

**INQUIRY INTO KOALA POPULATIONS AND HABITAT IN
NEW SOUTH WALES**

Organisation: Port Stephens Koala and Wildlife Preservation Society Ltd

Date Received: 2 August 2019

Partially
Confidential



Port Stephens Koalas

Care. Education. Research.

Port Stephens Koala & Wildlife Preservation Society Ltd

PO Box 60, ANNA BAY NSW 2316

ABN 27 614 265 833

ACN 614265833

MWL 000100291

www.portstephenskoalas.com.au

Face Book, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube: PortStephensKoalas

2nd August, 2019

Port Stephens Koalas Submission to the NSW Parliament Enquiry Into Koala Populations and Koala Habitat.

Port Stephens Koalas Background

People in Port Stephens have been officially caring for koalas since 1987 when the Hunter Koala Preservation Society was formed. Our organisation took the less ambiguous name of Port Stephens Koalas in 2016 and the Society has gained Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status through the Register of Environmental Organisations (REO).

The main impetus for our formation was the continual threat to koalas from impending development and the resultant loss of their habitat. The Society maintains a comprehensive data base of sick and injured koalas' statistics going back to 1995 which assists in identifying accurately where this unique Australian marsupial lives.

Port Stephens Koalas aims to provide the world best practice standards of care to sick, injured and orphaned koalas to give them the best opportunity to be returned to the wild, while supporting research and collaboration to preserve their habitat to ensure that future generations may continue to enjoy seeing wildlife in their natural setting.

Bionet Atlas. Port Stephens LGA. All Records 1920 – 2018 (8685)

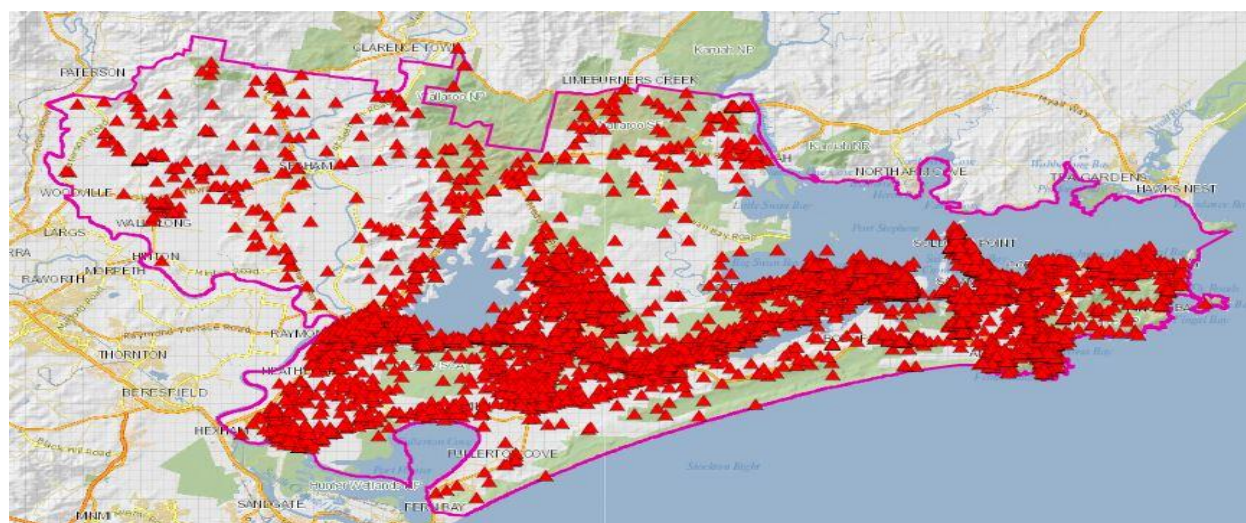


Fig 1. Locations of Koalas across Port Stephens since the 1920s

Koala Management in Port Stephens

Port Stephens Koalas, together with the National Parks & Wildlife Service, Port Stephens Council, and the Australian Koala Foundation, established one of, if not the very first, Comprehensive Koala Plan of Management (CKPoM) for Port Stephens LGA with the principal aim (which is consistent with state planning policies) to:

“Encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas, to ensure permanent free-living populations over their present range and to reverse the current trend of population decline.”¹

Unfortunately, the PS CKPoM has not been effective in identifying crucial pieces of koala habitat for conservation. There has been no ongoing compilation of the amount of habitat lost, nor of how much has been restored. However, at least the matter of koala habitat must be addressed by DAs but it is usually only people power that saves koala habitat. The effort put in by local people in Port Stephens is extraordinary, such as the successful buy back of the Mambo wetland area.² Fishermans Bay is still not safe.³ Developers still illegally clear land and pay the small fine, rather than go through proper procedure.

The kind of effort required to fight these lengthy battles, only to be forced to fight them again in the future when another DA arises for the same crucial piece of land, takes a real toll on the community. When more than one critical piece of koala habitat is the subject of a DA at the same time, communities don't have the resources to respond adequately. People become disillusioned in the government's processes that rely on people power to halt habitat destruction.

Extent of Habitat and Fauna Loss in Port Stephens

The history and growth of our organisation, **Port Stephens Koalas (PSK)**, mirrors the increasing conflict between maintaining and protecting habitat and our beautiful natural environment, and the pressure from increasing population and the resulting consequences of housing development and infrastructure in Port Stephens.

The number of wild koalas in Port Stephens has deteriorated to such an extent that the current population would have been eligible for listing as not just Vulnerable but Endangered had the Biosecurity Conservation Act not been legislated at a critical time corresponding with the Public Exhibition period, and had the NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee not taken from March 2015 to August 2017 to determine the submission.

The NSW Scientific Committee listed constraints on the growth and free movement of koalas as:

- The 4 laned Pacific highway
- The Hunter and Karuah Rivers which are more that 150m wide are prohibitive for koalas to cross
- Current and projected developments now being considered on 500ha of preferred koala habitat and 700ha of supplementary habitat
- increased wild fire frequency⁴

¹ www.portstephens.nsw.gov.au/grow/land-environment-and-heritage/environmental-plans-and-strategy/comprehensive-koala-plan-of-management

² www.portstephensexaminer.com.au/story/6195442/mambo-wetlands-saved-government-agrees-to-buy-back-land/

³ www.newcastleherald.com.au/story/5929402/labor-pledges-to-maree-national-park-expansion-at-port-stephens/

⁴ NSW SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE Preliminary Determination Established Under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, and

The NSW Threatened Species Scientific Committee, established under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (the Act), made a Final Determination to **REJECT** a proposal to list a population of the Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* in the Port Stephens area (north of the Hunter River, east of the Pacific Highway and south of Nelson Bay/Karuah River) as an endangered population **as populations of threatened species are ineligible to be listed under the Act.**⁵

To give some historical perspective, Worimi elder, Carol Ridgeway-Bissett says of her childhood experience 60 years ago on the Tomaree Peninsula, that seeing koalas along with lots of lizards, echidnas and small birds was common on her way to school in Soldiers Point. She says that all these creatures and the bush are interconnected so that when there is imbalance, for instance removal of native vegetation, the relationship is disrupted.

When the Hunter Koala Preservation Society was established in 1987 there were no koala carers. The aim at that time was to try to conserve koala habitat. Jill Taylor passed away in 2018 but had been the Home Carer on the Tilligerry for around 25 years with minimal assistance. In 2007, there were just 2 Carers on the Tomaree Peninsula: Geoff and Betty Bartlett handed over to Sue and Noel Swain when they burned out. Several more Carers joined the Society around 2010, but the numbers of Carers have always been small. The dedication of a small group of people caring for koalas around the clock at their homes, preventing them from being able to take family holidays or even overnight stays due to the necessity of feeding and medicating koalas is truly admirable. We now have 6 Home Carers and 22 Support Carers, as well as around 10 more in training. Experienced Home Carers take the more critical cases and rarely have a break of more than a week.

In the past, Port Stephens had numerous healthy hubs of koalas at Anna Bay/Salamander, Williamtown/Salt Ash, Tilligerry Peninsula, Medowie, Clarencetown/Seaham, Raymond Terrace/Heatherbrae and north of Raymond Terrace, now referred to as Kings Hill. [Hubs are defined by a minimum of 3 consecutive koala generations in one area. This is called a “generational persistence area”(GPA)]. This information is supported in a recent study by Biolink Ecological Consultants on the Kings Hill, Tomago and Medowie Koala Hub Assessment, final report to Port Stephens Council.⁶

Over the thirty years that PSK has been operating we have seen a dramatic decline in koala rescues, and scientists have recently estimated the koala population has declined from 800 to less than 100 - 200 today. These figures are from the NSW Scientific Committee’s Preliminary Determination that also named the towns of Raymond Terrace, Medowie and Tomago as areas where koala numbers are now scarce or completely absent.

Murray Black who collates statistics for PSK writes: *“I believe that the koalas on the Tomaree and Tilligerry urban areas will die out – just as at Raymond Terrace that had 36 Rescues in 1996, single yearly figures since 1999 and none since 2013. Medowie had 6 rescues in 2006, 2 to 5 rescues per year since 2008 and none in 2018.”*

Studies from Port Stephens Council indicate that the koala hubs that previously existed in the Raymond Terrace/Heatherbrae, Campvale, Williamtown, and Salt Ash areas have been decimated by repeated bushfires over the past decade.

⁵ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/threatened-species/nsw-threatened-species-scientific-committee/determinations/final-determinations/2017-2018/koala-phascolarctos-cinereus-port-stephens-rejection-endangered-population-listing>

⁶ Biolink Ecological Consultants, Uki, NSW, February 2019

Jordan Skinner, Bushland Management Officer with Port Stephens Council, believes that the Anna Bay hub has the strongest population of perhaps 100-150 koalas with another hub north of Raymond Terrace at Kings Hill. Other hubs that are often cited, for example Williamtown, Salt Ash or Medowie, he believes are not viable.

Our local experience follows a state wide and national trend. In a Briefing Note, World Wildlife Fund predicted that:

*Koalas are on track to face extinction in NSW as early as 2050 based on current trends and expert knowledge, without a significant reduction in tree clearing, mitigation of climate change and major expansion of protected areas.*⁷

Port Stephens Koalas supports the findings of declining populations for the reasons stated:

*" ... bulldozing of forests for urban and infrastructure development, vehicle collisions and dog attacks."*⁸

Indeed, these are the major reasons that the work of PSK has increased to such an extent that the NSW State Government has now provided funds of \$3m for a Koala Hospital at One Mile Beach, between Anna Bay and Nelson Bay. Port Stephens Koalas now has over 100 volunteers working in areas such as care and rescue, planting and maintenance of feed tree plantations, leaf pickers who supply food for hospitalized koalas plus the usual board members, publicity and membership officers, etc. Sadly, as the koala population faces greater dangers and decline, our organisation has had to grow to meet the increasing needs of koalas which come in contact with people and communities.

At present there are 7 koalas in care at the OEH licensed care facility next to where the Koala Hospital will be built. 2 have been hit by cars, 2 had been reported by the public as not being well (on the ground unable to move properly), 1 is blind from a severe chlamydial eye infection, 1 has been rescued from bush fire, 1 is blind (suspected to be from a fall from trees felled for an over 55's development). 6 are in home care due to chlamydia, car collisions, and dog attacks.

Primary Causes – Overdevelopment, Land Clearing and Bush Fires

When a Development Application (DA) is being considered by local councils, Councillors may ignore their own Planning and/or Environment Department's advice and approve developments. Councils need to be compelled to ask for a review from a higher authority, or to go to a JRPP, Joint Regional Planning Panel when this occurs. The JRPP should not be stacked with pro-development representatives.

Just north of Raymond Terrace, and west of Grahamstown Dam, at Kings Hill, a known koala hub, a development is proposed in 3 stages that will see over 2000 homes built in the next 25 years. This will drastically affect the koala breeding population there. These 3 adjoining developments have not been presented, nor are they considered by approval authorities, as one development, even though in total, costs would exceed the \$30m limit whereby the development would need to seek State Government approvals. Also in the mix in the same area is the nearby Brandy Hill Quarry expansion and Clarence Town expansion. A DA for an urban release of small blocks in Wallalong was successfully challenged.

A similar development of seniors housing was proposed in Soldiers Point; piece meal approvals in stages from Port Stephens Council that avoided State Government scrutiny and where Port Stephens Council had sold the developer a section of adjacent Council Reserve to be used as an Asset Protection Zone. This APZ,

⁷ <https://www.wwf.org.au/ArticleDocuments/351/pub-Koala-extinction-risk-NSW-28sept18.pdf.aspx>

⁸ Ibid p3

part of Stoney Ridge Reserve, contained endangered flora and fauna, including the koala. The proposed development has been withdrawn twice by the developer.

As is the case with these DAs, and many others, flora and fauna impact reports are submitted by the developers that invariably minimise and rationalise the impact on Koalas, other fauna and their food habitat. The less than adequate surveys and sometimes blatantly misleading remediation proposals presented in such developer-paid assessments are more often than not used as an excuse to approve such developments.

There are also many examples in the LGA where even the most minimal remediation and habitat replanting preconditions to consent are not able to be followed up by Council staff. There is serious understaffing in compliance areas, further complicated by Developers being able to self-assess their compliance. Limitations of consideration of threats to koalas on pieces of land less than one hectare is also problematic when these pieces of bushland form essential wildlife corridor links. For example the Construction Certificate for a housing development behind Soldiers Point Bowling Club was quickly issued by pressured staff and suitable protocols weren't provided. 2 koalas were killed by cars on the surrounding streets during the first week of construction. Koala feed trees were chopped down before the third stage of building progressed and that area has now has been vacant for 2 years and due to cost, probably won't be built on. In fact, variations to approvals that are subsequently approved often completely make a mockery of these preconditions. The Natural Resource section of Port Stephens Council puts forward arguments following policy and legislation that is essentially ignored, and is appears unable to work collaboratively with the Planning Department.

It can be argued that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that accompanies each DA is frequently a token effort that looks not to protect the fauna and their habitat, but to provide specialist justification for developers to achieve their objectives.

This Report from World Wildlife Fund was widely reported when published in December, 2018:

NSW Koala Strategy: Ineffective, Inadequate and Expensive.

A new report has found that the New South Wales government's Koala Strategy is "ineffective, inadequate and expensive" and ignores the main cause of koala deaths – the destruction of habitat. The joint report by WWF-Australia, the National Parks Association of NSW and the North East Forest Alliance has found numerous failings in the Government's \$45-million strategy, which is aimed at halting the unprecedented decline in koalas in NSW. The Strategy will not prevent the projected extinction of koalas, which WWF has found could be as early as 2050.

Of 11 recommendations made by the NSW Chief Scientist to save koalas, the report finds that only two were fully addressed. Five recommendations were partially addressed, two were poorly addressed, and two were not addressed.

"The primary failing of the NSW Koala Strategy is that it ignores changes to legislation in 2017 that made it legal to clear 99% of the state's koala habitat," said the report's lead author, WWF-Australia conservationist Dr Stuart Blanch.

The NSW Government has allocated \$20 million to buy up 5,000 hectares of koala habitat, but is simultaneously enabling the bulldozing of seven million hectares of koala habitat across the state.

"Improving legislation to protect mature forests and woodlands is the cheapest and most effective way to immediately halt the unprecedented decline of koalas," Dr Blanch said.

"Some elements of the NSW Koala Strategy appear to be misleading. For example, the Strategy claims to create 12 'new reserves' for koalas, but 10 of these are already protected state forest."

The strategy ignores recommendations by koala experts to establish the 175,000-hectare Great Koala National Park on the NSW mid north coast, new national parks for the last remaining koala populations in southwest and western Sydney, or new national parks in other areas of known koala significance. There are estimated to be less than 20,000 koalas in NSW, down from the estimated millions two hundred years ago. NSW has lost 1 in 4 koalas in the last 20 years, primarily due to habitat loss.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO THIS DISASTER

Research

It is very difficult to plan for the survival of koalas without accurate statistics and information about movement patterns and breeding habits. Koalas are notoriously difficult to find in the wild. An OEH funded project at Newcastle University is using a 3-pronged approach on assessing koala populations east of the highway: 1. Drone 2. Spotlighting 3. Ground and tree surveys. Initial results said that heat sensors on drones were finding koalas. We now have dogs that are trained to detect koalas in their habitat. One study by OWAD Environment⁹ determined that koala scat found by their dogs was allelic rich and indicated that the population was actively breeding. This information can be used to identify populations that must be protected for the species survival. They may be able to assist in the re-population of depleted koala numbers in other areas, *but translocation attempts in northern NSW and Queensland have already proved fatal*.¹⁰ It is safer to conserve than try to move koalas out of harm's way.

Port Stephens Council and OEH have been completing vegetation mapping. This information is vital for predicting where koalas are moving to/from and to save areas of potential habitat for the future. PSK know that many of their rescued koalas are young males, approximately 4kg in weight, that are being hunted out of areas like Mambo Wetlands, Salamander Bay, by older males. They are being hit by cars on surrounding roads as they search for alternate habitat that can be claimed as their "home range."

Mitigation is needed to prevent koalas crossing roads in known hot spots. They need directing to safe crossing areas and speed limits should be reduced in those areas.

Koala corridors, and wildlife corridors generally, allow the movement of animals without undue stress or interference, from one safe haven of habitat to another. We need accurate information about where these corridors are and then they need to be protected and maintained by law.

Research allows mapping of known koala habitat and movement corridors that would be included in the Local Council Koala Plan of Management, available for developers to see. Without accurate information, and mapping, we have a situation where 2 housing developments in Port Stephens have a common border which has cut off a known koala corridor.

The Anna Bay and Kings Hill koala hubs are the only two left in Port Stephens where there have been no recent fires. The Rural Fire Service would have maps of potential burn off areas or areas previously affected by fire. These maps need to be overlain with maps of koala habitat. In this way both PSK and firefighters can better understand future areas of potential danger. We also need research to show potential habitat areas that will ensure future survival. Port Stephens Council is trying to work with the RFS and NSW Fire and Rescue to gain their full cooperation to not allow fire to burn the Anna Bay hub.

⁹ OWAD Environment for PM No 1 Pty Ltd c/o RPS Group(2019)

¹⁰ Coomera Koalas, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-08-02/koalas-die-at-new-gold-coast-location/10065004>

Funding

Funding for National Parks in NSW has been cut back drastically in the past few years and after the last State election the Office of Environment and Heritage was subsumed into the Planning Department. Constant blows to the budgets and staffing levels of these authorities can only have negative effects on the environment. One of the major complaints about infringements on koala habitat is the lack of transparency and oversight. This has a direct link to cuts in the number of public servants checking paperwork and compliance on the ground.

Cut backs to National Parks budgets: The ABC has reported on cut backs in NSW National Parks.¹¹

In this article the NSW government is quoted as saying that, "...] NSW Government has a strong record on environment funding recently committing \$632.3 million for national parks, walking trails, public parklands and gardens to improve liveability and sustainability and increase tourism.

However, in the 2016-17 budget, \$121 million was cut from NSW national parks and according to the NSW Public Service Association that resulted in about 100 ranger jobs being lost. In our local area there is no one available after hours to catch dogs that can attack koalas on the move across the ground.

In the latest NSW budget, \$80 million is being cut from the department that oversees parks. A 40-year veteran park ranger Mr states:

"When I was working with parks, I was extremely fortunate looking back, the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service was graded as one of the top five in the world. Now it doesn't even rate."

State and Local Planning Laws

State and local planning provisions are often ignored or interpreted in favour of the development over the preservation of threatened/endangered fauna and their habitat. As stated earlier, when the EIS is funded by developers, it becomes a tick box rather than an alarm bell about rare or endangered species that may be present within a development. The developer is able to downplay anything that may slow the progress of said development. Five things need to change to ensure even a fundamental basis exists for the protection of remaining koalas in NSW:

1. Any EIS needs to be sourced by the approving authority not the developer, in order to avoid the pecuniary conflict of interest by the contractor in providing a favourable report for the developer. These reports should be paid for by the developer, but not commissioned by them.
2. Any EIS that indicates development might impact koala habitat should be assessed using the precautionary principle.
3. Claims for habitat remediation and koala relocation, contained in any DA, should be assessed by koala specialists. It is invariably the case that the concept of disturbing existing habitat (and its effective replacement years later) and/or the relocation of koalas is fatally flawed.
4. Considering the highly imperiled state of koala habitat in the State and Nationally, established koala habitat should no longer be regarded, as it has been, as just one factor in weighing up a DA

¹¹ Link: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-07-06/national-parks-underfunded-former-ranger-warns/11282562>

for approval – against developer profit and the need for housing. It should be a non-negotiable show stopper.

5. The use of offsets for environmental vandalism must stop. We are not seeing “like for like” tradeoffs with developments.

In support of this we quote an EDO submission on The Review of SEPP 44- Koala Habitat, 2017:

“We believe that Koala SEPP must be climate change ready – identify and protect potential habitat and corridors that will support koalas’ resilience to more extreme heat and natural disasters, even if there is no koala population in those areas now. (from EDO website)

We support a ‘consistent assessment process’, and recommend this include a robust, scientific method that (at a minimum) requires qualified professionals to use comprehensive scat surveys and complementary tools.

Importantly, once koala habitat has been identified, we recommend the approval process must not allow important koala habitat to be offset, or cleared in exchange for money, in the way that the proposed Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM) does. Rather, to achieve the aims of stemming and reversing koala population decline, assessment and decision-making frameworks must protect in-tact habitat and resident populations (not offset them), and also protect areas to support shifting populations under climate change.”¹²

In May 2018, in an article titled, **The political endorsement of Extinction**, Rachel Walmsley, Policy & Law Reform Director EDO NSW, cited some ridiculous examples of the use of offsets.

In 2015, during a time when Federal and State and Territory Governments were actively in consultation on handing over federal approval powers under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). This was done in the name of efficiency, with the assurance that national standards would be upheld by the states. Unfortunately, the new NSW biodiversity offsets policy continues to entrench many of the weaker standards. For example, mine site rehabilitation decades in the future can count as an offset now; offset requirements may be discounted if other socio-economic factors are considered; and supplementary measures - such as research or paying cash - are an alternative to finding a direct offset (that is, protecting the actual plant or animal that has been impacted by a development).¹³

Repeal of Land Clearing Legislation

There is no doubt that the destruction of habitat is the root of the cause for declining koala numbers. We should not accept that in the future the only place that our grandchildren will be able to see a koala is the zoo. The following are taken from recent correspondence:

EcoNetwork is an environmental group in Port Stephens that has 22 affiliated environmental groups, including Port Stephens Koalas. At its recent AGM, the following was passed unanimously:

This meeting of EcoNetwork-Port Stephens identifies the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 as fundamentally flawed and deficient. We hereby call for the earliest possible repeal of those sections of the Act that can permit under the pretext of biodiversity conservation, the following:

¹² p6

https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/edonsw/pages/3547/attachments/original/1485908884/170131_Koala_SEP_P_44_Review_Submission_-_FINAL_to_DPE.pdf?1485908884

¹³ https://www.edonsw.org.au/endorsing_extinction_not_minor

- *the removal of up to 99% of native vegetation on privately held lands*
- *an estimated 14 hectares of koala habitat removed each day*
- *omission of plans to address the known impacts of climate change on biodiversity*
- *the biodiversity banking and offsets scheme, which is heavily weighted to favour property developers*
- *the logging of old-growth and high-conservation value public forests*

We share the view of EDO in three states, including NSW, that Regional Forests Agreements streamline environmental destruction. The EDO found that: RFA reviews have not occurred in the required timeframes, that there has been poor community consultation, that there is a lack of third party civil enforcement and a culture of non-compliance. Additionally, there is limited data on environmental indicators and a greater need for transparent forestry governance and operational requirements.

Port Stephens Koalas shares the EDO concerns about Land Clearing Laws passed by the State Parliament in 2016. Their concerns are around protections, procedural safeguards and transparency.

Conclusion

Thank you for considering this submission. We are encouraged that the NSW Parliament is capable of reviewing legislation and practices which clearly aren't achieving their aim; that is the protection of an iconic Australian animal, the koala. The koala is like the canary in the coal mine. If we save koala habitat, we save a lot of other species too.

We hope the Committee's recommendations assist the NSW Government to develop state-wide koala protection strategies that ensure healthy koala populations recover and flourish in Port Stephens and NSW, in the future.

Port Stephens Koalas believes this is possible, with more cooperative and sustainable approaches to retaining critical existing pieces of habitat and maintaining safe corridors between them. We accept that urban expansion is inevitable, but not that this has to mean the death knell for wildlife. We just need to be smarter than we have been. The statistics provided in the following appendixes clearly show that our koalas are in deep trouble. I apologise that due to time constraints (working on other koala care issues) that I haven't got the Appendix updated in time for this submission, but please feel free to ask for it.

We look forward to further engagement with the Committee on these matters, and would be happy to discuss our recommendations in further detail.

Yours faithfully,

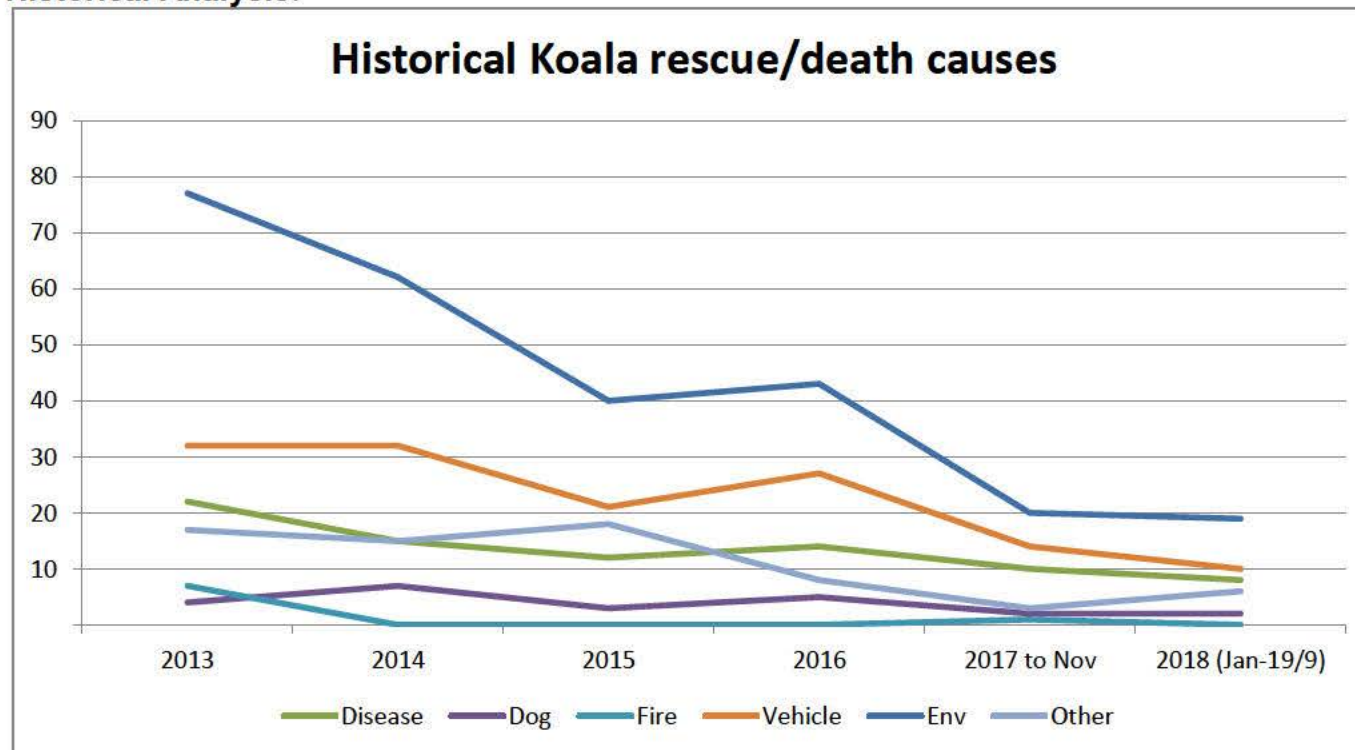
Carmel Northwood, President

Appendix 1

Port Stephens LGA(1/1/2018 to 19/09/2018)

	Disease	Dog	Fire	Vehicle	Unsuitable Environment	Other	Total
Rescue or Dead	8	2		10	19	6	45
Released	4	1		3	14	3	25
Deaths	3	1		7	3	3	17
In Care	1			1	3		5

Historical Analysis:



Historical data:

Koalas	Disease	Dog	Fire	Vehicle	Unsuitable Environment	Other	Total
2013							
Rescue or Dead	22	4	7	32	77	17	159
Released	9	2	5	8	74	8	106
Deaths	13	2	2	24	3	9	53
2014							
Rescue or Dead	15	7	0	32	62	15	131
Released	12	2	0	9	58	7	88
Deaths	3	5	0	23	4	8	43
2015							
Rescue or Dead	12	3	0	21	40	18	94
Released	8	2	0	3	38	8	59
Deaths	4	1	0	18	1	9	33
In Care					1	1	2
2016							
Rescue or Dead	14	5	0	27	43	8	97
Released	7	2	0	9	39	5	62
Deaths	6	3	0	17	2	3	31
In Care	1			1	2		4
2017 (1/1/2017 to 30/11/2017)							
Rescue or Dead	10	2	1	14	20	3	50
Released	5			4	17	2	28
Deaths	5	2	1	7	1	1	17
In Care				3	2		5
2018 (1/1/2018 to 19/09/2018)							
Rescue or Dead	8	2		10	19	6	45
Released	4	1		3	14	3	25
Deaths	3	1		7	3	3	17
In Care	1			1	3		5

