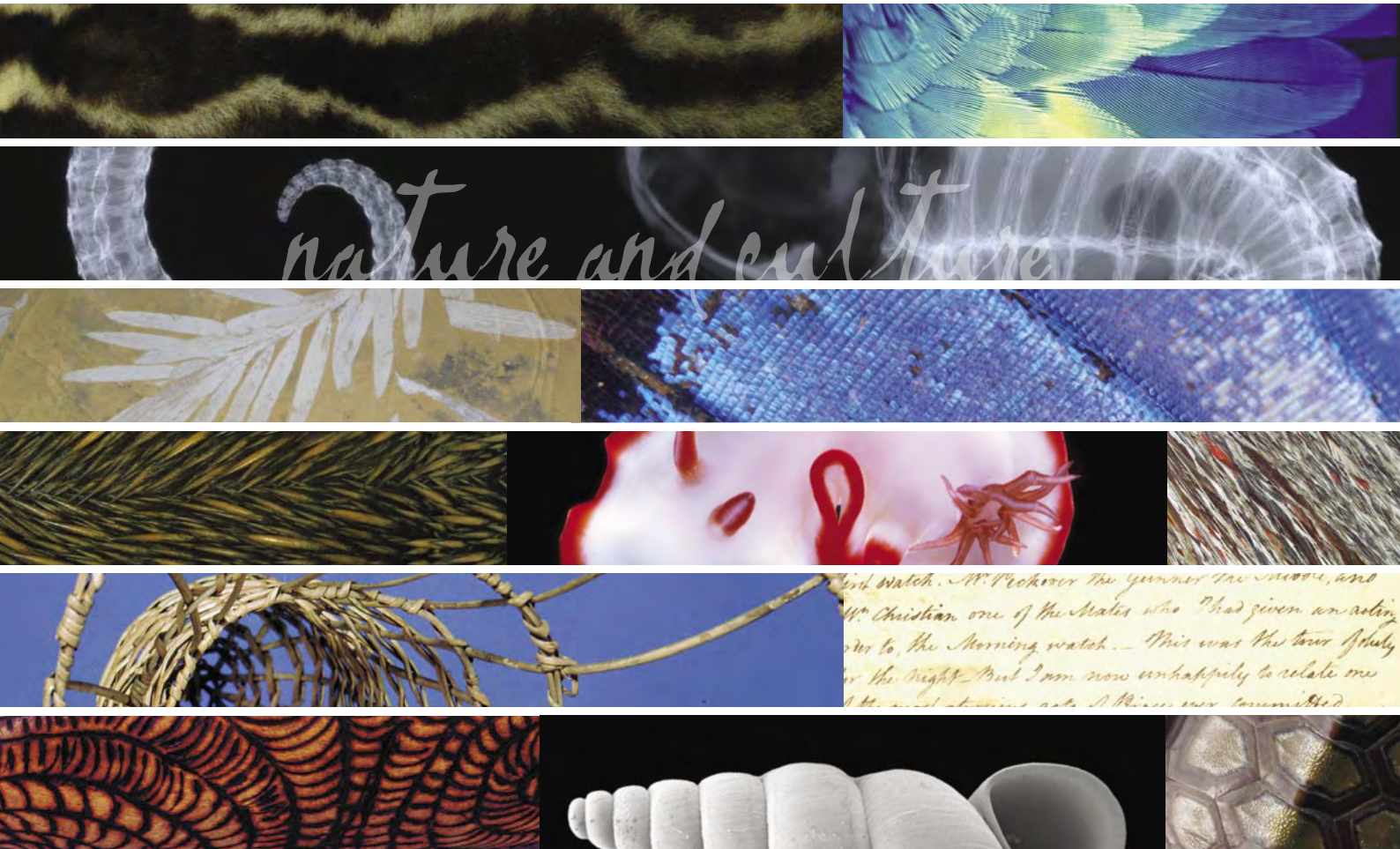


Australian Museum

Annual Report 2003-2004 Summary Report

Australian Museum Annual Report 2003-2004



AUSTRALIAN
MUSEUM
nature and culture

Our organisation

Australian Museum Annual Report 2003-2004

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The Australian Museum is a leader in natural history science and cultural research, community programs and exhibitions. We have one of the most remarkable and extensive collections of natural and cultural specimens in the country.

Our Vision

The Australian Museum endeavours to be a centre of excellence for:

- › public education in the value of Australia's indigenous culture and unique fauna;
- › scientific knowledge for the conservation and sustainability of indigenous cultures and biodiversity;
- › ecological and taxonomic research;
- › the management of precious resources – the Museum's staff, its collections and its heritage buildings.

Our Business

Our collections reflect the cultural, biological and geological diversity of Australia and the Asia-Pacific region and remain an important foundation for much of what we do. Leveraging the scientific and educational value of this largely irreplaceable resource is both a major challenge and opportunity.

Museum scientists are engaged in innovative research which focuses on preserving cultural diversity; maximising the sustainability of Australia's environments and the origins, development and inter-dependencies of Australia's cultures, fauna and landscape. Meeting the information needs of local, state and national policy-makers to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is a major challenge.

The Museum's public programs encourage learning and enhance the visitor experience. These programs are delivered onsite, at regional centres and online via the Museum's increasingly popular website and are supplemented by a variety of scientific and general publications. Active monitoring of visitor responses enables us to further improve all forms of interaction with our target audiences.

The Australian Museum's commercial initiatives provide a range of unique services and facilities, including our scientific, education and exhibition development expertise, our photographic collections and function venues. Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) offers independent environmental and archaeological advice and expertise in exhibition design and production.

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Our Values

We are committed to:

- › natural and cultural history research and knowledge;
- › the preservation and wise use of natural history and cultural assets;
- › the management and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- › satisfying the needs of diverse stakeholders;
- › being flexible and responsive to change;
- › staff development and safety;
- › ethical management;
- › cost effectiveness;
- › inspiring the environmental conscience of the community;
- › being fun, accessible and relevant.

Our Goals

To satisfy our stakeholders we need to:

- › provide access to our information and expertise to a wide variety of users,
- › generate timely and relevant scientific knowledge,
- › educate and assist the community to engage in policy formulation,
- › provide visitors with a stimulating experience,
- › be financially viable with a diverse range of funding sources,
- › be an instantly recognisable brand,
- › nurture and develop our staff.

Amanda Hay, technical officer, identifies larval fish as part of research on Sydney Harbour.

Photo: Stuart Humphreys



Logan Metcalfe, interpretive officer, shows Maori artefacts to Newcastle children of Maori descent.

Photo: Carl Bento

Managing the Museum

The Australian Museum is a statutory body of, and is principally funded by, the NSW Government operating within the Arts portfolio. The Museum is governed by a Trust established through the *Australian Museum Trust Act 1975* and the *Australian Museum Trust Regulation 2003*.



The Museum's objectives are:

1. 'To propagate knowledge about the natural environment of Australia and to increase that knowledge.'
2. '...give particular emphasis to propagating and increasing knowledge in the natural sciences of biology, anthropology and geology.'

Corporate Information

Minister

The Hon. Bob Carr, MP
Premier, Minister for the Arts and
Minister for Citizenship

Australian Museum Trust

Mr David Handley
Associate Professor Ronnie Harding
Ms Sam Mostyn
Dr Cindy Pan
Associate Professor Stephan Schnierer
Mr Brian Scwhartz AM (Deputy President)
Mr Brian Sherman AM (President)
Ms Julianna Walton OAM

Director

Mr Frank Howarth

The Australian Museum – our historical depth and contemporary relevance

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The Australian Museum – Australia's first museum – is currently in the process of defining its role for the 21st century. Decisions regarding our research priorities, the balance between our cultural and natural history roles and our contemporary relevance have forced us to look inside as well as outside our walls to accurately place ourselves within the context of Sydney, NSW, Australia and the world. A look at the history and future of our collections is an essential part of this redefining process.

So what do we collect and why? Why are our collections so important? What changes regarding access to our collections are we making in the 21st century?

What we collect

Within the walls of the Australian Museum are housed some of the largest and greatest collections of animal, mineral, fossil and cultural objects in the world. They have a scientific and cultural value that makes them some of Australia's most important collections – and they form the backbone for much of what we do.

After collecting for more than 175 years, the Australian Museum collections are immense. They include over 4,000,000 insects, 1,000,000 fishes, 100,000 mammals and birds, over 1,000,000 archaeological items, 110,000 ethnographic objects and over 60,000 rocks and minerals. The collections of Australian origin are the largest of such collections in the world. This is why our exhibitions only ever scratch the surface of our vast collections.

Why we collect

Museum collections reduce the need for scientists to collect new specimens or objects when conducting research. This is especially important when research is focused on endangered or vulnerable species.

The Museum uses its vast collections to research, interpret, communicate and apply understanding of the environments and cultures of the Australasian region to increase their long-term sustainability. The Australian Museum collections provide a reference to the fauna, geology and cultural heritage of Australia and the Pacific region.



**Morpho Butterflies from
South America.**
Photo: Paul Oveden

Over the last two centuries the reasons for collecting in museums have changed significantly. Museum science and research is no longer the Victorian model of encyclopaedic collections and 'cabinets of curiosities'. Scientists are now more focused in their collecting, filling the gaps in areas of priority.

Why our collections are so important

The Museum's collections are used to solve an increasing number of scientific problems. Information from the collections informs decision-making on issues such as biodiversity, endangered species and the impact of humans on the environment, and helps to answer questions about population diversity, numbers and distribution patterns.

The Museum specialises in taxonomic and systematic research which comprises the describing, naming and classifying of nature, as well as studying its origins and interrelationships. This research would not be possible without our vast collections and is essential for the development of environmental plans and policies and the assessment of proposals which may impact on the environment. This research forms the basic building blocks for the study of nature, and is a key science on which many others depend.

In addition, the Australian Museum collections now contain more than 40,000 samples of animal tissue including tissues from rare, endangered and extinct species such as the Tasmanian Tiger. This vast tissue collection is a valuable resource of genetic information. At present its primary use is for genetic studies, but it has the potential to allow greater accuracy in identifying species, increase the number of species that can be identified each year and relieve some of the need to collect and store whole specimens.

Our collections are continually increasing in value as they are samples of a changing world where environments are becoming increasingly degraded.



*Ross Pogson, collection manager, holding quartz crystals from the minerals collection.
Photo: Carl Bento*



*Artefacts from North Queensland and Cape York collected by Dr Walter E Roth and acquired by the Museum in 1905.
Photo: Stuart Humphreys*

The Australian Museum – our historical depth and contemporary relevance

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The Museum in the 21st century

Methods and reasons for communicating our research are becoming broader in the 21st century. We are currently expanding our methods of information delivery (via the internet) and our role as simply ‘custodian’ of cultural heritage.

Our Australian and Pacific indigenous collections are the largest in the world. The Australian Museum is currently providing indigenous communities greater access to their own cultural heritage – creating good relationships with these communities and greatly increasing our knowledge of our collections.

In response to the increasing demand for online information, much of our research and some of our collections are now available online, via the Museum’s website – *amonline*. The Museum has developed FaunaNet as part of Community Access to Natural Resources Information (CANRI). CANRI brings together online key environmental information from NSW Government agencies and other organisations. We are also collaborating in the development of the Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums (OZCAM). OZCAM will provide online access to information on all the faunal collections held in Australian museums and other institutions, such as the CSIRO. These resources are growing at a rapid rate with more collections and research going ‘live’ in the future. The benefits to the general consumer and researchers are immense.

Once more collections are available online, researchers will be able to combine disparate information from diverse sources, for example fauna, flora, topography, climate and land use. With the aid of computer models, they will then be able to analyse the impact of policy decisions and development proposals.

Worldwide natural history museums have reached a critical point in their lifecycle. The 20th century saw an inexorable and, in many cases, rapid decline in the world’s natural resources and biota. At the beginning of the 21st century, the situation is so critical that, in the eyes of some scientists, the world faces its sixth major extinction event. The challenge and opportunity for the Australian Museum is to harness the vast wealth of information in its collections with its extensive research and communication skills to address the biodiversity crisis.



Sydney University museum studies students Elizabeth Thomas and Michelle Brown working on the Pacific collection.
Photo: Stuart Humphreys

The Year in Review

President's Message

Australian Museum Annual Report 2003-2004



Brian Sherman AM
Photo: Carl Bento

The last couple of years and in particular the year just past have been an extraordinarily important turning point for our Museum. We must always remember the 2003-2004 year as the time we were able to finally match our plans for the future with the necessary support from the State Government to make those plans a reality.

This support amounted to the State Government backing the Trust's plan for revitalisation of the Museum. The plan included a restructure of Museum administration and the allocation of over \$40 million over 5 years for major gallery refurbishment and construction of a scientific research wing.

We have now finalised the new Executive structure, we have restructured the Museum's Divisions and 33 staff have departed through a voluntary redundancy program.

The changes have not been easy and I thank all concerned for their contribution to the task at hand. In particular, I wish to thank the Museum's outgoing Executive: Professor Mike Archer, Mr Patrick Filmer-Sankey, Dr Doug Hoese and Ms Gwen Baker for their commitment and service. I also wish to acknowledge the dedication and contributions of those staff who left the Museum during the year.

I'm pleased to welcome the Museum's new Executive officers. Mr Frank Howarth took up the position of Director in March 2004. Mr Howarth was Director and Chief Executive of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust from 1996 to 2003. Dr Les Christidis took up the position of Assistant Director, Science and Collections in June 2004. Dr Christidis has 23 years of experience in scientific research, most of which was at Museum Victoria. Ms Janet Carding has been appointed Assistant Director, Public Programs and Operations. Ms Carding comes to us from the National Museum of Science & Industry (London) and will take up her appointment in August 2004.

Notwithstanding the challenges of the year, the true measure of the Museum's dedicated staff is exemplified by their achievements and their service delivery to their customers.

The Museum received 283,432 visitors to its diverse array of exhibitions, displays and targeted school programs. The Museum's website logged over 8.3 million user sessions, up 62 per cent on last year. Major exhibition highlights included *Two Emperors: China's Ancient Origins*; *Gold and Sacrifice: treasures of Ancient Peru*; *Uncovered: treasures of the Australian Museum*; *John Gould Inc.*; *The Waterhole* and *British Gas Wildlife Photographer of the Year 2003*. Other Public Program services delivered to the community offsite included:

- › the Museum-on-the Road exhibitions which served nearly 45,000 visitors at more than 15 regional locations;
- › the Museum-in-a-Box kits which served over 50,000 students in regional NSW;
- › the ongoing travelling exhibition, *Chinese Dinosaurs*, which toured regionally, reaching nearly 31,000, as well as interstate and overseas, reaching over 310,000;
- › the handling of over 28,000 research enquiries.

Sophie Nemban, Vanuatu Cultural Centre women's fieldworker. Access to the collections allows indigenous communities to preserve and strengthen their culture.

Photo: James King



The Year in Review

President's Message

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The Museum was awarded new grants for scientific research totalling \$2.31 million from the Federal Government as well as from private and international sources to work on projects of national and international significance. Topics included aquatic invertebrates, evolutionary history, human biological and cultural evolution, biodiversity, and repatriation of cultural remains and artefacts. Collection databases were further enhanced by several projects including:

- › transferring marine invertebrates records to EMu – the new integrated collection management system,
- › databasing Australian primary type specimens and anthropology collection records,
- › completing phase 1 of the FaunaNet bioinformatics program,
- › photographing all mammal primary type specimens.

Museum researcher Dr Greg Edgecombe was awarded the 2004 Fenner Medal for distinguished research in biology by the Australian Academy of

Science and Dr Ian Graham was awarded the Voisey Medal by the Geological Society of Australia. Other science highlights include:

- › a donation of 193 opalised fossils from Lightning Ridge and a Triassic amphibian from the central coast of NSW;
- › the discovery of 27 unrecorded rock-art sites in Wollemi National Park;
- › the publication of *A Field Guide to Reptiles of New South Wales*;
- › the electronic publication of *Encyclopaedia of Australian Reptiles*;
- › the delivery of papers to international, national and state conferences on estuaries, coastal science and management;
- › the installation of an environmental monitoring station at Mawson's Hut, Antarctica.

The Australian Museum Eureka Prizes offered 21 prizes worth \$210,000 in 2003.

During the year Mr Andrew Roberts left the Trust and I would like to thank Mr Roberts for his service.

The Trust is thrilled with the progress that has been made in the last year and believes that 2004-2005 is a year full of promise for the Museum. We are committed to ensuring a very great future for this most important museum and we will be reaching out even further into the community to ensure that everyone has a chance to participate in the Museum's regeneration.



Brian Sherman AM
President
Australian Museum Trust



Deirdre Sharkey, molecular biologist, extracting DNA from Funnel-web Spiders
Photo: Stuart Humphreys

The Year in Review

Director's Message

Australian Museum Annual Report 2003-2004



Frank Howarth
Photo: Carl Bento

I'm writing this message after only five months as Director of the Australian Museum. Firstly, I wish to thank the outgoing Executive who began the difficult task of revitalising the Museum and preparing it for the challenges of the 21st century. I also wish to thank the Australian Museum Trust for their confidence in appointing me.

The NSW Government has confirmed its commitment to the revitalisation and renewal of the Australian Museum with its allocation of over \$40 million over five years for major gallery refurbishment and construction of a scientific research wing. This physical revitalisation needs to, and will, be complemented by the renewal of the Museum's corporate capabilities. I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on some issues that will be crucial to that process.

During the first half of the 20th century, the core business activities of natural history museums were collection management, scientific research (principally taxonomy) and public exhibitions. These activities were guided mainly by public curiosity and the desire of research scientists to fully record nature. This began to change from the 1950s with the community's growing awareness of the wide-scale environmental impact of the development and exploitation of natural resources. By the close of the 20th century there had been an inexorable and, in many cases, rapid decline in the world's natural resources and biota. At the beginning of the 21st century, the situation is so critical that, in the eyes of some scientists, the world faces its sixth major extinction event.

In Australia and the Asian-Pacific region, the evidence includes:

- > indigenous cultures under social, environmental and economic pressures from globalisation and climate change;
- > the highest species extinction rate worldwide;
- > land degradation costs in Australia estimated to be at least \$5 billion per year;
- > a legacy of environmental damage estimated to be at least \$70 billion;
- > the loss of biodiversity and culture which outstrips our ability to document its existence.

The sustainability of cultural heritage and biodiversity now requires a different response from natural history museums. Scientists are rightly concerned about the decline in researchers in anthropology and taxonomy. The causes of this decline are complex and beyond the scope of this message but the solution is as much in the hands of natural history museums as it is in the hands of the governments who fund such institutions. Natural history museums need to produce timely and relevant answers to biodiversity issues. What benefit is it to society to have described the culture of an indigenous community or the biota of a region if, during the process, that culture or biota becomes extinct or suffers terminal decline? The lesson here is that while more cultural and taxonomic research is required, it must be relevant and responsive to society's needs. The challenge for the Museum is to adapt to external timeframes, and to be more pragmatic, in the best sense of the word.

Another challenge for the Museum is to adapt to the age of the internet. More information is available at the click of a mouse than we ever had before, but we need a balancing dose of reality to live in this increasingly virtual world. Museums provide that reality through their collections of real objects. Throughout the exhibition refurbishment program we will incorporate more real objects into displays, and will find ways to let visitors into our closed collection areas. Collection objects are both a vehicle for research and a means of inspiring people about the world.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge the tremendous efforts of our volunteers, private benefactors and sponsors who support the Museum and are listed in the following section of this report.

Finally, I also want to welcome my new colleagues Dr Les Christidis, Assistant Director, Science and Collections and Ms Janet Carding, Assistant Director, Public Programs and Operations.



Frank Howarth
Director
Australian Museum

Community Support

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The Australian Museum maintains an ongoing commitment to its community volunteers, private benefactors and sponsors. The Museum aims to build rewarding collaborations and to encourage our partners to see for themselves the long-term benefits and outcomes of the projects they support. We are delighted to acknowledge the significant community support provided to the Museum during the year.

Australian Museum Volunteers

There were 173 people actively volunteering across most sections of the Australian Museum over 2003–2004. This number can be divided into 45 volunteers working in the Public Programs area of the Museum, interacting with general Museum visitors as well as working on specific Visitor Services programs, and 128 volunteering 'behind-the-scenes', working with scientists and administrative services. Most were long-term volunteers (one year or longer) who volunteered at least once a week. A small number volunteered on short-term projects. Volunteers contributed an estimated 54,000 hours of service to the Museum over the last financial year.

AMARC

Carolyn Cook, Erika Dicker, Adrienne Gollop, Alison Grant, Rebecca Rayner, Elisabeth Richter

AMBS

Ann John

Anthropology

David Bell, Peter Dadswell, Heather Gargano, Deidre Lewis-Cook, Susan Myatt, Jean South, Elizabeth Thomas, Hugh Watt, Penny Zylstra

Arachnology

Betty Balmer, Pam Mudford, Frances Vleeskens

CBCR

Frances Vleeskens

Design

Karolyn Baer, Rachel Bajada, Alex Blunt

Entomology

Michael Batley, Edith Donald, Anne Gilling, Robert Lormer, Betty Speechley, Phillip Russo, Dianne Tysson, Frances Vleeskens, Jean Weiner, Benjamin Wong

Eureka Prizes

Rex Kwok

Evolutionary Biology

Pam Da Costa, Rachel Sutton

Exhibitions

Ivo Docking, Katrina McCormick, Stewart Taylor

Finance

Peter Sweica

Ichthyology

Belinda Bock, Mark Brown, Lawrie Davis, Ash Fowler, Barbara Harvey, Rowan Kleindienst, Sam Leis, Tanja Mackenzie, Mark Mamrot, Sascha Schulz, Dennis Sprenger, Peter Sweica

Lizard Island

Snow Amos, Levi Byres, Louise Chapman, Garrett Donnelly, Jackie Fleischer, Wolfgang Freitag, Alicia Garrigues, Annabelle Gourlay, Felicity Hayward, Libby Hicks, Sebastian Hobbs, Renie Hood, Tom Lisney, Anna Migdal, Richard Murray, Amanda O'Malley, Nathalie Pichon, Phillipe Pichon, Ulrich Poerschmann, Melanie Schori, Alex Syriatowicz, Peter Wood



*Wooden figures from
Buka Island and North
Bougainville Island.*

Photo: Stuart Humphreys

Malacology

Jim Beck, Fay Brown, Pat Burton, Julia Leigh, Margaret McKellar, Sandra Montague, Dorothy Pearson, Nick Phillips, Rosemary Pryor, Hazel Ronay, Sharn Rose, Iris Kokot

Mammals

Alice Carter, Christine Crowther, Moira Dean, Anja Divljan, Lorraine Durston

Marine Ecology

Robin Marsh

Marine Invertebrates

Peter Blackwell, Erin Casey, Margaret Dell'Oro, Maureen Haydon, Iris Kokot, Michael McGahey, Margot O'Donoghue, John Pollack, Jenny Pollack, Margaret Schonell, Arch Sinclair, Greg Towner, Wendy Walker, Helene Ward, Angela Low

Materials Conservation

Heather Joynes

Mineralogy

Win Alliston, David Colchester, Dennis Hackett, Ian Stevenson

Museum in a Box

Wendy Bishop

Ornithology

Gordon Campbell

Palaeontology

Gabor Foldvary, Graham McLean, Kylie Piper

Photography

Cliff Bowen

Public Relations

Margaret Killin

Publishing

Jo Chipperfield, Suzanne Eggins, Norma Kosh, Jesse Sutton

Research Library

Carol Cantrell, Peter Philips, Jill Riley

Science Communications

Mel Drinkwater, Emma Watts

Terrestrial Ecology

Anne Murray, Margery Pyke

Visitor Services

Jean Anderson, Peter Andrews, Amy Barnes, Les Bassett, Carole Bennetts, Warren Bennetts, Ray Biddle, Val Bower, John Brooker, Sue Burrell, Douglas Cham, Helen Clark, Mavis Clements, Kate Cox, Des Foster, David Frede, Valerie Gregory, Helen Gough, Mary Hughes, Linda Kristian, Rosie Langley, Roger Langsworth, David Lind, Angela Low, Dot Lucas, Joan Luijterink, Wendy Macallister, Betty McEwin, Lyn McHale, Helen Meers, Denise Playoust, Janet Routh, Libby Sakker, Moira Shackleton, Hazel Sproule, Ailsa Stewart, Lesley Strauss, Lala Szybinski, Angela Thomas, Michelle Tjhin, Judith Townsend, Ray Tucker, Jill Wellington, Sarid Williams, Chris Wood

The Australian Museum Society

The Australian Museum Society (TAMS) was established in 1972 to support and promote the work of the Australian Museum. The Society has about 6500 members who enjoy a range of benefits including free entry to the Museum every day of the year, the opportunity to come to Society events, subscription to the Museum's award-winning *Nature Australia* magazine and *Muse* magazine, special offers and more.

The elected President of TAMS is Paul Willis who is supported by Lawson Lobb (Vice President), Barry Wilson (Treasurer) and TAMS Councillors – Karen Adams, Mary-Louise McLaws, Andrew Nelson, David Priddel, Bill Templeman and Deirdre White.

The full time staff of TAMS are Kate Murray (Executive Officer); Serena Todd (Event Coordinator) and Alison Byrne (Administrative Officer).

TAMS volunteers

The late John Brooker, Lyn Brooker, Wendy Charng, Margaret Coyle, Margaret Craig, Anthony Ellis, Maureen Ford, Jennifer Jenkins, Jill Harris, Val Hutt, Lawson Lobb, Judy Ludlam, Nan Manefield, Graeme McLean, John Robertson and Fay Ryan.

Community Support

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*Mark McGrouther, collection manager, holding a Leopard Shark in the fish collection.
Photo: Stuart Humphreys*

President's Circle

President's Circle donors provide funds and advocacy that enables the Australian Museum to carry out its most innovative programs in the fields of scientific research and community outreach. The Trust thanks the following supporters of the President's Circle who joined in 2003–2004.

Donors

Mr Andrew Roberts
Mrs Anita and Mr Luca Belgiorno-Nettis
Ernst & Young
Mrs Felicity and Mr John Atanaskovic
Sherman Group

Supporting Partner

Petaluma Australia

Corporate Partners

The Trust is committed to strategic partnerships with corporate supporters to achieve our shared goals. Ongoing corporate partnerships allow the Museum to deliver effective research, education, outreach and exhibition programs.

Coral Reef and Marine Sciences Foundation
Lavazza
Lend Lease
Lizard Island Reef Research Foundation
National Opal Collection
NSW Ministry for the Arts
P&O Nedlloyd
Rio Tinto

Supporters and Sponsors

The Australian Museum Society
Lightning Ridge Bowling Club
Sydney Grammar School

Australian Museum Eureka Prizes 2003

The Australian Museum Eureka Prizes are Australia's pre-eminent and most comprehensive national science awards. They raise the profile of science in the community by acknowledging and rewarding outstanding science-related achievements across research, engineering, journalism and education. A record \$210,000 was presented to 21 winners at the 13th annual Eureka Prizes.

Sponsors

Adam Spencer
Australian Catholic University
Australian Computer Society
Australian Government Department of Education,
Science and Training
Australian Government Department of
Environment and Heritage
Australian Skeptics Inc.
Botanic Gardens Trust, Sydney
Brian Sherman AM
British Council Australia
Department of Environment and
Conservation (NSW)
Engineers Australia
Grains Research & Development Corporation
Land & Water Australia
Macquarie University
New Holland Publishers
Mr Peter and Ms Divonne Holmes à Court
Pfizer Australia
Royal Societies of Australia
University of New South Wales
University of Sydney Faculty of Science
University of Sydney School of Biological Sciences
University of Sydney School of Physics

Supporters

Abbey's Bookshop, Sydney
BlueRock Catering
Hahn Breweries
Microsoft
NewScientist
Pages Event Hire
Petaluma Australia
Playbill Venues
Qantas
Sydney Marriott Hotel



*Heather Bleachmore, conservator, restoring an Orator's stool from Korogo Village, Papua New Guinea.
Photo: Karina Palmer*

Community Support

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Lizard Island Reef Research Foundation

The Lizard Island Reef Research Foundation is an independent trust established to raise funds for the Lizard Island Reef Research Station and to support research on the Great Barrier Reef. Its major commitments are to the Doctoral Fellowships program and to capital development of the Station.

Patrons

Sir John Proud (Founder)
Lord Catto of Cairncatto
Dr Des Griffin AM
Mr and Mrs R Kirby AO
Mr and Mrs H Loomis
Lady Laurine Proud
Mr R E Purves
Dr C H Warman AM, Hon. DSc

Trustees

Mr Kenneth Coles AM (Chairman)
Dr Penny Berents
Mr James Bildner
Mr Andrew Green
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Mr Raymond Kirby AO
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Mr Bill Page-Hanify AM
Mr Robert Purves
Associate Professor Stephan Schnierer
Mr Charles Shuetrim
Mr Charles Warman AM

* Mr Frank Howarth replaced Professor Mike Archer during the year

Major Donors

Mr Kenneth Coles AM
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Captain Cook Cruises
P&O Australian Resorts



New Guinea Forest Dragon
– *Gonocephalus dilophus*
Photo: Brooke Carson-Ewart

