expedition.

# ACCOMMODATION

- Sleeping

The Team will stay in the accommodation quarters on Charles Darwin Reserve. The accommodation quarters are powered through the property's generator system which enables 24-hour power throughout the accommodation. Each room will be twin share and single sex and all rooms open onto the shared kitchen and living space. Each room will contain two single beds with mattresses. You will need to bring your own sleeping bag, and pillow slip. Pillows will be provided.

- Bathroom facilities

Adjacent to the accommodation quarters is the ablution block that has three showers (with gas hot water) and three flushing toilets with one cubicle doubling up as a shower and toilet (for disabled access). There are no laundry facilities available to participants during their time at Charles Darwin Reserve. Charles Darwin Reserve's water supply is through a rainwater tank and bore water system and whilst Earthwatch has ensured there is enough freshwater available, all participants should be aware that water is precious on the property. Participants will be able to shower once a day and we ask that you keep showers to three minutes. In each shower cubicle you will find buckets for collecting shower water which can then be used for watering the homestead's fruit trees

- Electricity

Electricity mostly comes from the solar panels at the rear of the property, but if more electricity is required the generator will kick in. Some rooms are equipped with working power sockets, and others are not. If you require something to be charged you can ask the Earthwatch Team Leader or Bush Heritage Property Manager to assist you.

The kitchen is equipped with 2 refrigerators, a gas stove and a sink connected to both the rainwater tanks (potable) and the bore water system. The accommodation quarters are not air conditioned but there are fans available for use and there is a wood fired heater in the communal living space for use during cooler nights.

- Internet/communications

There is no mobile phone reception at Charles Darwin Reserve and participants will not have access to internet facilities. Earthwatch will have satellite phones available for use in the case of emergency. All teams will have UHF communication while in the field at Charles Darwin Reserve.

# FOOD

Earthwatch will provide all food during your stay at Charles Darwin Reserve (CDR). Participants and staff will be responsible for making their own continental breakfasts in the morning.

Lunch will be had in the field, and participants and project staff will be expected to make their own sandwiches in the morning before departing.

Dinner will be a cooked meal, prepared by project staff, and all participants and staff will eat at CDR accommodation in the communal living area. Assistance with meal preparation is always welcome.

Housekeeping will be shared, with small teams assigned to duties each day. Tasks may include washing and drying up, sweeping kitchen floor, wiping benches, cleaning toilet and shower areas, packing away chairs and tables after meals etc. A roster with full tasks will be established on the first day of the project.

Fresh drinking water will always be available at the accommodation quarters and each vehicle will carry a 20L container of drinking water. Tea, coffee and cordial will also be readily available at the accommodation.

Below are examples of the foods you might expect in the field. Please bear in mind that variety depends on availability. This list is intended to provide a general idea of food types, but it is important that volunteers be flexible.

**Breakfast:** Cereals, toast and preserves

**Lunch:** Sandwich meats, spreads and salads, cheese, fresh fruit, muesli bars

**Dinner:** Pasta, rice, meat, cooked vegetables, salads sauces, etc.

**Snacks/Other:** Crackers, fruits, sweet biscuits, muesli bars

**Beverages:** Coffee, tea, milk, fruit juices / cordial

**Water:** Rainwater tank water readily available for drinking.

## Special Dietary Requirements

Please alert Earthwatch to any special dietary requirements (e.g. diabetes, lactose intolerance, nut or other serious food allergies) as soon as possible, and note them in the space provided on your Volunteer Forms. Accommodating special diets is not guaranteed and can be very difficult due to availability of food, location of field sites, and other local conditions.

**Special note to vegans and strict vegetarians:** Please be aware that it is often difficult to accommodate strict vegetarians and vegans. It may be possible to get meatless meals but vegans and strict vegetarians may have a problem avoiding animal products altogether. If this poses a problem, then participation on this Earthwatch expedition should be seriously reconsidered.

# PROJECT CONDITIONS

Please show this section to your doctor when he/she is completing your Health Form. Be sure to discuss inoculation requirements with your doctor well in advance of your departure date. See the Health Information section for inoculation information.

## To the Doctor:

Your patient has volunteered to join a field research team that has specific physical demands of which you and your patient should be aware. **We need your accurate evaluation of your patient's ability to meet the conditions detailed below in order to care for his/her health and safety and assess that he/she can participate fully and effectively.**

### General Conditions

Location: Charles Darwin Reserve is located approximately 550km from Perth along the Great Northern Highway. The closest hospital is located at Dalwallinu which is 189km (approx 1.5 hrs drive) from Charles Darwin Reserve. For any medical emergencies, patients will be brought by ambulance to the Dalwallinu District Hospital and then flown by the Royal Flying Doctors Service to Perth. For serious emergencies there is an airstrip at Wannarra Homestead that can be used by the Royal Flying Doctors Service to air evacuate cases from Wannarra to Perth.

**The weather is expected to vary within the limits below.**

Temperature at the research site during April and October should be warm with day-time maximum temperatures reaching from around 20<sup>o</sup>-25<sup>o</sup>C and night-time temperatures dropping to minimums of approximately 10<sup>o</sup>C. There is a low chance of rainfall at the site during April and October. Average monthly temperatures and rainfall for the region are outlined in the table below.

#### April/October

<b>Humidity</b>	20%-60%
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<b>Temperature range</b>	20 <sup>o</sup> -25 <sup>o</sup> C
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<b>Rainfall</b>	15 – 45mm
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### Physical Demands

Participants must:

- have a good level of fitness without extreme allergies to insect bites or in need of frequent medical care.
- expect to spend long days in the field (up to 7-8 hours). This may include either early, pre-dawn starts or working late into the night.
- expect to walk short distances (1-2km) at each site throughout the day and visit more than one research site per day. (Note: Participants will be driven to research sites.)
- have good balance and dexterity as participants will be walking through medium to dense shrubs and trees and some uneven terrain, though Charles Darwin Reserve is predominantly flat.
- carry loads of <10kg during field work and will be involved in setting traps and handling reptile and mammal species found in these traps. This will include bending and kneeling to set and empty traps.
- be able to work outside for significant amounts of time and whilst the temperature should be generally mild, the Australian sun is unpredictable and can be extremely harmful even in mild conditions. Participants must be prepared to take adequate precautions against over-exposure to the sun.

Below are the expected demands of the project, but please keep in mind that conditions may change and the project could potentially be more or less strenuous than the chart indicates.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Workload/Intensity</b>
Sitting	During lab/sorting work, waiting for species or in a car during transport to research sites. Up to 3 hours per day.
Climbing	Into and out of high-step 4WD vehicles requiring arm and leg strength. Daily.
Walking	Mostly flat, sandy, rocky, bushy or thorny terrain (long, durable trousers recommended). Up to 3 hours
Carrying	Traps and equipment can vary, weighing up to 10kg. Equipment will be carried only short distances (e.g. between car and sites).

## POTENTIAL HAZARDS

<b>Hazard Type</b>	<b>Associated Risks and Precautions</b>
Transportation	Vehicles will be driven on unsealed roads and on occasion will be taken off road in order to reach research sites. All vehicles are equipped with airbags, seatbelts, fire extinguisher, spare tires, first aid kit with Emergency Response Plan and satellite phone. Only experienced project staff will drive vehicles. Passengers and driver will be instructed to wear seatbelts at all times whilst the vehicle is in motion. Night driving will be limited, and not on main highways. Off-road driving will only be done by off-road equipped vehicles.
Slips, trips and falls	Terrain is mostly flat, but uneven in some places. Participants should bring/wear appropriate footwear whilst doing field work. Participants will be instructed to be careful when walking through the bush and to watch for low lying vegetation, burrows, and woody debris. Stairs are present at field base; participants should be cautious walking up and down stairs of shearing shed, especially at night.
Heat related illness & dehydration	Temperatures will be mild but long days in the sun may lead to dehydration and/or other illness. Participants are informed of the risks of working in the field before the project and should come prepared with appropriate clothing. Participants are instructed to wear sunscreen and hats at all times when working outdoors, and to bring/drink plenty of water. If participants start to feel unwell they should notify a project staff member immediately and rest in a shaded area, whilst cooling themselves with water.
Low level branches	Participants may collide with low level branches whilst in the field, or branches may fall unexpectedly causing head or eye injury. Participants will be instructed during the safety briefing to watch out for low level branches and twigs, and to not walk through the bush with their heads down. If there are high wind conditions field work will be reconsidered in dense wooded areas.
Wildlife	Venomous snakes, spiders and scorpions are present at Charles Darwin Reserve. Participants are warned of the risks before the project and during the safety briefing on day one. Participants are instructed to wear long trousers and sturdy closed footwear, to watch where they step, check their sleeping areas before going to bed, and shake out shoes and clothing before wearing. If a snake is encountered participants are instructed to move in the opposite direction and not try to kill or capture the snake. Only scientists who are fully qualified will be allowed to handle venomous snakes, scorpions and spiders.
Insect bite	Sand flies, mosquitoes and centipedes are present at the Reserve presenting a risk of insect bite to participants. Participants will be warned of the risks before the project and during the safety briefing on day one. Participants are instructed to wear long trousers and shirts in the field, and should apply insect repellent. Centipede bites can be quite painful and should be treated with first aid. Participants should be cautious where they walk, check their sleeping areas before going to bed, and shake out shoes and clothing before wearing.

Old homestead & junk yard	The old homestead is derelict and contains asbestos. The area is fenced off with warning signs clearly stating the dangers of entering the area. Participants will be asked not to go near the old homestead.  Charles Darwin Reserve contains a junk yard where old metal, wire, vehicles, glass and farming equipment are deposited. Exploring this area may result in injury and participants are asked not to visit the area.
Gas cooking	Cooking is done by gas at the CDR homestead. Only the cook should be preparing food, and participants shouldn't need to operate the stove as an electric kettle is present. Suitable fire extinguishers are present. Fire exits are marked, and all windows can be pushed out of bedrooms to act as fire exits. Fire alarms are present in common room and all bedrooms.
Plants	Some plants found in Charles Darwin Reserve may cause allergic reactions or discomfort to participants. Participants are instructed to wear long trousers, and advised to wear long sleeves when working in the field. Participants are warned during the safety briefing of any irritable plants that they may encounter. Participants are instructed not to eat any plants, berries or mushrooms and to be careful of thorny or prickly vegetation.
Rain	If it rains for more than a day then research may need to be ceased as weather conditions will affect the safety of the roads. Participants are warned of this possibility prior to participation.

## HEALTH INFORMATION

See [www.internationalsos.com](http://www.internationalsos.com) for information on the current health conditions in Australia. At the homepage, enter Earthwatch's member identification number: 14ACPA000075. Under "Select Resource" choose "English Country Guide," and then select Australia from the list.

**Australian residents only: Please bring your Medicare card and (if applicable) your private health insurance and ambulance cover policy numbers.**

### Routine Immunizations

All volunteers should make sure to have the following up-to-date immunizations: DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus), polio, MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) and varicella (if you have not already had chicken pox). Please be sure your tetanus shot is current.

### Project Inoculations

**Medical decisions are the responsibility of each volunteer and the following are recommendations only.** While Earthwatch can provide details regarding suggested inoculations, we are not a medical organization and decisions about which inoculations to receive should be made between you and your doctor. Health conditions around the world are constantly changing, so keep informed and consult your doctor, a local travel health clinic, the US Center for Disease Control ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)), the World Health Organization ([www.who.int](http://www.who.int)), and International SOS (see above) for the latest health information for travelers. Please consult your doctor for guidance on inoculations if you intend to travel to other parts of the country.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

For your health and safety, please make sure to disclose any known medical conditions to Earthwatch staff. Charles Darwin Reserve is 90 minutes from the nearest hospital/doctor, therefore it is required that participants are fit and in good health.

Condition	Concerns and Precautions
Medical Complaints	Due to the remoteness of the area and the time it takes to evacuate, those who may require quick access to medical care due to any medical complaints should not take part on this project.
Allergies	Those with known allergies to dust, grasses, mammals, plants or insects should bring appropriate medications in order to participate on this project. Those with severe bee-sting allergies should bring an Epi-kit and carry it with them at all times and notify project staff of its location.
Back or neck problems	Those with chronic or constant back or neck pain should be aware that each day requires travel (<2 hours) in 4WD vehicles on unmade roads.
Knee or ankle problems	This project requires bending and lifting as well as participants to walk over uneven terrain.
Physical limitations	Volunteers with physical limitations should be aware that the work involved generally requires a reasonable level of mobility.

**Note:** Any prescription medication brought into Australia needs to be accompanied with a letter from your doctor for Customs Inspection purposes. For further information the regulation of medications, please see: [www.tga.gov.au/consumer/index.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/consumer/index.htm). Medical attention, of high quality, will be sought should any serious ailments occur.

## Additional Health Information Resources

- Travel health website: [www.mdtravelhealth.com](http://www.mdtravelhealth.com)
- The Travel Doctor: [www.tmvc.com.au](http://www.tmvc.com.au)
- Australian Department of Health and Aging: [www.health.gov.au](http://www.health.gov.au)
- Hospital for Tropical Diseases: [www.thehtd.org](http://www.thehtd.org)
- Travellers Healthline Advisory Service Tel: 020 7950 7799

## EMERGENCIES IN THE FIELD

The nearest medical care and pharmacy are in Dalwallinu, 189 kilometres away. Major medical problems must be treated in Perth a 1.5-hour flight or 5-hour drive away. A vehicle is always available for transport to the hospital and an ambulance can be called for major emergencies. Wannara Station, the property adjacent to Charles Darwin Reserve, has an airstrip on which the Royal Flying Doctors Service can land for major emergencies.

### Proximity to Medical Care

Physician, nurse, or EMT on staff	Project staff are not medical professionals
Staff certified in safety training	Jim Radford is qualified in CPR and first aid. Matt Appleby has training in Workplace 2 first aid and CPR
Nearest hospital and/or clinic	Dalwallinu Medical Centre Myers St, Dalwallinu Ph: (08) 9661 1203 Fax: (08) 9661 1154
	Dalwallinu District Hospital Cnr Myers & Strickland Drive, Dalwallinu Ph: (08) 9661 0200 Fax: (08) 9661 0254
Distance	189km / 40 minutes

# COMMUNICATIONS

## Emergency Communications in the Field

There is no mobile phone reception at Charles Darwin Reserve and the most reliable form of communication is satellite phone and UHF radios. Therefore all vehicles will be equipped with a satellite phone and UHF. These phones are reserved for emergency use only and will not be available for personal use by participants.

### Emergency numbers:

- Police: 000
- Fire and ambulance: 000
- Dalwallinu District Hospital: (08) 9661 0200

### The Earthwatch Australia office can be contacted on the following numbers:

- During office hours: (03) 9682 6828
- After hours: (03) 9625 0822

After business hours, leave your message with the live answering service. State that you have an emergency communication and leave a clear message with the name of the expedition, your name, location from which you are calling, and if possible, a phone number where you can be reached. An Earthwatch staff person will be contacted and will respond to your call within one hour.

## Personal Communications

Please note: There is no mobile phone coverage on Charles Darwin Reserve. Internet is present in the Reserve Manager's office but will only be allowed to be used in emergencies or through prior arrangement with Earthwatch.

Participants will only be able to contact family and friends in case of emergency. If your family or friends need to get in contact with you we ask that they call the Earthwatch Australia office on the following numbers. The message will then be passed on to the team in the field.

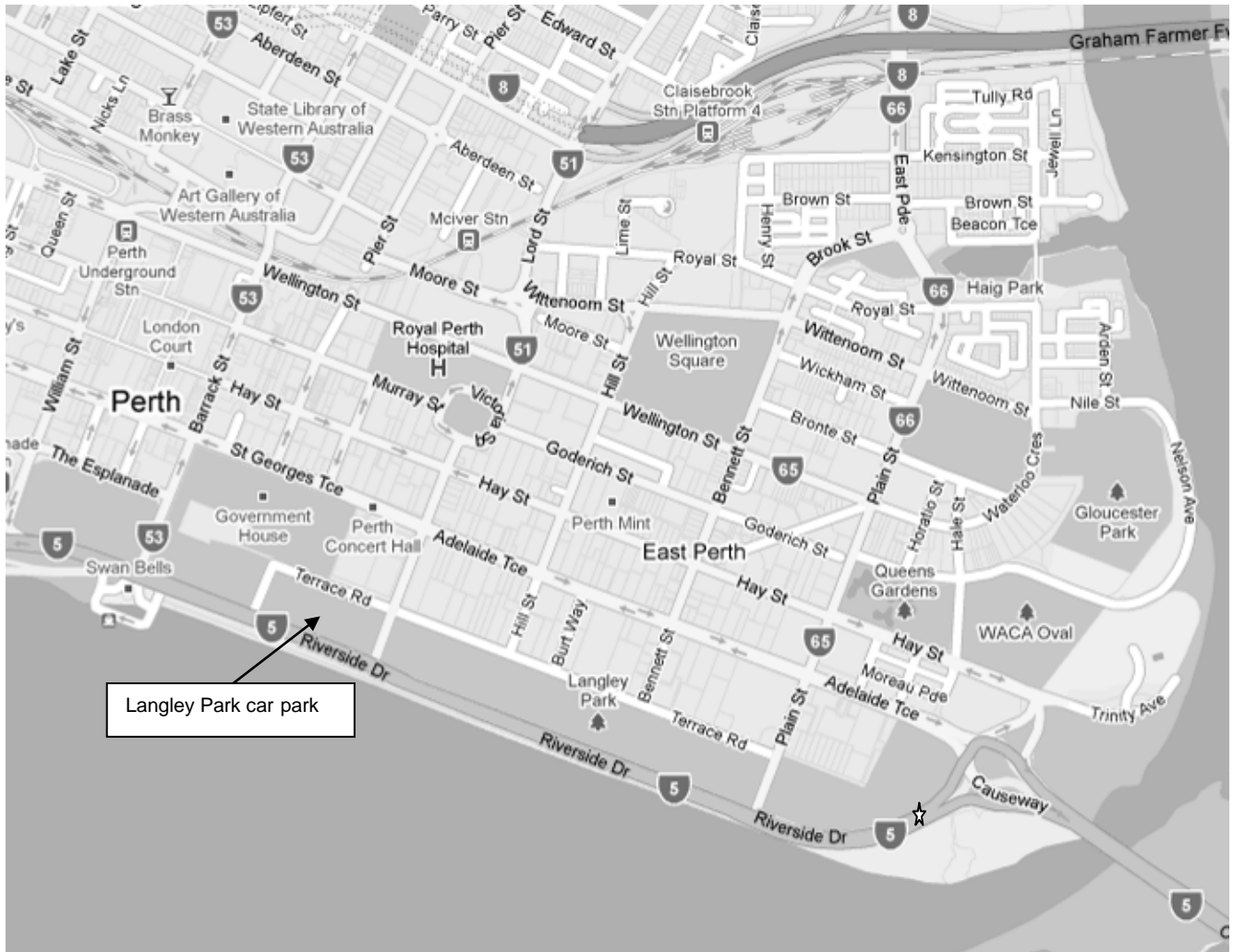
- Earthwatch during office hours: (03) 9682 6828
- Earthwatch After hours: (03) 9625 0822

Charles Darwin Reserve does have a land line telephone and fax as well as regular post however the Earthwatch team will have very limited access to these facilities as they are used by the Reserve Manager.

Family and friends of Earthwatch volunteers should be aware that personal communication with outsiders is not always possible while participating in an expedition. Earthwatch encourages volunteers to minimize outgoing calls; likewise, family and friends should restrict calls to urgent messages only. Measures have been taken to ensure that appropriate communication tools are available in cases of emergency.

All volunteers are asked to remember that Earthwatch expeditions offer a rare chance to "unplug" from hearing ringing phones and having to hear others' phone conversations, and to regulate their cell-phone with respect for fellow volunteers and staff.

Below is a map for those meeting at Langley Park:



# TRAVEL PLANNING

**Note:** Earthwatch Institute's international emergency medical and evacuation assistance provider, International SOS, has a wealth of useful information available at their website, including visa, passport, currency, medical, etc. information for the country in which this project takes place. See [www.internationalsos.com](http://www.internationalsos.com) and enter Earthwatch's member identification number: 14ACPA000075. Under "Select Resource" choose "English Country Guide," and then select this project's country from the list.

You are encouraged to register your travel itinerary with your embassy. For information on embassies around the world see [www.embassyworld.com](http://www.embassyworld.com)

- Citizens of Australia may register online at: [www.orao.dfat.gov.au](http://www.orao.dfat.gov.au).
- British citizens may register online at: [www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/staying-safe](http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/travel-and-living-abroad/staying-safe).
- Citizens of the United States may register online at: [travelregistration.state.gov](http://travelregistration.state.gov).

Citizens of other countries are encouraged to check with their appropriate embassy or consulate regarding registration.

## RENDEZVOUS

The rendezvous information for this project has been removed from this web version of the Expedition Briefing. Please do not make any travel arrangements to join an expedition on this project without having full and up-to-date rendezvous information from Earthwatch. Full rendezvous details including places and times are available from Earthwatch upon request prior to registration for an expedition. Please use the 'Contact Us' button on the top right hand corner of our website to get in touch with us and we will be very happy to help you. This information is provided in the printed version of this Expedition

## PASSPORTS AND VISAS

### Passport Information

Most volunteers traveling from outside the host country will require a passport valid for at least six months beyond the dates of travel.

### Visa Information

Citizens of the US, EU, Canada and Japan **do** need a tourist visa for entry into Australia. Citizens of other countries should check with their travel agent or a visa agency for specific visa and entry requirements. Travelers are advised to check visa regulations well in advance of traveling.

## Essential Information for Volunteers Requiring Visas

<b>Type of Visa</b>	You must get an ETA (Electronic Travel Authority) <b>TOURIST VISA</b> .
<b>Where to Get a Visa</b>	ETA Visas are easily obtained online or you can contact the nearest Australian <b>embassy or consulate</b> to find out how to apply for your visa.
<b>Required Information</b>	You may need to send your <b>passport</b> (valid for at least six months beyond your stay), a <b>Visa Application and Immigration Form, 2-4 passport-size photos plus payment</b> to the embassy or visa agency (if applicable). Please be sure that your passport is valid for at least six months beyond your stay.
<b>Contact Information</b>	You may be required to list the following contact information on your Visa Application and Immigration Form:  Richard Gilmore Earthwatch Australia 126 Bank Street South Melbourne VIC 3205
<b>Cost of a Visa</b>	Generally between US\$40-100, but varies from country to country and can potentially cost <b>up to US\$180</b> . A visa agency will charge an additional fee.

**Reminder:** The purpose of your visit is for vacation, holiday or travel. Foreign immigration officials do not always understand the concept of a “working vacation” or even “volunteering.” Words such as “working”/“volunteering,” “research” or a “scientific expedition” can raise questions concerning the country’s foreign labor laws and/or prompt questions about official scientific research permits and credentials, etc., to which volunteers on their own will not be equipped to respond. All required research permits for the project are in place and have been approved by the proper authorities.

## Visa Agencies

<p><b>In the United States</b></p> <p>Travisa* 290 5th Avenue, 4th Floor New York, NY 10001 Tel (212) 613-2223 Fax (212) 613-2287 Hours: 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST Web: <a href="http://www.travisa.com">www.travisa.com</a> (*See the website for additional offices)</p>	<p><b>In Europe</b></p> <p>CIBT, Inc.-UK 25 Wilton Road Lower Ground Floor Victoria SW1V 1LW T: 0844 736 0211 Fax: +44 (0) 207 828 5411 Calling from Europe outside UK: +44 (0)207 802 1000 Email: <a href="mailto:info@uk.cibt.com">info@uk.cibt.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.uk.cibt.com">www.uk.cibt.com</a> (has alternate address for urgent requests)</p>	<p><b>In Australia</b></p> <p>Ask your travel agency if they can send your visa application on your behalf.</p>
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## Additional Passport and Visa Resources

- For Japanese citizens: [www.rainbowt.jp/travel/visa\\_top.html](http://www.rainbowt.jp/travel/visa_top.html)
- For Australian citizens: [www.passports.gov.au](http://www.passports.gov.au) and [www.dfat.gov.au/visas/index.html](http://www.dfat.gov.au/visas/index.html)
- For for US citizens: [www.passportvisasexpress.com](http://www.passportvisasexpress.com)
- Travel Document Systems: [www.traveldocs.com/index.htm](http://www.traveldocs.com/index.htm)

# INSURANCE

MedEvac assistance, advice, and insurance are included in the contribution you pay to Earthwatch. It covers your travel medical risks, including medical expenses and emergency medical evacuation, while you are travelling and it provides trip cancellation insurance (see [www.earthwatch.org/downloads/Insurance/post15Jan\\_TravelFAQs.pdf](http://www.earthwatch.org/downloads/Insurance/post15Jan_TravelFAQs.pdf) for more details), baggage and personal money insurance. It doesn't provide personal liability insurance. This coverage is valid in the country of your Earthwatch expedition (**Note:** For US volunteers, as long as the expedition is over 100 miles from your place of residence) and during travel to and from your expedition. Please see [the FAQ](#) for information about when coverage starts and ends.

If you have additional vacation time before and/or after your Earthwatch Expedition that forms part of your overall time away from your place of residence, this additional vacation time is not covered under this policy. If you are in any doubt as to whether your travel plans before and/or after your Earthwatch expedition constitute additional vacation time please contact Michelle Ralph at Sutton Winson at [michelle.ralph@swib.co.uk](mailto:michelle.ralph@swib.co.uk).

**This insurance policy is secondary to your existing health insurance policy (e.g. the NHS in the UK).**

## **For Volunteers Who Sign Up Through the Earthwatch UK/Europe Office or Earthwatch Japan**

Details of this insurance policy are included in your Expedition Briefing Pack and can be found at [www.earthwatch.org/europe/expeditions/insuranceinfo](http://www.earthwatch.org/europe/expeditions/insuranceinfo). Please refer all queries regarding this policy to Michelle Ralph at Sutton Winson in the UK. You can email her on [michelle.ralph@swib.co.uk](mailto:michelle.ralph@swib.co.uk) or call her on +44 (0)1444 251164 (fax: +44 (0) 1444 251250).

Information about additional insurance available to UK residents for coverage before or after your Earthwatch project can be found at [www.earthwatch.org/europe/insuranceinfo](http://www.earthwatch.org/europe/insuranceinfo). Should you have any questions about whether you require coverage for your travel plans please contact Michelle Ralph at Sutton Winson. Earthwatch is not authorized by the FSA to give advice on any additional travel insurance you require.

## **For Volunteers Who Sign Up Through the Earthwatch US Office**

Details of the US insurance policy, can be found at [www.earthwatch.org/expedition/insurance](http://www.earthwatch.org/expedition/insurance). Please refer any queries regarding this policy to Michelle Ralph at Sutton Winson in the UK, [michelle.ralph@swib.co.uk](mailto:michelle.ralph@swib.co.uk). Or, from the US, dial 011-44-1444-251164 (fax: 011-44-1444-251250). Please note the time difference between the US and the UK, and call during UK business hours, which are from 08:45 to 17:00 GMT (from November to April) and GMT +1 (from April to November). You may also leave a message and request that she call you back. Information about additional insurance can be found on [www.earthwatch.org/expedition/gear\\_flights\\_more](http://www.earthwatch.org/expedition/gear_flights_more).

Emergency medical and evacuation insurance (MedEvac) is automatically included in the project cost you pay to Earthwatch. This coverage is valid in the country of your Earthwatch expedition and during travel to and from your expedition. If the expedition takes place in your home country, coverage begins at the official rendezvous date and time for the expedition and ends at the official departure date and time described in this document, and is incremental to your existing health insurance.

**Please note that due to different governing laws in each country, policies are specific to each regional Earthwatch office. Please check with your sign up office about your insurance coverage.**

## **Cancellation Insurance**

We highly recommend trip cancellation insurance, which will help cover your airfare if you are unable to travel, or the expedition is cancelled. Earthwatch does not reimburse airfare. Ask your travel agent for details on cancellation insurance.

## **Emergency Medical and Evacuation Assistance (For All Volunteers)**

Emergency medical and evacuation assistance is available for all Earthwatch participants from International SOS (ISOS), a 24-hour, independently-operated international emergency medical and evacuation service. Please see the contact information on the *General Information* page.

# PACKING CONSIDERATIONS

**PLEASE SEE THE PACKING CHECKLIST AT THE BACK OF THIS EXPEDITION BRIEFING.**

## General Considerations

- Earthwatch recommends using a backpack or duffle bag instead of a solid suitcase. All luggage will be transported in 4WDs and soft, malleable luggage will make packing the vehicles easier
- Do not bring more luggage than you can carry and handle on your own.
- If traveling by air and checking your luggage, you are advised to pack an extra set of field clothing and personal essentials in your carry-on bag in case your luggage is lost and/or takes several days to catch up with you.
- Many airlines have strict baggage policies. Please check with your airline(s) on baggage weight limits, liquid restrictions, fees for checked baggage, etc.

## Weather Considerations

Please take weather conditions into consideration when packing for your expedition. Climate information can be found in the *Project Conditions* section.

- Expect warm, sunny days and warm nights (average temperatures of 15-30°C)
- Bring some warmer clothes for the evenings, sunscreen, a sun hat and a water bottle

## Cultural Considerations

Outback Western Australia is a relaxed place with few cultural considerations to be aware of. Earthwatch is taking every effort to cause minimal disruption to Charles Darwin Reserve and the lives of its Reserve Managers. Please follow all instructions regarding visiting the Reserve Manager's house and bear in mind that we are living and working on the Reserve Manager's home.

Charles Darwin Reserve does contain artefacts of Indigenous Australian life. Please do not remove any historical artefacts from the Reserve as they may be of significance to the traditional owners of the land.

## Essential Items

**Make sure to bring your Earthwatch Expedition Briefing with you!** It includes essential information to which you may need to refer during your expedition, as well as during your journey to and from the project site.

- Pack long pants and shirts for fieldwork. This will protect you from the sun, insect bites and scratches from plants.
- You will need a pair of comfortable walking shoes/boots for research activities which are closed and provide adequate ankle support.
- Bring a sleeping bag or sleeping bag liner and pillow case.

## Gear Shops

US volunteers may choose to visit the Earthwatch gear shop, [New Headings](#), a fun, easy-to-use, "one-stop-shop" that answers the "What to Pack" needs for your upcoming Earthwatch expedition. New Headings offer a broad range of outdoor equipment and travel gear including a selection of Earthwatch embroidered apparel.

Our recommended clothing and kit provider in the UK is [Nomad Travel](#). A full list of clothing and kit is available to order online and they also have [stores in the UK](#) many of which have [travel clinics](#) where you can get health advice and vaccinations. Earthwatch volunteers benefit from a 10% discount on all clothing and health services so be sure to contact us for a special code before you buy anything from them online or visit their stores and clinics.

## ADDITIONAL TRAVEL INFORMATION

- *Local currency:* Australian Dollars. See the International SOS website and [www.xe.com/ucc](http://www.xe.com/ucc) for currency information and exchange rates.
- *Language:* English
- *Electricity:* 240 volts, 50 Hz, three-pronged plug with flat blades. For additional information see [kropla.com/electric2.htm](http://kropla.com/electric2.htm)



Plug Type I

- *Time zone:* UTC/GMT +8 hours (Western Standard Time WST). For time worldwide with GMT/UTC see: [www.worldtimeserver.com](http://www.worldtimeserver.com)
- *Personal funds:* No funds are required for the expedition, however participants may wish to take some cash (AU\$) with them to buy snacks and beverages before entering the reserve. For those travelling from overseas, airports and most major towns will offer banks and/or exchange bureaus during business hours, as well as ATM's for cash withdrawals (please check with your bank beforehand to see if yours cards are compatible with Australian ATM's). In most locations you can use EFTPOS or credit cards for large purchases but smaller purchases are paid for with cash.
- *Checking luggage:* Please note that if you will be taking an international flight that has one or more connections within the country of your destination, it will be necessary to collect any checked bags at the airport where you first arrive in the destination country. After proceeding through Customs, you will have to recheck your luggage before flying on to your final destination.
- *Telephone Dialing codes:* When calling Australia from another country, dial the country's international dialing code, followed by 61 and the number. When calling within Australia, omit the 61. When calling another country from Australia dial 0011, followed by the other country's country code and the number. **PLEASE NOTE:** you should check with your cell phone provider to obtain any carrier-specific dialing codes you may need; many providers have dialing procedures that may differ in whole or in part from these directions. For additional information [see kropla.com/dialcode.htm](http://see.kropla.com/dialcode.htm)

### Country Information

- UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office: [www.fco.gov.uk/knowbeforeyougo](http://www.fco.gov.uk/knowbeforeyougo)
- Country information from around the world: [www.countryreports.org](http://www.countryreports.org)
- National Geographic Map Machine: [plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine](http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine)
- US State Department: [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)
- Online unit conversions: [www.onlineconversion.com](http://www.onlineconversion.com)
- Worldwide weather: [www.wunderground.com](http://www.wunderground.com) or [www.tutempo.net/en](http://www.tutempo.net/en)
- ATM locator: [visa.via.infonow.net/locator/global/jsp/SearchPage.jsp](http://visa.via.infonow.net/locator/global/jsp/SearchPage.jsp) or [www.mastercard.com/atmlocator/index.jsp](http://www.mastercard.com/atmlocator/index.jsp)

# RECOMMENDED READING

## Project-related Websites

- [www.bushheritage.org.au/reserves\\_Charles\\_Darwin](http://www.bushheritage.org.au/reserves_Charles_Darwin)
- [www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/ferals/index.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/ferals/index.html)

# HELPFUL RESOURCES

Additional resources can be found on our Gear, Flights and More pages:

For volunteers who sign up through our US office: [earthwatch.org/expedition/gear](http://earthwatch.org/expedition/gear)

For volunteers who sign up through our UK office: [earthwatch.org/europe/expeditions/gear](http://earthwatch.org/europe/expeditions/gear)

## Travel Booksellers

We encourage you to buy a guide book to your chosen destination as well as any other books that may be of interest. One excellent resource is the [Travel Bookshop](#)

Think of [Longitude Books](#) as a bookstore organized geographically! Here you'll find travel guides, maps, field guides, accounts of exploration, travel narratives, books on culture, art and archaeology, in addition to academic books on anything from the tropical rainforest to the polar ice cap.

## Travel Agencies and Advice

**STA Travel** is the preferred travel supplier for Earthwatch Australia. Every booking made through STA Travel will benefit Earthwatch's research programs. STA Travel services all types of travel requirements and one of their biggest strengths is in complex travel requirements. In addition, STA Travel offers unique Student, Teacher and Youth airfares that are not available through any other travel agent

To find out how STA Travel can help you please contact either Matthew Forster or Worasak Triprasertant on:

Phone: 03 9207 5908, Fax: 03 9347 0547, Email for reservations: [nccc@statravel.com.au](mailto:nccc@statravel.com.au)

Branch Postal Address: 235 Faraday Street, Carlton, Vic 3053

- STA Travel: <http://www.statravel.com>  
65 Mt. Auburn St.  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
Tel: +1 617 576.4623  
Fax: +1 617 576.2740  
Email: [cam@statravel.com](mailto:cam@statravel.com)
- STA Travel (UK): <http://www.statravel.co.uk>  
Tel: +44 (0) 1865 792800  
Fax: +44 (0) 1865 792911  
Email: [manager.oxford@statravel.co.uk](mailto:manager.oxford@statravel.co.uk)  
Quote code: EWE01/02

Earthwatch has an official partnership with **Fly for Good** and strongly recommends volunteers use their services to book airfare for Expeditions and take advantage of Fly for Good's humanitarian discount rates on several international airlines and routes.

Before you can access Fly for Good's discounted rates you must set up a profile. Go to [Sign in](#) and enter your information. When asked to enter an Approval code, enter: EW360. List [Earthwatch Institute](#) as your affiliated non-profit. At this point your account will be approved and you will be sent an e-mail confirmation.

- Fly for Good: [www.flyforgood.com](http://www.flyforgood.com)  
511 East Travelers Trail  
Burnsville, MN 55337 USA  
Tel: +1 877.359.4466 (877.FLY.4.GOOD)

Earthwatch volunteers have 24-7 access to Fly For Good staff in the event that flight issues cannot be resolved with your airline by calling **+1 952-220-8465** or **+1 877 499 5592**.

**WEXAS** are the UK's tailor-made travel experts. An assigned WEXAS consultant, with significant experience of Earthwatch and our programmes, is on hand to provide you with travel advice and support. Call them on: 0044 (0)20 7838 5858 or email: [earthwatch@wexas.com](mailto:earthwatch@wexas.com)

WEXAS is normally a members-only travel agent. However, as an Earthwatch volunteer you benefit from our WEXAS membership, so be sure to **tell them you are an Earthwatch volunteer** for full access to WEXAS' best rates.

- Wexas International (Europe): [www.wexas.com](http://www.wexas.com)  
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7581 8761  
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7581 7679  
Email: [southern@wexas.com](mailto:southern@wexas.com)  
Quote code: EWE01/02

Earthwatch is a partner with **Travelocity in their Travel For Good/Change Ambassadors Grant Program**, which allows would-be volunteers to apply for funding that can be used to cover the costs of an Earthwatch expedition and its associated travel costs. Visit [www.travelocity.com/TravelForGood](http://www.travelocity.com/TravelForGood) for more details.

- Travelocity: [www.travelocity.com](http://www.travelocity.com)      Australian volunteers may apply here: [www.zuji.com.au/](http://www.zuji.com.au/)  
3150 Sabre Dr.  
Southlake, TX 76092  
E-mail: [travelocity@travelocity.com](mailto:travelocity@travelocity.com)

# Participant Rights & Responsibilities

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This document contains important information concerning Earthwatch Institute policies and participant rights and responsibilities for inclusion on an Earthwatch expedition. Please read this document thoroughly and sign the enclosed Liability Release form to indicate that you understand and accept the risks inherent to your expedition and the policies, rights, and responsibilities enumerated in this document. Participants will not be permitted to partake in an expedition until Earthwatch has received the signed release form.

## **Intellectual Property Rights**

It is permissible to share photos, videos, and stories of your expedition with family, friends, local media, and in a public forum. Sharing your new perspectives and experiences is welcomed and encouraged.

However, please recognize that all information, data, and images shared or gathered in the course of your expedition's field work become the intellectual property of the Earthwatch scientist (ES). Co-opting or plagiarism of data, images or information gathered during an expedition for use in a scientific thesis, masters or PhD work, or for profit or for the academic or business use of a third party without the permission of the ES is strictly prohibited. Please be aware that data gathered during the interviewing of local people becomes the intellectual property of the ES. Earthwatch scientists have the right to place additional restrictions on your ability to share data or certain research-related images.

Conversely, an Earthwatch scientist may give written permission to use data and images for academic or profitable activity. Please be sure to ask what is acceptable to the Earthwatch scientist.

Fellows or scholarship recipients are sometimes required to submit a written report reflecting what they have learned on a project, sometimes as a step toward developing a curriculum. Earthwatch scientists have the right but not obligation to review and edit materials involving information gathered on one of their expeditions.

## **Discrimination**

Earthwatch does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or any other reason prohibited by applicable law and respects participants' right to privacy. However, you must be aware that local laws in countries in which Earthwatch operates may not be anti-discriminatory and that the possibilities exist that local residents may not have an awareness of best practice regarding discrimination.

Discrimination on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, or sexual orientation will not be tolerated on Earthwatch teams. Disruptive behavior, or verbal, physical or any other type of abuse or harassment will also not be tolerated. Violation of Earthwatch's non-discrimination policy is grounds for expulsion from the program without a refund.

## **Intimate relationships**

Earthwatch scientists, their staff, their colleagues, and their associates are prohibited from becoming romantically involved with participants during the entire duration of the period that the team is in the field. Romantic relationships that may otherwise seem permissible may eventually create an unpleasant or unproductive work environment and are therefore strongly discouraged for the duration of an Earthwatch project.

## **Sexual Harassment**

Please recognize that the relationship that exists between Earthwatch scientists and staff and participants is analogous to the student-teacher relationship. Therefore, please be aware of the following policies.

Sexual harassment of participants by the Earthwatch scientist or Earthwatch staff is prohibited. Likewise, sexual harassment of other participants, Earthwatch field staff, or local people by participants is also prohibited.

Sexual harassment infringes on an individual's right to an environment free from unsolicited and unwelcome sexual overtones of conduct either verbal or physical. Sexual harassment does not mean occasional compliments of a socially acceptable nature.

Sexual harassment refers to conduct which is offensive, which harms morale, or which interferes with the effectiveness of Earthwatch expedition teams; such conduct is prohibited. Lewd or vulgar remarks, suggestive comments, displaying derogatory posters, cartoons or drawings, pressure for dates or sexual favors and unacceptable

# Participant Rights & Responsibilities

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physical contact or exposure are examples of what can constitute harassment. No one should be touched in areas that otherwise would be covered by a bathing suit. It is important to realize that what may not be offensive to you, may be offensive to participants, the local population, and Earthwatch field staff.

Any individual who feels subjected to sexual harassment or has any knowledge of such behavior should report it at once to his or her PI or to Earthwatch staff members. All Earthwatch scientists and Field Team Leaders (FTLs) will notify Earthwatch immediately when an accusation of sexual harassment or abuse is made or witnessed.

All reports of sexual harassment will be handled with discretion and will be promptly and thoroughly investigated. Any participant who is found to have engaged in conduct constituting sexual harassment will be immediately removed from the expedition at his or her own expense. If a minor is immediately involved in allegations of sexual harassment, his or her parents will be contacted.

## **Drugs**

Laws on drug use in most countries are severe and may carry lengthy imprisonment or death penalties. I understand and accept that the manufacture, possession, use, purchase and/or sale of illegal drugs or other illegal substances while on an Earthwatch expedition is strictly prohibited. Prescription drugs may only be purchased and used by the individual indicated on the prescription in keeping with their intended use guidelines.

## **Alcohol**

Local statutes, customs, practices, ordinances, and regulations with regard to the use, possession, sale, or purchase of alcohol are applicable to all participants and project staff in Earthwatch expeditions. Participants and project staff on Earthwatch expeditions must comply with the law of the country in which a project is located regarding the minimum age required to consume alcohol. In addition, restriction on the use, possession, sale, or purchase of alcohol may be set by the Earthwatch scientist. Any restrictions on the consumption of alcohol should be clearly outlined by the project staff in the briefing to participants at the start of the project, and in the Expedition Briefing.

Consumption or possession of alcohol or smoking is not permitted on any Earthwatch Teen Team, regardless of local law.

Excessive consumption of alcohol by staff or participants is not acceptable on any Earthwatch project. Intoxication can jeopardize personal safety, in addition to the safety of the team. It can also cause delay, and hinder response in the event of a crisis or emergency situation.

Earthwatch staff and the Earthwatch scientist have the discretion to remove individuals from the project who consume alcohol in a time and manner that endanger the safety and/or productivity of the expedition.

## **Minors**

Earthwatch considers participants under eighteen (18) years of age to be minors. Minors are not permitted to participate on any of Earthwatch's standard teams unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian in which case the minimum age is sixteen (16). Minors on regular teams do not receive additional guidance or supervision from Earthwatch beyond what is offered to the adult participants. The number of minors on regular teams is limited to two (2) per team. Earthwatch has developed teams specifically for 16 and 17 year olds ("Teen Teams") as well as teams specifically for families ("Family Teams") with children as young as 10 years old. These teams focus on the same research activities and have the same expectations as our regular teams, but with more facilitation and support. Exceptions for some projects are made at the discretion of Earthwatch and the Earthwatch scientist. Due to a more in-depth screening process for certain programs that select candidates based on school year rather than age, there may be 18 year olds fielding on the same team as 16 and 17 year olds. Please be aware that some Earthwatch projects do not allow participation by minors in any circumstance.

## **Participants and Driving**

Participants are not allowed to drive project vehicles or aircraft during an expedition. In select circumstances, participants may be able to drive boats under the direct supervision by project staff. These circumstances are pre-determined by project staff in collaboration with Earthwatch. Participants must respect the restrictions for boat driving in place for each project.

# Participant Rights & Responsibilities

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If a project environment is such that participants can drive their own vehicles to the rendezvous, those who have driven themselves to the project may not drive their own vehicles to, from or for project activities, including the transport of project equipment after arriving at the site.

Participants who have driven themselves to the project may choose to utilize their own vehicle during recreational time, but project staff will brief them on the driving restrictions. All driving during recreational time is done at your own risk.

Please be advised that the only exception to the above driving restrictions is emergency situations.

Riding in other participants' vehicles is not covered under the participants' insurance policy for the expedition. Riding in another participant's vehicle is done at a participant's own risk.

## **In the Event of an Emergency**

In the event of emergencies, judgments must be made by Earthwatch field staff and participants. While Earthwatch makes an effort to ensure that qualified people make the most informed decisions possible, occasionally first aid may be administered and other immediate steps taken by expedition participants who are not licensed medical providers.

Each Earthwatch expedition has safety protocols and emergency procedures in place. Earthwatch encourages team members (the field staff and participants) to exercise their best judgment with regard to their own safety and the safety of other team members. Other participants may perform "Good Samaritan" actions, or actions taken to assist fellow participants during emergency situations in the field. However, Earthwatch does not encourage or expect you to jeopardize your own safety or that of others in attempting to rescue or assist your fellow team members.

## **Right of Refusal**

Earthwatch reserves the right to refuse an applicant's participation on Earthwatch projects at any time and to terminate any work being done by a participant and require the participant to vacate the project site if any of the Earthwatch Expedition Team in his or her absolute discretion considers it appropriate. In this event, the participant (and his/ her parent/ guardian, if appropriate) will be responsible for arranging and paying for any accommodation, travel or other arrangements which may be necessary following the termination of a participant's involvement in a project, for whatever reason and may not be eligible for a refund.

Earthwatch and the project staff may not refuse a participant for discriminatory reasons (race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sexual orientation, or any other reason prohibited by applicable law). Earthwatch will make reasonable efforts to accommodate participants with disabilities and the organization endeavors to find appropriate expeditions for those participants that have physical limitations. Refusal of a participant is an unusual event and is generally due to either an applicant's failure to meet the essential eligibility requirements of a particular project, or in the interest of team compatibility. In the event that an applicant is refused participation, Earthwatch will refund in full any deposit or payment made toward the expedition.

Earthwatch scientists have the right to refuse special requests, such as media visits (film, photography or print), special groups or teams (students, donors, etc.), if they conflict with Earthwatch scientist schedules, safety, research objectives or general performance of the team.

Any participant found in violation of any of the policies described in this document ("Earthwatch Institute Policies & Participant Rights and Responsibilities") is subject to removal from the team at their own expense. By signing the "Liability Release" form, participants are indicating that they have read and understand the policies in this document. Removal of a participant from a team is at the discretion of the Earthwatch scientist or Field Team Leader and Earthwatch staff. In addition, Earthwatch will support the right of the scientist to send participants away from a project once in the field should their behavior compromise the safety, research objectives or general performance of the team, or if the participant has violated a stated policy. In the event that a minor is dismissed from a project, Earthwatch will contact the participant's parents or legal guardian prior to their dismissal. Should a participant be removed from a team, he/she is responsible for any or all costs associated with departure from the team and will receive no refund of the share of costs of the expedition nor any expenses incurred in participation on the expedition.

# EXPEDITION PACKING CHECKLIST

## Required Items

- This Expedition Briefing**
- Photocopies of your passport, flight itinerary and credit cards in case the originals are lost or stolen; the copies should be packed separately from the original documents**
- Passport and/or visa (if necessary)**
- Certification of inoculation (if necessary)**
- Australian residents only: Please bring your Medicare card and (if applicable) your private health insurance and ambulance cover policy numbers.**

## ***Clothing/Footwear for Fieldwork***

- Be sure to bring your Earthwatch t-shirt and remember to wear it, as appropriate, throughout your expedition
- Comfortable hiking boots with sturdy ankle support
- Lightweight long sleeved shirts and trousers
- Hiking/Walking socks
- Warm jumper/jacket for the evening as temperatures may drop
- Wide-brimmed Bush hat
- Fly net, or hat with cork toggles

## ***Clothing/Footwear for Leisure***

- One set of clothing to keep clean for end of expedition
- Sandals for walking around base camp
- Shorts and pants/jeans for base camp
- Tee-shirts and jumpers for base camp

## ***Field Supplies***

- Small daypack/rucksack
- Drybag or plastic sealable bags (good for protecting equipment such as camera from dust, humidity, and water)
- Insect repellent
- Water bottle(s)
- Flashlight or Head Torch
- Sunscreen SPF30+
- Sunglasses
- Anti-bacterial Hand sanitizer

### ***Bedding and Bathing***

- Sleeping bag or sleeping bag liner
- Pillow slip/case
- Towel(s)

### ***Personal Supplies***

- Personal toiletries (biodegradable soaps and shampoos are encouraged)
- Personal First Aid kit (e.g. anti-diarrhea pills, antibiotics, antiseptic, itch-relief, pain reliever, bandages, blister covers, etc.) and personal medications (if you require prescription medications you must take enough for the duration of the team as the nearest pharmacy is 1.5 hours drive away)

### ***Miscellaneous***

- Spending money
- Camera, film/memory card(s), extra camera battery (if you bring a digital camera, bring your interface cables and memory stick for downloading)

## **Optional Items**

- Earplugs
- Blank CD or DVD for sharing digital photographs at the end of the expedition
- Travel guide
- Books, games, journal, art supplies, etc. for recreational/rest time and travel



## **Our Mission**

Earthwatch engages people worldwide in scientific field research and education to promote the understanding and action necessary for a sustainable environment.

We believe that achieving a sustainable future requires objective scientific data from the field—and that the scientific process must engage the general public if it is to change the world. To that end, we involve people from all walks of life directly in global field research.

*We invite you to join us.*

## **Offices:**

### ***Earthwatch Institute***

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### ***Earthwatch (Europe)***

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256 Banbury Road  
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OX2 7DE  
UNITED KINGDOM  
info@earthwatch.org.uk  
[www.earthwatch.org/europe](http://www.earthwatch.org/europe)  
Phone: +44 (0) 1865-318-838  
Fax: +44 (0) 1865-311-383

### ***Earthwatch (Australia)***

126 Bank Street  
South Melbourne  
VIC 3205  
AUSTRALIA  
earth@earthwatch.org  
[www.earthwatch.org/australia](http://www.earthwatch.org/australia)  
Phone: +61 (0) 3-9682-6828  
Fax: +61 (0) 3-9686-3652

### ***Earthwatch (Japan)***

Sanbancho TY Plaza 5F  
Sanbancho 24-25, Chiyoda-ku,  
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An international nonprofit organization founded in Boston, Massachusetts in 1971



Earthwatch engages people worldwide in scientific field research and education to promote the understanding and action necessary for a sustainable environment  
Our vision is for a world in which we live within our means and in balance with nature