

Response ID ANON-4EM2-EKYP-H

Submitted to **Native vegetation issues paper**

Submitted on **2020-01-27 10:50:20**

Your details

1 What is your name?

Name:

[REDACTED]

2 Can we publish your response?

Yes, you may publish my response anonymously

3 What is your email address? (optional)

Email:

[REDACTED]

4 What is your postcode? (optional)

Postcode:

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5 Do your views officially represent those of an organisation?

No, these are my personal views

If yes, please specify the name of your organisation.:

6 Which of the following best describes the group or person you represent?

Private citizen

If other, please specify.:

7 Which of the following best describes the sector you represent?

Agriculture / Pastoral

If other, please specify.:

8 Are there specific parts of your submission that you want to keep confidential?

If yes, please outline which specific parts of your submission must be kept confidential and explain why. :

A State native vegetation policy

9 Referring to the proposed policy objective statements below, how well do you support each one in guiding our development of a policy?

Objective 1 matrix - Objective 1:

Strongly supported

Please explain in the text box below.:

a balance between the four outcomes is essential. Too often, clearing regulations seem skewed in favour of economic outcomes (i.e. mines)

Objective 2 matrix - Objective 2:

Strongly supported

Please explain in the text box below.:

This is very important! Not just in big area of native vegetation, but also in roadside corridors.

Objective 3 matrix - Objective 3:

Strongly supported

Please explain in the text box below.:

A priority.

10 What opportunities are presented by the development of a State Native Vegetation Policy focused on how government manages vegetation?

Please provide your answer in the text box below.:

Resources must be provided to maintain native vegetation health across the board. There are many threats: fire, dieback, changing climate, public use, mining, agriculture, encroaching urbanism. Wide consultation with LOCAL stake holders and traditional owners is mandatory to formulate a meaningful State Native Vegetation Policy.

Better regulation

14 Which of the following elements of better regulation would be most important to your sector? (Please rank your top three)

Rank better reg elements - Improved protection for native vegetation:

1

Rank better reg elements - Ensuring development is sustainable:

2

Rank better reg elements - Streamlined regulation for cost saving:

Rank better reg elements - Clearer requirements for business certainty:

Rank better reg elements - Improved assessment timeframes:

Rank better reg elements - Transparent, evidence-based decisions:

Rank better reg elements - Improved compliance and enforcement of unauthorised clearing:

Rank better reg elements - Equitable treatment of all proponents:

3

Rank better reg elements - Confidence in the regulatory system for all stakeholders:

Rank better reg elements - Other:

If you selected Other, please provide further information.:

15 What other opportunities are presented by better regulation?

Please provide your answer in the text box below.:

Everyone knows where they stand! Closing of dodgy loopholes.

A bioregional approach

16 Which of the following elements are the most important to you/your sector? (Please rank your top three)

Rank bioregional elements - 1. Transparent outcomes and objectives:

Rank bioregional elements - 2. Leveraging local knowledge:

1

Rank bioregional elements - 3. Strategic and innovative approach to conflicting interests:

Rank bioregional elements - 4. Clear targets and thresholds:

Rank bioregional elements - 5. Planned approach to dealing with cumulative impacts:

2

Rank bioregional elements - 6. Effective monitoring and evaluation framework:

Rank bioregional elements - 7. Supporting public-private partnerships for conservation:

3

Please explain in the text box below.:

A holistic approach is needed, i.e. Big Picture. Conservation of isolated remnants alone does not work, as everything is linked. There are synergies between remnants of which managers are probably unaware. Band aid approach is a waste of time and resources.

17 What other opportunities are presented by a bioregional approach?

Please explain in the text box below.:

One size does NOT fit all. Different regions have different management needs, e.g. burning intervals: salmon gum woodlands have different needs to South Coast sandplain.. A bioregional approach would be a great step towards a more targeted approach in management and conservation.

18 What concerns are presented by a bioregional approach, for your sector?

Please explain in the text box below.:

How would transitional areas between zones managed? After all, nature does not follow lines on a map!

Other initiatives

19 What initiatives do you think would work best to improve native vegetation outcomes in your region?

Pricing, incentives and markets (e.g. biodiversity banking, offsets, carbon farming etc), Aboriginal land management, Pastoral diversification, Nature-based or cultural tourism, Private land management, Other

Please explain in the text box below.:

I think all of the above would have a positive impact on native vegetation:

- a) Pricing could provide incentives for land managers to do something about native vegetation
- b) Aboriginal land management would capitalise on ancient knowledge
- c) Pastoral diversification would help pastoral businesses stay viable without overgrazing
- d) Nature based or cultural tourism provides income for regional businesses and towns
- e) private land management would harness the manager's knowledge of his/her local patch of bush.

A region specific fire mitigation plan is needed where farms border vast tracts of government held native vegetations.

20 What else could be done to improve the management of native vegetation to arrest the decline of native vegetation extent and condition?

Please provide your answer in the text box below.:

Personally, I think private land managers who, after all, hold 8% of the native vegetation in their freehold land, need guidelines on how to manage the remnants which are protected (e.g.. fenced off to keep livestock out) by covenants or other protection schemes.

On our farm, 20% of the land is remnant vegetation, fenced to exclude stock. The bush has not had a burn in over 30 years, there is natural attrition of mature trees but little recruitment of saplings and fuel load is mounting. Also undesirable weeds are colonising where old trees are falling (e.g. love grass). There needs to be a region specific protocol on how to manage such remnants for continued health and biodiversity (strategic burn? revegetation? what else?). Hopefully this consultation will identify this need.

Upload a document

21 If you would like to upload a document to support your submission, please upload it here.

Upload document 1 here.:

90th grassy fence line.jpg was uploaded

Please describe which question(s) document 1 relates to. :

Last question: Fenced off remnants showing weed invasion and old trees

Upload document 2 here.:

IMG_0012.jpg was uploaded

Please describe which question(s) document 2 relates to. :

Last question: fenced off remnants 10 years ago, showing importance of maintaining corridors between vast, government owned tracts of native vegetation.



