Whole of Government approaches to natural resource management



Landcare: a brief history

- Reduce land degradation
- Decade of Landcare
- 25 years since the joining of ACF and NFF
- 6000 groups, 100,000 Landcarers
- Landcare, 'Friends of groups' Coastcare,
 Dunecare, urban, Rivercare, Bushcare and
 grower groups

Where Landcare has made a difference

Resilient farming systems

Increased biodiversity



 Government, community and landholders working in partnership

70% of cropping land minimally cultivated

NRM investment

- Green Army
- Reef 2050
- Working on Country
- Land Sector Package
- National Landcare Programme



National Landcare Programme

- Protect and improve natural assets
- Support sustainable production
- Landcare at the centre of land management
- National and regional streams





NLP: Objectives and Outcomes

Strategic objectives

Strategic objective 1:

Communities are involved in caring for their environment

Strategic objective 2:

Communities are protecting species and natural assets

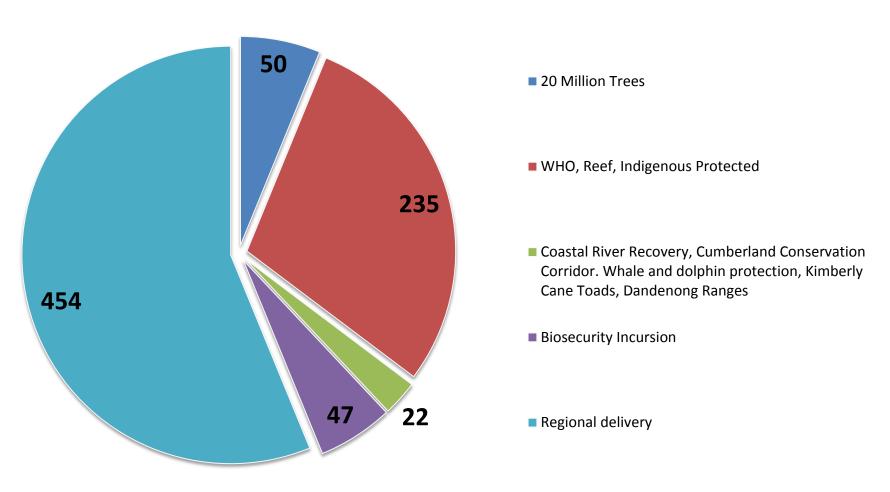
Strategic objective 3:

Communities are managing landscapes to sustain long-term economic and social benefits from their environment

Strategic objective 4:

Farmers and fishers increasing their long term returns through better management of the natural resource base.

Budget \$millions



Australian Government investment in NRM

National

- NLP
- 20 Million Trees
- Small grants
- Biosecurity
- Local programmes



- Indigenous protected areas
- Reef programme
- Environmental stewardship
- World heritage
- Landcare networks



Australian Government investment in NRM

Regional

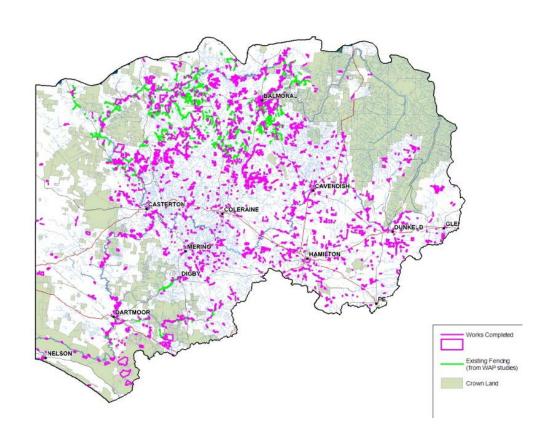
- Promote community engagement and participation
- Simpler, robust monitoring and reporting
- Support public good outcomes



Glenelg Hopkins River Restoration Project

Australian and Victorian Government Funding: \$16.7M

- 659 property owners & community groups involved
- direct seeded 796 km of waterway frontage
- over 500,000 trees planted



Glenelg River Project – Before and After



Before environmental flows and stock exclusion *March 2009*



After environmental flows and stock exclusion May 2014

Greening Australia Whole of Paddock Rehabilitation

 WoPR developed in 1994 in New South Wales

 Small scale transferred to large scale

Implemented across the country in WA, ACT and NSW



Reef

Working towards improved water quality in the World Heritage Listed Great Barrier Reef

Reef 2050 plan

\$ 200 million

- \$140 reef programme
- \$40 million reef trust
- \$20 million WQIP, Crown of thorns,
 Reef Foundation



Reef



 Working with agronomists, scientists NRM organisations, industry, early adopters

 Developing property specific advanced management plans

 Identifying and fast tracking practices that can significantly reduce nutrient loads

Threatened species

Fox control

- Protect and enhance native vegetation
- Revegetate land providing suitable habitat and food for koalas and long nosed potoroos.



Managing weeds in the NT

\$1.42m of commonwealth funding

 \$2.5m contribution from land managers
 2007



Over 17,000 ha
Mimosa infestations
were treated or retreated annually across
the project site

2011



Successful projects

- Strong partnerships
 Monitoring and
 - Monitoring and reporting

Leveraging funds



Photos courtesy of East Gippsland CMA

Science and data

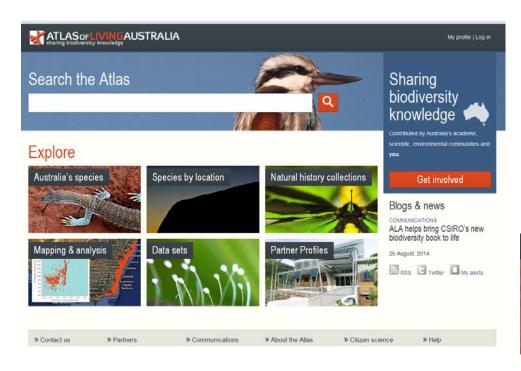


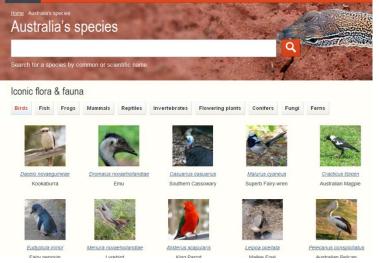
Resources to help monitor and tell your story

- Atlas of living Australia www.ala.org.au
- NRM Knowledge online <u>nrmonline.nrm.gov.au</u>
- Dust watch <u>dustwatch.edu.au</u>
- The Monitor daff.gov.au/abares/monitor



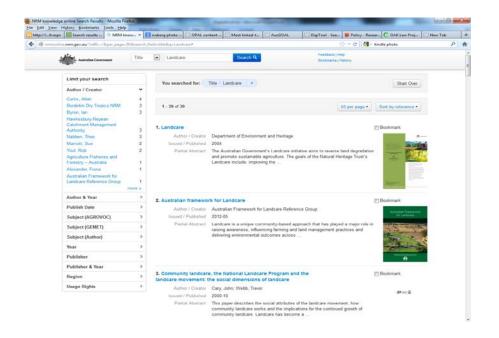
Atlas of living Australia

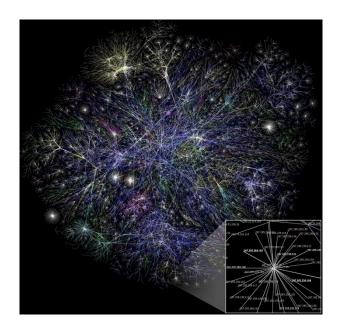




ATLAS OF LIVING AUSTRALIA

NRM knowledge online - a paradigm shift









DustWatch



Community DustWatch Expansion Project (CDW) Appendix to Milestone Report No. 6

Using DustWatch to Report on Changes in Ground Cover and Land Management Practices in Natural Resource Management Regions



Community based wind erosion monitoring across Australia

Dust activity for December 2012 No: OEH 2013/0038

DustWatch Report

DustWate

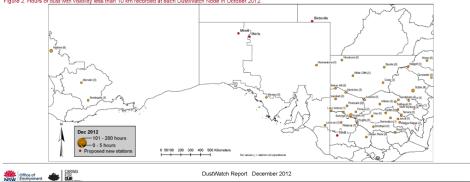
Dust Activity

For the first time since October 2012 the network recorded dust in Western Australia. The dust occurred early in December in Merredin (3 Dec) and Newdegate (1 and 2 Dec). Mullewa recorded dust on 15 and 16 Dec and then on 25 and 26 Dec. Bare paddocks after harvest and some failed crops appear to be the main source of dust in WA (Figure 2).

In Eastern Australia the cropping lands in the Mallee to the south west of Euston were the source area of severe dust hazes on 8 and 19 December 2012, similar to the events described in last months newsletter. In both cases a low pressure trough and associated cold front swept through Victoria and New South Wales (Figure 1). The dust recorded at Euston on 8 December was detected as far east as Cowra and as far north as Dubbo on the following day. Roadside surveys undertaken by OEH staff in December confirm that the dust sources are failed crop paddocks that have been over grazed. The event on 19 December had similar weather conditions but wind speeds were not as high resulting in a more local event that only registered in Buronga, Euston and Penarie.

Two separate events on 14 and 15 December registered as a moderate haze in Coombah and Menindee Interestingly the source area for this event is most likely a large fire scar to the south west of Coombah. This event is discussed in more detail in the cover section of this report.



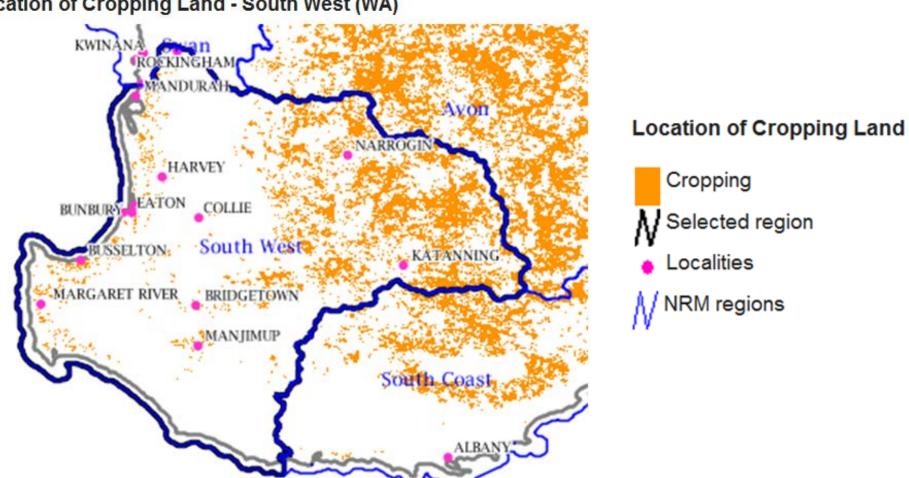




Information For The Landcare Community Land Management Practice Trends in Australia on the Monitor

Maps: Location of cropping

Location of Cropping Land - South West (WA)



Source: Land Use of Australia, Version 4, 2005/2006, ABARES, Canberra.

Landcare' is in Landcare's hands

Develop productive partnerships

Increase skills and knowledge

Improve monitoring and reporting processes

• Learn from each other









Questions?



