State NRM Program Annual Report 2009-10

April 2011

Government of South Australia

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

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Contents

Introduction

The South Australian Government has demonstrated its commitment to conserving the environment through the effective management of natural resources in South Australia's Strategic Plan under Objective 3 - *Attaining Sustainability*.

> *'We must ensure that our consumption of natural resources is sustainable so as not to leave future generations worse off. We must reduce the state's greenhouse gas emissions and lead research into the effects of climate change on South Australia, and into innovative ways to improve natural resources management.'*

The State Natural Resources Management (NRM) Program is the South Australian Government's investment initiative to support the effective management of the state's natural resources and achieve ecologically sustainable development. The funding complements the Australian Government's Caring for our Country initiative.

The State NRM Program contributes to targets in South Australia's Strategic Plan, the State NRM Plan, and regional NRM plans in South Australia. Implementation of the Program is consistent with the South Australian Government's policy of supporting the regional delivery of integrated natural resources management.

This report provides accountability for the funding allocated to the State NRM Program in 2009/10 and outlines some of the project outcomes. A number of projects delivered in 2009/10 are featured in the separate document *Case Studies 2009-10 Strategic and Regional Competitive Projects*.

This is the second annual report for the State NRM Program, which commenced in 2008/09.

Note:
2009/10 NRM Community Grants projects will continue to be delivered in 2010/11 and final reports had not been received for the majority of these projects at the time of writing. Reports were received however for 2008/09 Community Grants projects, which have been used to inform the *2008/09 State NRM Program Case Studies* document. Due to this one year lag in reporting, outputs for 2009/10 Community Grants will be reported in the 2010/11 Annual Report. Outputs were not collected for Community Grants projects in 2008/09 and so are not able to be included in this report.

Section 1: Overview

1.1 Program context

In 2008/09 the State NRM Program invested $16 million into the state's natural resources. This was considered a transition year of institutional change regarding NRM funding structures. The South Australian Cabinet later approved a four-year State NRM Program totalling $64 million for the period 2009/10 to 2012/13, including expenditure authority for $16 million in 2009/10. Cabinet also approved $1.5 million per annum of the four-year State NRM Program to be directed towards stormwater harvesting projects, as provided for within the state water security plan, *Water for Good*.

Under the Caring for our Country initiative, the Australian Government allocated $17.3 million per annum across four years (2009/10 - 2012/13) to regional Natural Resources Management (NRM) boards in South Australia. In providing this base allocation, the Australian Government requires the state to contribute financial support through a complementary natural resources management program that is at least equivalent to that provided under the previous Natural Heritage Trust and National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality programs.

In 2009/10 the State NRM Program comprised four funding components (**Table 1**); for more detail on these components, see **section 2**.

Table 1: 2009/10 State NRM Program funding components

Component	Funding
State projects	$3.0 million
Strategic projects (including $1.5m for stormwater harvesting)	$5.5 million
Regional Competitive projects	$5.0 million
Community NRM grants	$2.5 million
Total	**$16.0 million**

The investment streams collectively provided funding to regional NRM boards, state NRM agencies, non-government organisations (NGOs) and community groups. State NRM agencies comprised:

- Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation
- Department for Environment and Heritage
- Environment Protection Authority
- Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA.

Regional NRM boards comprised:

- Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges (AMLR)
- Alintytjara Wilurara (AW)
- Eyre Peninsula (EP)
- Kangaroo Island (KI)
- Northern and Yorke (NY)
- SA Arid Lands (SAAL)
- SA Murray-Darling Basin (SAMDB)
- South East (SE).

The State NRM Program invests directly into regional NRM business plans (under regional NRM plans) which contribute to State NRM Plan goals and ultimately towards targets identified in South Australia's Strategic Plan. This investment model fits the NRM planning structure defined by the South Australian *Natural Resources Management Act, 2004*.

To ensure that funding was invested in state priorities, regional NRM board and state NRM agency projects were specifically required to:

- align with one or more of the following NRM-related targets in South Australia's Strategic Plan:
  - Attaining Sustainability - Lose no species (T3.1)
  - Land biodiversity (T3.2)
  - Soil protection (T3.3)
  - Marine biodiversity (T3.4)
  - Ecological footprint (T3.7)
  - Sustainable water supply (T3.9)
  - River Murray – salinity (T3.11)
- demonstrate alignment to targets identified in relevant regional NRM plan(s)
- demonstrate links to State NRM Plan targets and goals
- be consistent with other relevant legislation, policies, strategies and plans (e.g. No Species Loss Strategy, EPBC priorities, obligations under international agreements such as Ramsar).

Community Grant projects were required to contribute towards the achievement of regional NRM priorities or targets and community groups were encouraged to liaise with regional NRM boards in developing project applications.

In 2009/10, the State NRM Program was administered by the NRM Investment Unit, NRM Support Division, Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation.

1.2 Program expenditure

The final funding allocation by component as at 30 June 2010 is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The funding allocation by NRM region is shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Some funds were returned from State, Strategic and Regional Competitive projects during the year due to variations identified by project managers. These were reallocated to community groups through the second round of Community Grants and approved by the Minister for Environment and Conservation.

Whilst the $1.5 million for strategic stormwater harvesting projects is part of the $16 million State NRM Program, this was not administered by the Program administration team, the NRM Investment Unit. Consequently, it is not included in the figures in this section.

Figure 1: Actual funding allocations by component

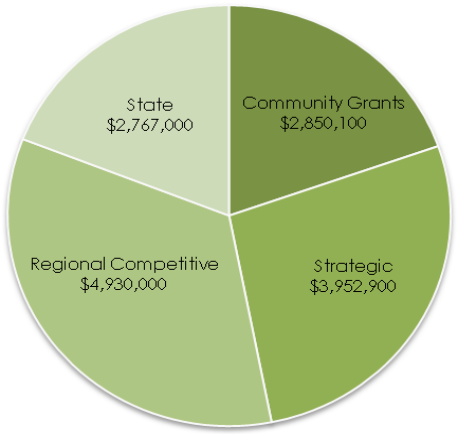


Figure 2: Number of projects funded by component

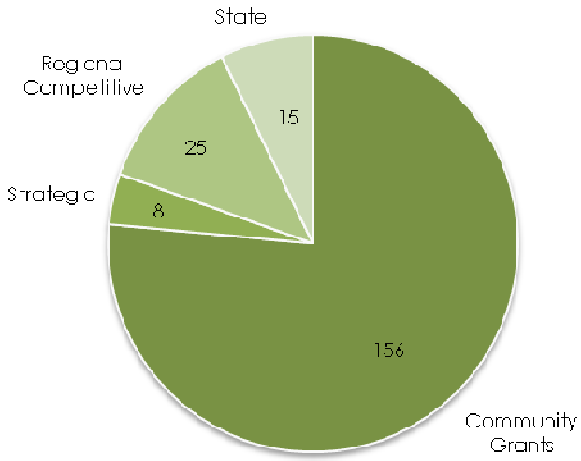


Figure 3: Funding allocations by NRM region

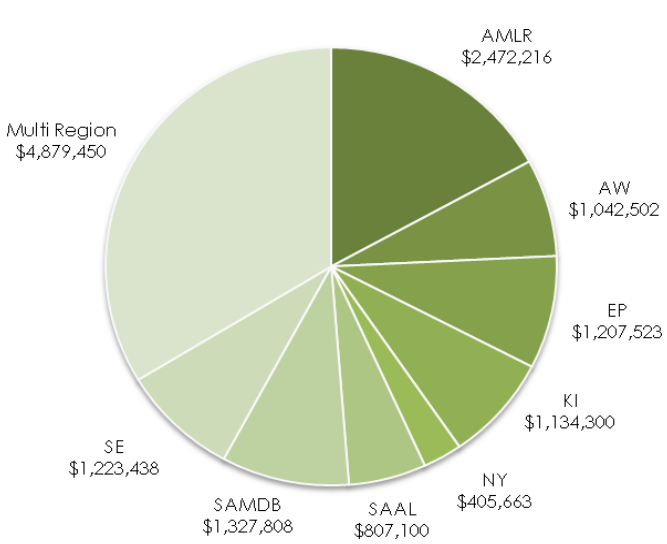
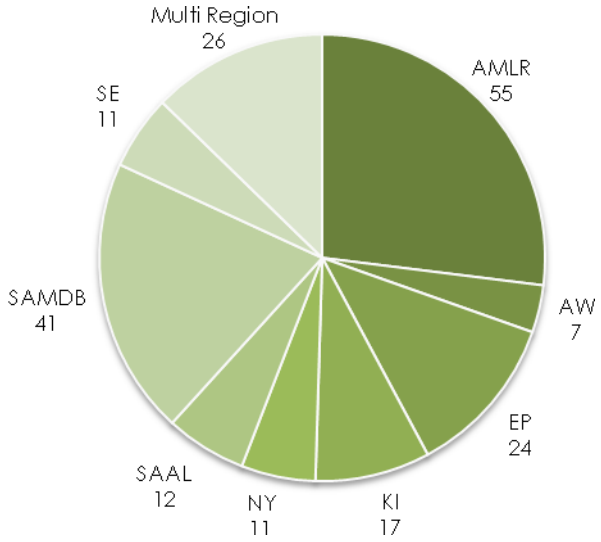


Figure 4: Number of projects funded by NRM region



1.3 Program monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) activities for the State NRM Program were formalised during 2009/10 with the development of the State NRM Program MERI Plan which outlines the Program's commitment to demonstrating outcomes from investment. The MERI Plan is aligned to the *Australian Government NRM MERI Framework* and the draft *State MERI Framework*. The latter document sets out three key evaluation questions to drive evaluation and reporting processes for NRM:

1. How and why is the biophysical condition of our natural resources changing over time?
2. Are the interventions and actions making the right difference to our natural assets?
3. Can we do things better?

These questions are reflected in the State NRM Program MERI Plan and will be answered through the Program's reporting products, such as this report. At the project level, all three questions are addressed by each project manager for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects at the application and reporting stages. At the project planning and application stage, a program logic diagram was required to demonstrate how project interventions and actions would contribute to the improvement of natural resources over time. The annual project MERI report required the project manager to detail NRM outcomes against their program logic and review any assumptions to ensure that the program logic was still relevant. This also ensured that the project was on track to achieve its anticipated intermediate and long term outcomes. The MERI report also requires the project manager to identify lessons learned and how they can be used to make future improvements to the project.

At the program level, the first two key evaluation questions are answered in **section 3.2** of this report, which details themed NRM outcomes for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects. These questions are also addressed through the project snapshots presented in the accompanying *Case Studies* documents. The third evaluation question is addressed below under **section 1.4** 'Program improvements' and **section 4** 'Project challenges, project lessons and future benefits'.

1.3.1 Project MERI requirements

This annual report and the accompanying *Case Studies* documents were compiled from financial and performance reporting information collected from project proponents. The reporting requirements varied across the different funding components of the State NRM Program but generally included accountability for expenditure and the delivery of contracted milestones, as well as the achievement of NRM outcomes.

A list of standard outputs (also referred to as immediate outcomes) has been developed for the State NRM Program (see **Attachment D**). Standard outputs have been collected for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects, as well as medium Community Grants, for amalgamation at the Program level.

Strategic and Regional Competitive projects

In 2009/10, comprehensive MERI requirements were included in both project application and reporting templates for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects. Up to 10 per cent of funding could be allocated to MERI activities.

MERI requirements for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects at the *application* stage included:

- developing a program logic matrix which demonstrates the rationale behind the project (i.e. the anticipated cause-and effect relationships between program activities, outputs and outcomes)
- linking clear NRM targets, indicators and data sources to the program logic.

MERI requirements for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects at the *reporting* stage included:

- showing progress against contracted deliverables and financial information
- demonstrating achievement of outcomes and contribution towards targets identified in the program logic
- reporting standard outputs
- re-assessing program logic assumptions
- undertaking risk management for adaptive management purposes
- identifying lessons to inform future activities and improvements.

A review of contracted deliverables was undertaken based on the Strategic and Regional Competitive progress reports as at 31 March 2010 and 30 June 2010. The release of the final project payment was made upon satisfactory progress reports as at 31 March 2010, and any unspent funds were identified from the 30 June 2010 report.

Whilst the financial information provided in proponent reports has been used in this annual report, it is not appropriate for specific contracted deliverables to be detailed. However, information captured through proponent MERI reports has been included in this annual report and the accompanying *State NRM Program Case Studies 2009/10*. Where possible, all Strategic and Regional Competitive project MERI activities were required to link with the relevant regional MERI frameworks.

Community Grant projects

In comparison to Strategic and Regional Competitive projects, Community Grants projects had minimal MERI requirements above standard governance reporting and accountability requirements. This was reflective of the smaller quantum of funding provided and also recognition of the limited capacity of some community groups to undertake complex MERI activities.

Specific reporting requirements for Community Grant projects included:
- achievements against project objectives
- NRM outcomes
- project lessons
- financial information
- standard outputs (for medium grants only).

1.4 Program improvements

One of the key evaluation questions asked in the draft *State MERI Framework* is 'How can we do things better?' In striving for continual improvement in the delivery of the State NRM Program a number of processes to improve administration and governance arrangements have been undertaken.

1.4.1 Administrative program improvements

Subsequent to the application and assessment processes for Regional Competitive and Community Grants (round one), two surveys were sent to seek feedback from stakeholders. In November 2009, a survey was sent to Assessment Panel members for both Regional Competitive and Community Grants. In December 2009, a survey was also sent to regional NRM board staff who were involved in the assessment process for Community Grants. Feedback received through these surveys informed the revision of assessment procedures and templates, as well as application forms and guidelines for future funding rounds.

After the successful projects under the second round of Community Grants were announced, a second survey was sent to regional NRM board staff to collect comments on the application and assessment processes. All applicants for the second round of Community Grants were also sent a survey to seek suggestions for possible improvements to the Community Grants program. The responses from these two surveys for round two were compiled with feedback received from the Panel on the assessment day to inform further improvements to the application and assessment processes.

1.4.2 Continual improvement cycle

A variation form is provided to project proponents should they need to request changes to their contracted budgets or deliverables. They are asked to identify whether the variation is the result of their project's adaptive management processes (or alternately due to administrative or other unforeseen delays).

The State NRM Program MERI Plan was approved in 2009/10 and will be reviewed annually to ensure that the MERI requirements for the Program are current, relevant and well informed. For example, a revision of the State NRM Plan and its associated MERI requirements could potentially require a review of the Program's MERI processes.

1.5 Program communications

State NRM Program communication activities are guided by a communications strategy to ensure effective communications with all clients and stakeholders. Regular communiqués were sent to regional NRM board and state NRM agency staff to keep them informed of developments relating to both the State NRM Program and Caring for our Country.

Media releases were developed to announce open calls for Community Grant funding rounds and to announce successful projects for both Regional Competitive and Community Grants. Copies of the media releases and information regarding the State NRM Program, including application forms, guidelines and reporting templates for Community Grants, were posted on the South Australian Government NRM portal website (http://nrm.sa.gov.au/stateprogram/).

Media coverage regarding the State NRM Program was logged during 2009/10, with approximately 87 articles promoting the Program via various radio stations, local newspapers, the Stock Journal and the Advertiser. Much of this positive media coverage was due to promotion of the Program by regional NRM boards.

Section 2: Program Components

2.1 State projects

State projects were determined by the Minister for Environment and Conservation and as such, were non-competitive. In 2009/10, state projects included review of NRM legislation, statutory review of the State NRM Plan, NGO and community engagement, building cultural awareness, NRM Ministerial Council initiatives, a regional NRM board and state NRM agency representative governance forum, as well as governance and administrative arrangements relating to the State NRM Program and Caring for our Country regional base level funding for South Australia. Most State projects were managed by state NRM agencies, with two delivered by the Conservation Council of SA.

2.1.1 Reporting

Reporting requirements for State projects focused on financial governance, with no additional monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) requirements. Therefore, these projects are not featured in the accompanying *State NRM Program Case Studies 2009/10* document.

2.2 Strategic projects

Eight non-competitive Strategic projects were also determined by the Minister for Environment and Conservation to a total value of $4 million. A list of Strategic projects funded in 2009/10 with a description of each is provided in **Attachment A**.

Strategic projects mainly addressed priority NRM issues that were previously approved through the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), NRM Ministerial Council or South Australian Cabinet. Strategic projects were delivered by regional NRM boards and state NRM agencies. An additional $1.5 million was approved by Cabinet to be allocated to seven stormwater harvesting projects jointly funded by the Australian Government, as well as state and local governments, totalling approximately $145 million.

2.2.1 Reporting

Reporting requirements for Strategic projects included contractual governance and MERI requirements. As part of the MERI requirements, proponents used program logic to present anticipated outcomes linked to state and regional NRM targets. A summary of NRM outcomes achieved in 2009/10 for both Strategic and Regional Competitive projects is presented in **section 3.2**. Some of the challenges, lessons and future benefits identified during project delivery for Regional Competitive and Strategic projects are captured in **section 4**.

In addition, three Strategic projects are featured in the accompanying *State NRM Program Case Studies 2009/10* document to demonstrate NRM outcomes achieved through this funding component.

2.3 Regional Competitive projects

Twenty five Regional Competitive projects were approved by the Minister for Environment and Conservation through a competitive process. A list of Regional Competitive projects funded in 2009/10 and a description of each are provided in **Attachment B**. Regional NRM boards and state NRM agencies were eligible to apply for funding to support projects addressing regional priorities and demonstrating high levels of collaboration in project delivery with local government, producer or industry groups and environmental organisations. Regional Competitive funding included a significant share of on-ground works to support tangible outcomes across the landscape.

A total of 82 Regional Competitive project applications were received to a value of $13.6 million in 2009/10. Applications were assessed by an Assessment Panel comprising:

- Executive Director, NRM Group, the former DWLBC (Chair);
- two representatives from regional NRM boards;
- three representatives from state NRM agencies (PIRSA, the former DWLBC and the former DEH);
- one representative from the NRM Council; and
- one Aboriginal representative.

Applicants were able to apply for one to three-year projects out to June 2012, with the majority of applications being for three year projects. Funding contracts were signed for one year only to a total combined value of $5 million, with funding beyond 2009/10 being subject to Cabinet approval.

2.3.1 Reporting

Reporting requirements for Regional Competitive projects mirrored those for Strategic projects. Seven Regional Competitive projects are featured in the accompanying *State NRM Program Case Studies 2009/10* document to demonstrate NRM outcomes achieved through this funding component.

2.4 Community Grants for land care, coast care and water care

In recognition of the value of community involvement and volunteerism in NRM, Community Grants are provided to directly support and engage community groups and NGOs in the local management of our natural resources. Community Grants support projects that contribute to meeting priorities defined in the eight regional NRM plans and also collectively, to the goals of the State NRM Plan.

Community Grants were offered over two rounds of funding under three themes of land care, coast care and water care, supporting projects of up to 12 months in duration.

Not-for-profit community groups and NGOs were eligible to apply for Community Grant funding under two categories:

- small grants of up to $10,000 (GST exclusive)
- medium grants of $10,001 to $50,000 (GST exclusive).

Small grants were ideally suited to volunteer-based community organisations that have minimal administrative support. Medium grants had more complex contractual arrangements requiring a higher level of accountability. Applicants were encouraged to contact their local regional NRM board(s) to discuss their project prior to developing their application. Applications were initially assessed by the relevant regional NRM board(s), to assess how well they contributed to achieving regional NRM priorities. The applications were then assessed by the same central Assessment Panel used for Regional Competitive funding.

A list of Community Grants funded in 2009/10 including a description of each is provided in **Attachment C**.

2.4.1 Funding allocation

A total of 304 applications were received (161 applications in round one and 143 applications in round two) requesting a total value of $6.4 million ($3.2million in each round). From recommendations provided by the Assessment Panel, the Minister for Environment and Conservation approved $2.85 million of Community Grants to support 156 projects in 2009/10. Funding allocation and number of projects by theme are shown in **Figures 5 and 6**.

Figure 5: Funding allocations by theme

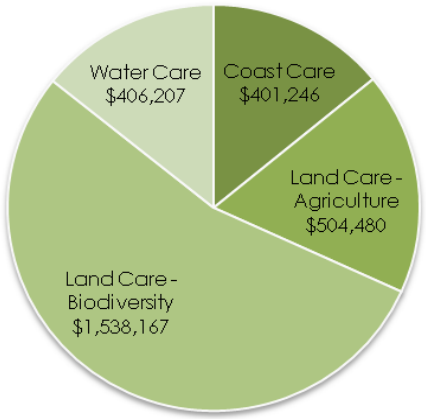
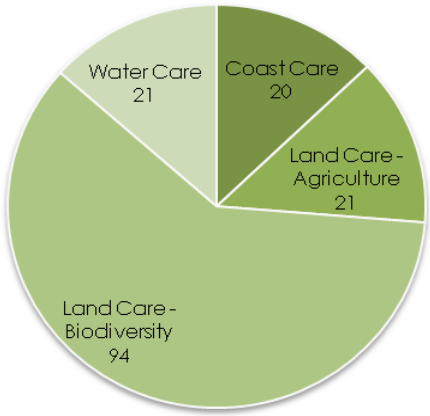


Figure 6: Number of projects funded by theme



2.4.2 Community grant locations

The Community Grants projects have been mapped (see **Figures 7 and 8**) to show the distribution of funding across South Australia. It should be noted that the points shown on the map may either be the exact location of the project, the nearest town to the project, or in some cases the spatial location of the community group's administrative office. The location shown for each project is based on the information provided in grant applications that best represents each project.

2.4.3 Reporting

Reporting requirements for Community Grants projects were minimal and included financial governance and reporting achievements against objectives. Medium grants had a slightly higher level of reporting than small grants, such as the requirement to provide project activity standard outputs.

Since 2009/10 Community Grants projects will continue to be delivered in 2010/11, final reports had not been received for the majority of these projects at the time of writing. Reports were received however for 2008/09 Community Grants projects, which have been used to inform the accompanying *State NRM Program Case Studies 2008/09* document.

Due to this one year lag with Community Grants reporting, outputs for 2009/10 grants will be reported in the 2010/11 Annual Report. Outputs were not collected for Community Grants projects in 2008/09 so are not able to be included in this report.

Information regarding anticipated volunteer involvement was collected through the 2009/10 community grant application forms. Approximately 653 volunteers will be involved in managing our natural resources through the delivery of the grants, equating to nearly 50,000 hours of in-kind labour. This in-kind effort is valued at over $1 million (based on $22/hr).

Figure 7: Project locations for 2009/10 Community Grants round one (red) and two (blue)

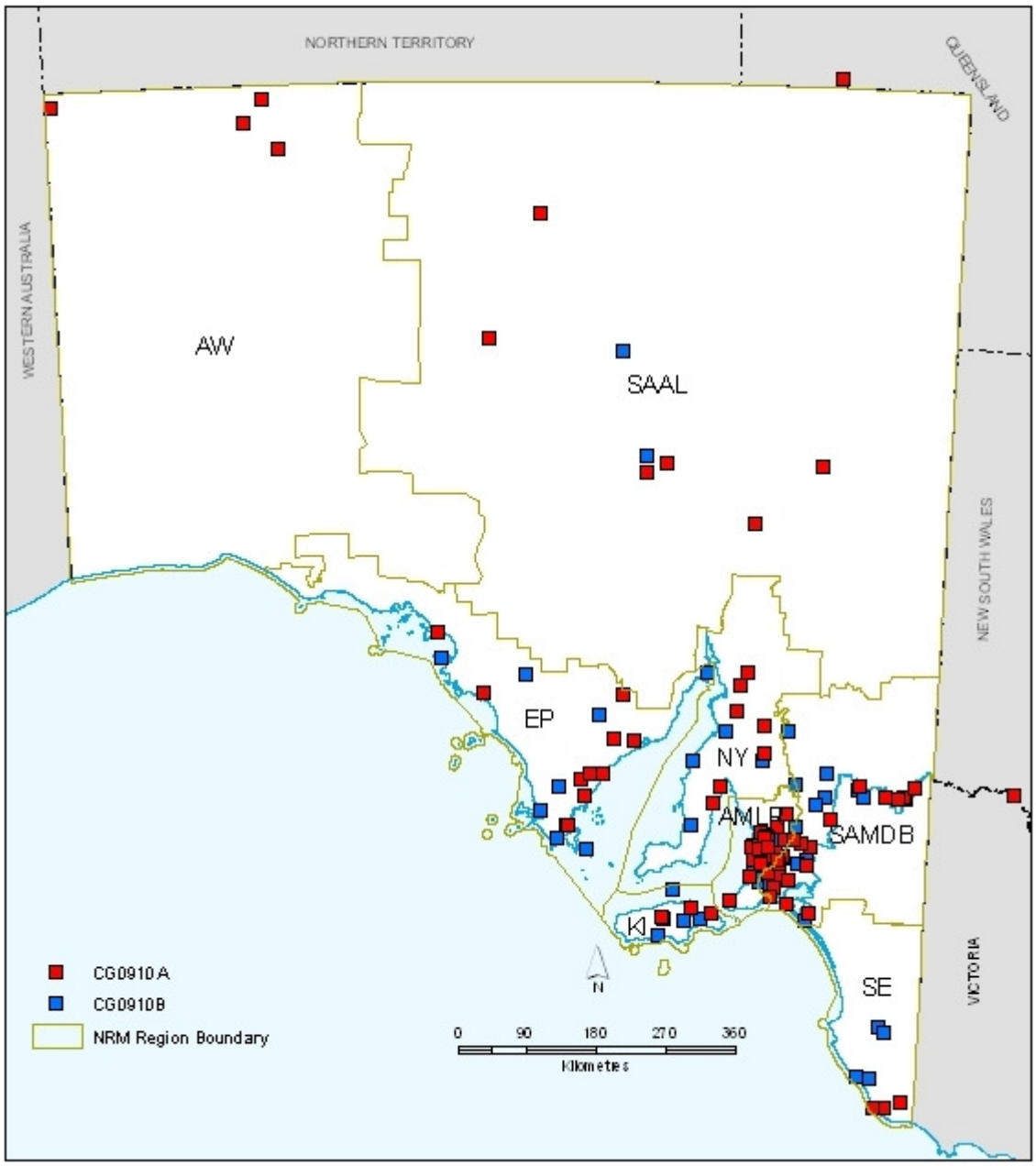
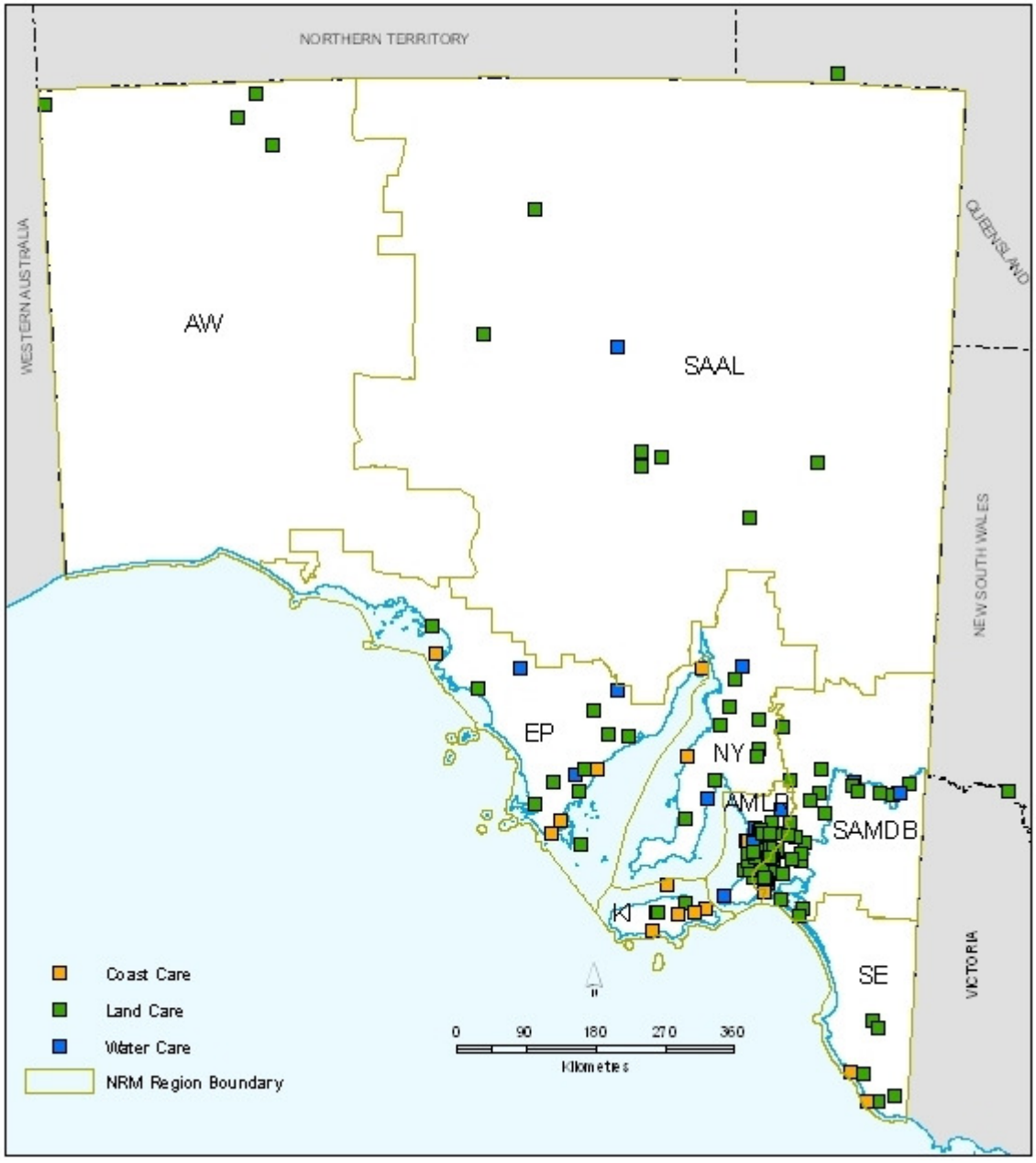


Figure 8: Project locations for 2009/10 Community Grants by theme (coast care, land care, water care)



Section 3: NRM Outcomes

As part of the MERI requirements for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects, proponents used program logic to present expected outcomes, which were linked to state and regional NRM targets.

Outcome and target reporting should be based on robust monitoring programs that capture evidence of intermediate and long term outcomes. Therefore, whilst few intermediate outcomes are expected be seen in the first year, efforts should concentrate on establishing baselines and meaningful monitoring and evaluation methods to be able to report future outcomes.

3.1 NRM outcome hierarchy

An NRM outcome hierarchy for 2009/10 Strategic and Regional Competitive projects is shown in **Table 5** using the 'SA NRM Outcomes Hierarchy' described in the draft *State MERI Framework*. There are five outcome levels in the hierarchy:

- *Aspirational:* overarching vision for NRM
- *Long term:* outcomes contributing to ecologically sustainable development at the broad geographical scale (e.g. on-ground health of ecosystems or the asset value of natural resources, broad integration of NRM planning across related social, ecological and economic sectors)
- *Intermediate:* the outcomes expected from an NRM planning and program investment in five-yearly cycles (e.g. change in risk status for a targeted natural resource)
- *Immediate:* the direct results of business planning and project investment in one to three yearly cycles
- *Foundational:* activities and processes that inform and support NRM (e.g. policy, planning, monitoring, research, mapping, consultation, reports).

To reflect the nature of NRM work, outcomes are also grouped into two main categories:

- *Resource condition*: changes in the state and trends in the condition of natural resources
- *Resource management:* changes in people, organisations, institutions, practices and technologies that help support the improvement of resource condition.

It should be noted that **long term outcomes** were not anticipated from funding provided in 2009/10. **Intermediate outcomes** are also difficult to measure at this early stage. The **foundational** and **immediate** outcomes that are presented in the hierarchy have been captured using standard output codes (see **Attachment D**).

NRM outcomes from 2009/10 Strategic and Regional Competitive projects have been grouped into the following themes:

- native vegetation
- native animals
- pest plants
- pest animals
- water
- sustainable land management.

Volunteer contributions

Of particular note is the overwhelming amount of in-kind contribution provided by volunteers in the community. 1,227 volunteers were involved in managing our natural resources through the delivery of Strategic and Regional Competitive projects, equating to 31,140 hours of in-kind labour. This volunteer effort is valued at around $0.68 million (based on $22/hr).

Table 2: NRM outcomes for 2009/10 Strategic and Regional Competitive Projects

Aspirational goal (30-50 years)	
Vision for NRM	'South Australia, a capable and prosperous community, managing natural resources for a good quality of life within the capacity of our environment for the long term' (*Vision: 2006 State NRM Plan)*.
Long term outcomes (10-20 years)	
Resource condition outcomes Resource management outcomes	Long term outcomes were not anticipated from the 2009/10 State NRM Program.
Intermediate outcomes (3-5 years)	
Resource condition outcomes Resource management outcomes	Intermediate resource condition outcomes and resource management outcomes, along with immediate resource condition outcomes are reported by theme in the following sections: • **section 3.2.1** – native vegetation outcomes • **section 3.2.2** – native animal outcomes • **section 3.2.3** – pest plant outcomes • **section 3.2.4** – pest animal outcomes • **section 3.2.5** – water outcomes • **section 3.2.6** – sustainable land management outcomes.
Immediate outcomes (1-3 years)	
Resource condition outcomes	In addition to the immediate resource condition outcomes reported by theme the following standard outputs were also captured: • 453 conservation agreements established over 4,130 ha • 10,500 ha of native vegetation protected / enhanced / rehabilitated or managed, including 104 km of fencing • 762 ha revegetated • native animals managed over 3.1 million ha • pest plant control measures implemented across 4,370 ha e.g. Buffel grass, Wheel cactus, Boxthorn, Olive • pest animal control measures implemented across 7.5 million ha (e.g. pig, goat, rabbit, camel) • ten construction works completed to improve water quality • 17 ML of water will be saved per year.
Resource management outcomes	The following standard outputs were captured: • 159 training / awareness raising events held involving a total of 2,715 participants • 148 awareness raising materials developed • eight cultural heritage sites protected or maintained • 1,227 volunteers contributed 31,140 hours towards NRM Some of these outcomes are shown in context against themes in **section 3.2**.
Foundational outcomes (1-3 years)	
Activities that inform NRM	• nine decision support tools / models developed • 45 studies / reports completed • 20 new monitoring programs established • 3.7 million ha of land mapped • 106 resource management plans / strategies / guidelines completed.

3.2 NRM outcomes by theme

Outcomes for 2009/10 Strategic and Regional Competitive projects are presented by theme.

3.2.1 Native vegetation outcomes

Intermediate **resource condition** outcomes

- Native vegetation condition has been improved across 1,136 ha and 11.5 ha of native ecosystems have been established across **multiple NRM regions**.
- Existing connectivity of priority ecosystems in the **AMLR** NRM region was supported through 36 new properties forming conservation clusters. 428 voluntary property plan agreements were signed and eight new covenants over 290 ha of native vegetation were established. Additionally, 3,728 ha of native vegetation are being actively managed.
- A significant contribution to managing landscape scale biodiversity in the **NY** NRM region has been achieved by working with landholders to mitigate against threatening processes, implement habitat recovery projects and undertake revegetation works to re-connect the landscape and improve permeability.

Immediate **resource condition** Outcomes

- Sheoak grassy woodland communities were improved at three sites in the **EP** NRM region due to revegetation and prevention of stock access to sensitive areas.
- Estuarine, coastal and marine habitats have been improved by revegetation, fencing to prevent access and erosion control at eight sites in the **EP** NRM region.
- Signage to reduce the impacts of visitors on coastal flora and fauna species has been erected at five **EP** sites and coastal weed control has been undertaken at seven sites.
- Six hectares of coastal habitat was reconstructed at two locations in the **EP** NRM region. Revegetation will help to filter land based run off into the near shore marine environment and assist in providing stability to these interface areas.
- 26 ha of revegetation was undertaken in the **SE** NRM region.
- 85.8 ha of exclusion fencing for remnant Stringybark habitat was constructed to improve condition and promote natural regeneration in the **SE** NRM region, with photopoint monitoring set up at associated sites.
- The propagation and planting of 47,000 tubestock consisting of 100 plant species associated with Narrow leaved mallee communities (including three nationally threatened species) will improve the sustainability and integrity of remnant vegetation on **KI**, in order to halt a decline across many plant species.
- Collection of 5 kg of native seed on **KI**, treatment of 22 ha of weeds and reinstatement of native habitat will buffer, enlarge and connect key remnant habitat along the Cygnet River corridor in eastern **KI**.
- Stock has been excluded from over 60 ha of regenerating native riparian vegetation along the **KI** Harriet River after the 2009 floods. This will enhance the natural revegetation process and protect two fragile peat bog habitats. An area of regenerating Manna gum community (a rare and high value riparian species) has also been protected as part of these activities.

Immediate **resource management** outcomes

- 450 people were involved in the 2010 **KI** Planting Festival.
- 22 landholders on **KI** were provided with advice to improve their understanding of native vegetation management issues.
- In the **AMLR** NRM region, 582 Trees for Life volunteers contributed a total of 23,280 volunteer hours.
- In the **NY** NRM region, Bush Condition Monitoring Index site assessments were undertaken and 25 management plans were developed to provide landholders with direction regarding biodiversity management. The discussions held with landholders during the assessment process, formulation of the plans and repeat visits over time have engaged landholders, documented biodiversity outcomes and demonstrated to landholders the value of managing biodiversity issues at a landscape scale.
- Three landscape scale landholder community groups have been established in the **NY** NRM region, focussing on improving biodiversity value of private lands in the southern Flinders Ranges and southern Yorke Peninsula.

3.2.2 Native animal outcomes

Intermediate **resource condition** outcomes

- Student awareness of biodiversity increased following class and field activities. As a result of project publicity, new sightings were recorded of Southern brown bandicoots on **KI**.
- At least 24 Glossy black cockatoo nestlings were produced during the six month funding period on **KI**. The current population of Glossy black cockatoos is estimated at 340 - 360 birds. At the current recovery rate, it is estimated the population could be 400 by 2013 and 500 - 600 birds by 2028. This will 'downlist' the species from 'endangered' to 'vulnerable'.

Immediate **resource condition** outcomes

- 9,600 Drooping sheoaks were propagated and planted on **KI** to provide another 11 ha of available feeding habitat and will benefit nesting Glossy black cockatoos for years to come.
- Stock has been excluded from over 60 ha of regenerating native riparian vegetation along the **KI** Harriet River after the 2009 floods. Approx 30 ha of the protected area is classified as Glossy black cockatoo nesting habitat. Whilst trees were lost in the flood, the protection from stock damage will enhance the number of nesting trees recruited and decrease the amount time it will take until they can become nesting sites.

Immediate **resource management** outcomes

- 43 volunteers contributed 237 hours in the **EP** NRM region to monitor shorebirds (including the vulnerable Hooded plover) at 14 different locations.
- 24 **KI** volunteers contributed over 150 hours to nest monitoring, habitat restoration and the annual Glossy black cockatoo census.

- The 2010 Annual Count of **SE** Red tailed black cockatoos resulted in a total of 680 birds counted by 66 groups comprising 159 volunteers who contributed 636 hours. More than 2,800 km^2 of stringybark forest was searched.
- 13 Anangu have participated in the *warru* (Blackflanked rock-wallaby) fence construction and fencing workshops in the **AW** NRM region. Six other casual Anangu staff (including three senior Anangu women) were involved in the selection and preparation of the fence line prior to the grading. Traditional ecological knowledge has been combined with contemporary science to select a suitable site for the acclimatisation enclosure for what is considered to be South Australia's most endangered mammal.

3.2.3 Pest plant outcomes

Intermediate **resource condition** outcomes

- The top five high risk weeds on **KI** have been controlled across 15 ha.
- 744 ha of native habitat in the **EP** NRM region has been enhanced through environmental weed control on public land, including national and conservation park areas. Lavatory creeper(a known invasive garden plant) control within the Coffin Bay township has provided an opportunity to reduce its spread into key conservation areas (Coffin Bay National Park and Kellidie Bay Conservation Park).
- As a result of the removal of approximately 30,000 Wheel cactus (*Opuntia* sp.) plants across 200 ha in **four NRM regions,** significant progress has been made in reducing, controlling or eliminating the high risk cacti, with the main sites of satellite Wheel cactus infestations now largely controlled.
- Increased student awareness following class and field activities on **KI**, resulted in new records of Bluebell creeper and Sweet pittosporum weeds being recorded.

Intermediate **resource management** outcomes

- 60,000 ha of land across **multiple NRM regions** was surveyed and mapped for cacti, with the majority of this work undertaken as in-kind contributions by landholders and regional NRM boards. As a result of the Wheel cactus control project, there has been a large increase in skills and awareness of regional interest groups and local people in the community regarding weed management.
- The State Opuntia Task force assisted the National Invasive Cactus Network to focus specifically on Wheel cactus in SA, involving local and overseas experts. The National Cactus Forum also focused on the Wheel cactus issue, which boosted awareness, engagement and the capacity to make a difference on the ground.

Immediate **resource management** outcomes

- There has been an increase in the engagement of local Aboriginal groups in NRM in the **EP** NRM region through undertaking feral animal and plant control activities at five sites.
- One weed swap event was held on **KI** to raise awareness about garden plants that can become environmental weeds.
- The **KI** community responded to the KI NRM Board's weed-focussed communications by reporting three new bridal creeper infestations and one new infestation of Gorse. A newspaper article was written to inform the community of the discovery of new Weeds of National Significance infestations and the planned control activities.

3.2.4 Pest animal outcomes

Intermediate **resource condition** outcomes

- Landowners involved in the **SAMDB** NRM region rabbit control program have seen benefits in the second year of sustained control. Evidence from photo points has shown a reduction in soil disturbance and an increase in vegetation cover. Rabbit control has resulted in improved soil and land condition across 9,700 ha (including 5,500 ha of protected roadside vegetation), with surface ground cover now greater than 70 per cent. Also, rabbit numbers have not returned to pre-control levels, with less than three per cent of warrens reopening.
- Infrared cameras have provided key information as to the effectiveness of the **SAMDB** pig trapping process. The initial trial has proven to be successful with pig numbers declining.
- Rabbit and goat numbers were effectively controlled across 230,000 ha of priority **SAMDB** sites.
- Rabbit control in the **EP** NRM region (including baiting and warren destruction) was completed across 4,505 ha of Coffin Bay National Park and council managed coastal crown land. The threat posed by rabbits on Coastal mallee, Sheoak grassy woodlands and Coastal heath habitats has been reduced. Revisits to controlled areas showed a visual reduction in rabbit numbers.
- As a result of dingo scat surveys (hair analysis of prey remains in scats), two small mammal species have been discovered in areas in the **SAAL** NRM region where they were previously unrecorded.
- The strategic management of dingoes based on **SAAL** research findings will have a positive impact on biodiversity and could improve regional economic productivity (beef production) by an estimated 25 per cent.

Intermediate **resource management** outcomes

- Four land managers participated in dingo research in the **SAAL** NRM region and undertook best practice control measures in line with research findings over an area of approximately 118,200 ha. As a result of the project, there has been a dramatic increase in community interest in the best practice management of dingoes.

Immediate **resource condition** outcomes

- GPS collar tracking and baiting of 16 dingoes across four **SAAL** properties has informed research on dingo behaviour, predation and their role in the ecosystem. This work has improved pastoral production and biodiversity outcomes.
- 6,448 feral camels were removed from the **AW** and **SAAL** NRM regions in 2009/10. Of these, 3,188 camels were removed from the APY lands and 3,260 camels removed from the southern Simpson Desert and Lake Gairdner regions.
- A **KI** pilot project is trialling new control devices for feral cats. Once the trials have been completed, it will be determined if feral cat control can be effective on a large geographic scale.

Immediate **resource management** outcomes

- 88 volunteers contributed 420 hours to pest management (pigs, goats, rabbits) in the **SAMDB** NRM region.
- Following four workshops on how to collect genetic samples from feral cats on **KI**, 15 volunteers contributed 546 hours to collect over 90 samples.
- Network intelligence gathered across the **AW** and **SAAL** NRM regions utilised the skills and experience of people living in regional areas. This is one of the most cost effective and readily available methods to gather camel congregation data. This data informed decision making of where and when opportunities may arise for the strategic and/or cost effective management of camels.

3.2.5 Water outcomes

Intermediate **resource condition** outcomes

- The **SAMDB** NRM Board water monitoring program has shown improved condition of priority water dependent ecosystems at three SAMDB wetlands.
- State NRM Program funding in 2009/10 has contributed towards the development of two region wide schemes in the **AMLR** which will harvest, treat and store stormwater and distribute non-potable water throughout the western Adelaide region. When the schemes are fully operational, this funding will result in 17ML/yr of stormwater being saved for reuse. The State NRM Program represents 1.6% of the total project investment. 1050ML/yr is expected to be saved from the project as a whole.
- The **AMLR** schemes aim to reduce pollutants in stormwater to 'irrigation- level' environmental value. The schemes will also improve watercourse condition and water quality, and reduce damaging flows and sediment migration at key sites in the Christie Creek catchment.
- The **AMLR** stormwater harvesting schemes will assist in improving marine environments by reducing stormwater out flow by 17ML/yr (and therefore pollutants / sediments) to the Gulf St Vincent. It is estimated that sediment migration to the Gulf St Vincent will be reduced by approximately 50 per cent.
- Two previously unknown Peat bog communities were discovered on **KI**. These are highly specialised and rare habitats and specific measures are being developed to ensure their protection.
- The stabilisation of four stream crossings on three **KI** properties will improve water quality by reducing sediment flows from erosion around the crossings themselves. In addition, the inclusion of pipes set into the streambed allow for the movement of aquatic fauna, thus increasing the connectivity of the aquatic ecosystems.
- Fencing to exclude stock from wetlands on nine properties in the **SE** NRM region has mitigated primary threats (trampling, pugging, nutrient inputs, uncontrolled grazing of native vegetation, etc.) and resulted in improved condition of the wetlands as observed during individual site inventories. Previous experience also shows that a rapid and significant recovery in the condition of wetland fringing vegetation can be expected.

Intermediate **resource management** outcomes

- 60 volunteers were involved in community wetland monitoring in the **SAMDB** NRM region, which increased knowledge and skills.
- 14 landholders and their families who participated in the **SE** wetland project were provided with extensive technical support and a management plan detailing additional activities that will improve restoration outcomes on their properties. The project worked one-on-one with landholders to improve their understanding of the biodiversity values of their wetlands and to change the way they view their land.
- Of the 14 **SE** landholders, 12 have changed their management practices by giving up grazing land to promote conservation. A former natural creek that had been managed by the landholder as a drain was being 'cleaned out' every year to improve flow and prevent flooding of agricultural land. After threatened fish were found at the site, the landholder agreed to leave the drain in its current condition (with aquatic vegetation intact) in order to support the fishes' habitat.

Immediate **resource condition** outcomes

- Two carp control structures were installed in **SAMDB** wetlands.
- Two kilometres of watercourse restoration has been achieved along the upper River Torrens in the **AMLR** NRM region.
- Three kilometres of the Harriet River on **KI** has been protected, with over 60 ha of native riparian vegetation being protected to exclude stock.

3.2.6 Sustainable land management outcomes

Intermediate **resource condition** outcomes

- In 2009/10, cropped land in **SA** was protected from erosion for an average of 314 days, which is a 15 per cent improvement from 2003/04. This contributes towards South Australia's Strategic Plan target to achieve a 20 per cent improvement rate (326 days) by 2013-14.

Intermediate **resource management** outcomes

- Taking landholders to see conservation demonstration sites in the **SE** NRM region gave them the opportunity to see the kinds of work being undertaken and talk to other landholders who have already done work on their properties. People are now referring their neighbours to project staff. This has led to an increase in the number of landholders wanting to be involved in the program and will lead to increased conservation actions.
- 69 Sustainable Dryland Agriculture awareness raising events were held across the state, with a total of 1,475 participants viewing 88 demonstration sites. Survey feedback shows that over 50 per cent of participants intend to undertake additional activities to improve soil protection. In addition, 99 per cent of the 112 respondents in the **SAMDB** and **NY** NRM regions indicated that they would apply some or most of the information provided in the workshop over the next three years. Additionally, 72 per cent indicated that they would assess surface cover levels; 60 per cent would use feed budgeting; 43 per cent would increase soil cover levels at sowing; 61 per cent would sow cereal crops for grazing; and 21 per cent would change watering points. It is anticipated that workshop participants who use the information provided will benefit from improved livestock and soil condition.
- The **SAAL** Industry Support Officer has achieved significant progress in securing industry commitment to NRM. A major organisation was successfully engaged as the first partner in the SAAL NRM Board's Industry Partnership Program. Santos committed $125,000 to support NRM in the region through research and on-ground works at some Santos sites.

Immediate **resource management** outcomes

- Eight landholders were engaged in NRM activities to undertake conservation works and manage agricultural land for biodiversity outcomes. This included three new subdivided hobby farm landholders around Streaky Bay in the **EP** NRM region.
- As part of the 'Towards 2050, Climate Change' project in the **EP** NRM region, two Market Based Instrument (MBI) processes have been developed. A tender process has been created for the temporary closure of Sheoak grassy Woodlands to allow for sustainable grazing and ecosystem recovery. Also, an MBI process around agricultural practice change has been initiated to increase ground cover and reduce erosion risk.

Section 4: Project challenges, lessons & future benefits

Project challenges, lessons and future benefits outlined in this section are taken from the 2009/10 MERI reports for Strategic and Regional Competitive projects.

4.1 Project challenges

4.1.1 Pest control

- In the **SAMDB** NRM region, unsupervised sporting shooters tried to gain access to a site where pig trapping trials were being undertaken. Pig trap yard trials were extremely successful, however the pig baiting trials were disappointing. There was very little uptake of the bait feed due to the ample natural feed being available from the significant rainfall this season.
- A mouse plague in the **EP** NRM region over summer and autumn meant that revegetation (direct seeding) could not occur before the onset of cooler weather which would reduce mouse numbers.
    - **Improvement**: The **EP** NRM Board in conjunction with agronomists have developed monitoring protocols to ensure that future plagues are identified well in advance and control measures are implemented before the problem becomes too great.

4.1.2 Materials

- The original fence specification for the **AW** Warru enclosure had to be amended in consultation with the Warru Recovery Team, due to unavailability of materials. The materials were received intermittently throughout the construction phase and there was an unexpected late delivery of the mesh. A contract variation had to be negotiated with the fencing contractor to prevent an increase in costs associated with delayed supply of fencing materials. The complete removal of all terrestrial predators of Warru from within the fenced area couldn't be achieved as planned due to the associated constraints in fence completion.
    - **Improvement**: The unavailability of fencing materials has highlighted the importance of ordering fencing materials for isolated areas at least six months prior to planned construction.

4.1.3 Vandalism

- Two trials were undertaken of temporary signage and fencing on **KI** to reduce visitor impacts in breeding season on nesting Hooded plovers. However, due to flooding by high tide and vandalism, these attempts failed. Vandalism is rare, but is hard to address due to the remoteness of the trial site.
    - **Improvement**: Future trials of these techniques to improve nesting success will be undertaken at sites near townships where more regular beach patrol is possible.

4.1.4 Funding

- Long term threatened species recovery projects (e.g. the Glossy black cockatoo on **KI**) often need reinvigorating in order to maintain financial and community support and ensure ongoing success.
    - **Improvement**: A communication strategy for the Glossy black cockatoo project is being developed with input from recovery team members. This will assist in promoting the project to a wider audience.
- The funding period (December to June) did not coincide with the annual census of Glossy black cockatoos undertaken in October. The 2009 census detected fewer Glossy black cockatoos than 2008 due to a change in the distribution of two of the six known feeding flocks on **KI**. This highlights the importance of the annual census in detecting changes in the Glossy black cockatoo population.
- Landholder groups need to be incorporated (often for more than 12 months) to be eligible for many funding sources and thereby access to funding for on-ground works.

4.1.5 Seasonal conditions

- Seasonal conditions prevented cane toad surveys to be undertaken in the **SAAL** NRM region, as heavy rainfall restricted access. Rain also delayed Buffel grass surveys.
- Seasonal variation (drought in late 2009 and flooding in 2010) has prevented some dingo data collection in the **SAAL** NRM region.
- Significant late summer and early autumn rainfall events caused some dispersal of camels out of pastoral properties into the Simpson Desert. However, an aerial survey prior to the planned cull identified a number of concentrations of camels in the Simpson Desert.

4.1.6 Recruitment

- Recruitment and retention of staff for short term projects, particularly in the Arid Lands, is an ongoing challenge, especially when competing with major industries such as pastoralism and mining. Project delivery was supported by contractors in the short term.

4.2 Project lessons

4.2.1 Pest plant and animal control

- Weed control is most effective when hand pulling of small seedlings is carried out around the same time as larger plants are cut and paste with herbicide.
- Indian myna populations were found to be far more conservative in their spread in western Victoria than expected. Identification of slow rates of spread by Indian mynas provides the opportunity to work collaboratively with Victorian authorities to strategically control the pests before they reach SA.
- Biodiversity surveying of tracks and scats, pregnancy testing and GPS collaring improved the knowledge of dingoes. The dingo management plan resulting from research findings is providing the basis for developing and testing best practice management techniques, which will subsequently be promoted to beef producers throughout the SAAL NRM region. Opportunities exist to expand dingo research activities in to also address the impacts of foxes.

Recommended improvements to reduce camel density:

- Focus on female camels to enable greater impact on population decline.
- Improve aerial survey and cull programs by:
  - developing operational plans well in advance of any on ground actions
  - conducting aerial surveys in advance of proposed aerial cull activities
  - appointing a State Feral Camel Removal Coordinator to facilitate and coordinate feral camel survey and removal programs.
- Trial the use of a fixed wing 'spotter' plane to direct camel removal activities.
- Operationally test the use of thermal infrared as part of aerial camel surveys to calibrate and statistically improve standard aerial survey methods.
- Removal data verification could be improved in the future by collating camel removal data as it is received, along with having progress reports sent directly from the abattoir. Spot checks of camel carrying trucks could also be conducted to verify numbers of male and female camels dispatched.

4.2.2 Research

- Modelling assumptions can be very important in interpreting the effectiveness of water quality strategies.
- An improved process has been developed for random selection of soil sampling sites to avoid biases in the information gathered. This process will be used in all subsequent soil carbon sampling campaigns where a randomised approach is required.
- A **KI** NRM Board project demonstrated that audio lures are an effective means of attracting feral cats to traps.
- Results regarding dingo predation on beef cattle in the **SAAL** NRM region were significant, with 34 per cent of calves in the survey area being killed by dingoes. This confirms that dingoes can cause significant economic losses to beef producers and sets the context for best practice management. The knee-jerk community response to research regarding predators is often to undertake large scale baiting. However in this case, large scale community baiting would in fact be counter-productive, resulting in boom populations of kangaroos (due to lack of predation by dingoes) which directly compete with cattle for pasture. It was shown that the cost of competition from kangaroos is far greater than the cost of dingo predation on stock.

4.2.3 Community engagement

- On **KI**, lessons were learned regarding the most effective marketing strategies to attract suitable volunteers. This information will be used to conduct future marketing campaigns, like that for the 2011 KI Planting Festival.
- Community involvement is more suited to the trapping of cats and collection of genetic samples than setting up monitoring sites which requires a higher level of expertise and availability. Therefore, the focus of **KI** community involvement was changed from trial set up to sample collection, with collection kits and datasheets being provided.
- Using a landholder survey to identify the needs of the target audience before commencing project planning was crucial to the success of a landholder engagement project in the **SE**. This approach could be used as a model and applied to the development of other conservation projects.

4.2.4 Plant propagation

- Further testing of propagation timing for a large number of threatened plant species on **KI** led to specific seed sowing dates for each species. This information will be used during the propagation phase of future habitat reinstatement programs. This will reduce propagation time for many species, thereby reducing the amount of water used and labour required to manage seedlings in the nursery. A positive outcome of the continued adaptation and improvement of operational methods was that the project achieved more propagation of plants from more species and treated a larger area than originally anticipated.
- A **KI** NRM Board project developed and refined methods for re-instating narrow-leaved mallee plant communities and contributed to the baseline methods that will be used to develop ecology-based guidelines for restoring Narrow-leaf mallee vegetation.

4.3 Future benefits

4.3.1 New skills

- Capacity building activities for local Aboriginal people, such as mapping, GPS and spatial planning has provided useful skills for future on-ground works and projects within the **AW** NRM region.
- **KI** NRM Board staff learned new skills from project consultants regarding the ongoing assessment of in-stream resource condition change, which will also be used for other on-ground works programs and assessments of in-stream remediation.

4.3.2 Community engagement

- Community engagement undertaken in the southern Flinders Ranges has indicated that there is considerable scope for the development of landholder-based biodiversity management groups.
- Landholder surveys are being conducted to determine what motivates landholder interest and action; specifically when incentives are required for change and when technical support is sufficient. This information will be utilised to refine future project planning, delivery and associated policy and regulatory frameworks, and to ensure that resources are most efficiently and effectively targeted to achieve change. This is part of a structured evaluation that is required for multi-year projects under the State NRM Program.
- A tool kit has been developed by the **NY** NRM Board to measure increases in community skills and knowledge. This process will be used for evaluating future capacity building activities.

4.3.3 Funding

- Additional funding was offered by the Invasive Animal CRC to allow the **KI** feral cat research project to continue for a further six months.
- The **SE** Stringybark woodland and cockatoo habitat protection project was funded by the Regional Competitive component of the 2009/10 State NRM Program. Complementing this, two NRM Community Grants were also funded through the State NRM Program that enabled the community to continue on-groundworks such as fencing and revegetation to protect and enhance Stringybark forest as a food source for the South east red tailed black cockatoo.
- Through direct engagement with industry, the **SAAL** Industry Engagement Program continues to increase its impact and broaden its scope for the future. Industry is enthusiastic about the opportunities the program is creating and it is probable that this will translate into future activities.

4.3.4 Monitoring

- The **KI** Harriet River Stream Stability Assessment report provides a baseline for monitoring the recovery of the system after the 2009 floods.

4.3.5 Planning / policies

- A plan was developed for prioritising and developing sustainable agriculture projects within **multiple NRM regions** across the state.
- The water resource investigation project on **KI** improved the understanding of water resources and environmental water needs, which can be used to help refine sustainable water management policies. For example, the levels, duration and timing of flows that arelikely to allow movement of native biota were identified, as well as the preliminary environmental flow regime that is expected to sustain aquatic ecosystems in the Middle River catchment at a low level of risk. A tool was developed to assess whether current or modelled flow patterns meet these requirements and a hydraulic model was created linking flow level to flow rate.

Conclusion

The 2009/10 State NRM Program has made a significant contribution towards improving the management and condition of South Australia's natural resources. Through this important investment, on-ground efforts have resulted in tangible outcomes across all eight of the state's NRM regions. These outcomes have been driven by the efforts of the regional NRM boards, state NRM agencies and the community.

The Program has been very successful in engaging the community to manage natural resources. Across all components of the Program, approximately 1,880 volunteers were involved, contributing over 80,000 hours of in-kind labour. This total volunteer effort is valued at approximately $1.76 million (based on $22/hr). This outstanding level of volunteer effort has greatly boosted the return on Program funds invested.

Some snapshots of projects funded through the State NRM Program are featured in the accompanying *Case Studies* documents.

Attachments

Attachment A: 2009/10 Strategic projects
Attachment B: 2009/10 Regional Competitive projects
Attachment C: 2009/10 NRM Community Grants projects (rounds one and two)
Attachment D: Standard output codes for the State NRM Program

2009/10 Strategic projects

Proponent	Project title	Project description	Allocation 2009/10
Office of Water Security	Stormwater Projects*	These funds contributed to seven stormwater harvesting projects, jointly funded by the Australian and State Governments and local governments totalling approximately $145 million. The AMLR NRM Board also contributed $0.5 million in 2009/10 towards the projects through an additional State NRM Program Regional Competitive project. The seven jointly funded projects are: • Water for the Future • Unity Park Biofiltration • Barker Inlet Stormwater Reuse • Adelaide Airport Stormwater Scheme • Water Proofing the West • Water Proofing the South Stage 2 • Adelaide Botanic Gardens ASR Scheme. The projects are expected to harvest approximately 8 GL per year of stormwater. These projects are due to be completed by June 2013, and will contribute to the Water for Good target to have the capability of harvesting 20 GL/a stormwater for non-drinking purposes in Greater Adelaide by 2013.	$1,500,000
SA Arid Lands NRM Board	NRM Sustainability in the SA Arid Lands	Dingo baiting trials were undertaken on four pastoral properties to assess the effects of baiting on calf mortality. Radio tracking and scat collection were undertaken to understand dingo behaviour, predation and their role in ecosystem to ultimately improve pastoral production and biodiversity outcomes.	$355,000
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	Water resource investigations for Middle River, Kangaroo Island	This project investigated water resources in the Middle River Catchment on Kangaroo Island and developed tools to improve the understanding of water resource behaviour and environmental needs. This information will be used to refine sustainable water management policies.	$500,000
Eyre Peninsula NRM Board	Towards 2050: Eyre Peninsula Climate Change Program	State NRM Program funding has supported the delivery of the Government's Climate Change Framework through this pilot project. The project has focused on conducting capacity building events in the community so that the science and impacts of climate change at the local level across the region are better understood by industry, local government and other organisations. Two Market Based Instruments processes have been established.	$400,000
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	Lake Eyre Basin strategy	This project commenced the development of a strategy for the Lake Eyre Basin that aims to form the basis for collaborative inter-jurisdictional action. This is in response to the Minister's request for a far north strategy that incorporates Lake Eyre Basin issues such as the recent controversies over water licences in the Cooper and Adelaide to Arafura biodiversity corridor.	$198,200
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	South East Water Management Strategy	This initiative commenced development of the broader water management strategy in the South East to include reconfiguration and design the lower South East drains to provide water to wetlands and production systems; and contribution to a surface water prescription process and water into the Coorong strategy.	$900,000

** Whilst the Stormwater Projects are part of the $16 million State NRM Program, it should be noted that they were not administered by the NRM Investment Unit.*

Proponent	Project title	Project description	Allocation 2009/10
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	Implementing the National Action Plan for Feral Camels in South Australia's Aboriginal Lands and Rangelands	This project is related to the Ministerial Council agreement on 29 May 2009 to develop and implement a National Feral Camel Action Plan. Feral camels are the major pest threat to South Australia's rangelands and an overabundance of feral camels (>1 million nationally) is causing extensive damage to vegetation, remote community infrastructure (particularly water and sewerage) and pastoral properties. The Australian Government have approved $19 million over four years (2009-2013) as part of Caring for our Country to enact the Plan. This funding is contingent on matching contributions from the relevant jurisdictions. This national priority project has a combined states/territory target of approximately 100,000 camels to be removed per annum for 2010-2013, to match an equivalent removal target for the Australian Government's investment. During 2009/10, 6,448 feral camels were removed from South Australia between July 01, 2009 and June 30, 2010. Of these, 3,188 camels were removed from the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) lands, and 3,260 camels removed from the southern Simpson Desert and Lake Gairdner regions.	$749,700
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation and Primary Industries and Resources SA	Sustainable Dryland Agriculture Initiative	The Sustainable Dryland Agriculture Initiative focuses on the achievement of the SA Strategic Plan Target T3.3: Soil Protection. Erosion of agricultural land impacts on the environment and reduces productivity. Most of the erosion risk in the agricultural lands is due to cropping practices. The total area of cropping land is about 8.1 million ha, with around half being cropped each year. The Sustainable Dryland Agriculture Initiative focused on the sustainable management of the dryland agricultural landscape of SA including large areas of the Eyre Peninsula, Northern and Yorke, SA Murray-Darling Basin and South East NRM Regions. Partnership projects with joint funding arrangements have been developed between industry groups and regional NRM Boards that focus on improved soil protection from adoption of stubble retention and no-till, improved grazing management and claying sandy soils. A wide range of sustainable farming issues were tackled including: • sowing techniques, tillage management and weed control • management of low volumes of crop or pasture residue to maintain soil cover • management of high volumes of crop residues • management of sandy soils • pasture and livestock management to optimise soil protection and productivity • risk management strategies for climate variability and climate change.	$600,000
Department of Environment and Heritage	Trans Australian Eco-link	*The* Trans-Australia Eco-Link is a joint initiative between the Northern Territory and South Australian Governments to establish a wildlife corridor extending more than 3,500 km from Arnhem Land to Port Augusta. The previous Department for Environment and Heritage, the SAAL NRM Board and the Northern and Yorke NRM Board developed activities to assist in the establishment of the Trans-Australia Eco-Link. These activities included: • to enhance local and catchment-wide rain use efficiency, landscape productivity, wildlife habitat value and pastoral production • to decrease the density of woody weeds along the Siccus River and surrounding properties • to obtain information that will inform management of Flinders Ranges Purple spotted gudgeon habitat • to obtain information that will inform manage springs in the Flinders Ranges.	$250,000
Total			**$5,452,900**

2009/10 Regional Competitive Projects

Proponent	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Allocation 2009/10
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board	Implementing priority Torrens Taskforce actions	This project improves environmental and amenity values of the River Torrens through implementing high priority Torrens Taskforce actions in the urban catchment: • improved biofiltration and gross pollutant collection • carp control • amenity flows and the rural catchment: • riparian restoration and water quality protection • improved land management.	$481,600
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board	Protecting and managing priority ecosystems in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges	This project adopts a landscape approach to protect and manage the priority ecosystems in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges through landholder engagement, ecosystem management and protection.	$500,000
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board	Stormwater for Good: Waterproofing the West	This project establishes an integrated system of infrastructure in the City of Charles Stuart as part of the Waterproofing the West program. It involves wetland and aquifer storage and recovery facilities for the harvesting, treatment and storage of up to 2.400ML of stormwater per year, ready for distribution.	$500,000
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board	Stormwater harvesting: Waterproofing the South and Oaklands Park	This project implements the Christie Creek component of the Water Proofing the South Stage 1 to deliver 850ML through capture and re-use of stormwater. The project implements a wetland and managed aquifer recharge complex at the Oaklands Park Driver Development Centre to capture, treat and re-use stormwater.	$297,500
Alinytjara Wilurara NRM Board	Bringing back Warru: long term conservation through building a Warru "Pintji"	In this project, the Warru (Black-flanked rock wallaby) Recovery Team aims to supplement the two remaining critically endangered South Australian populations with now-available captive-bred young adult Warru from Monarto Zoo. A predator-proof 100 ha "Pintji" in the APY Lands for hardening-off Warru prior to release has been built primarily by Anangu.	$205,000
Eyre Peninsula NRM Board	Implementation of high priority WildEyre Conservation	This project implements high priority conservation strategies developed through collaborative conservation action planning in the WildEyre project area on the Eyre Peninsula. The project aims to achieve positive on-ground outcomes for two highly threatened conservation assets: • Sheoak grassy woodland systems • the sensitive coastal zone.	$207,000
Eyre Peninsula NRM Board	Implementing landscape scale biodiversity management to protect the Coffin Bay coastal wetland system, Eyre Peninsula	This project aims to deliver an integrated approach to pest management at the landscape scale by implementing a three year on-ground works plan incorporating pest plant and animal control, revegetation and erosion control. The project will focus on the high biodiversity value coastal and near coastal environments adjacent to the Coffin Bay coastal wetland system on the Eyre Peninsula.	$108,000

Proponent	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Allocation 2009/10
Kangaroo Island NRM Board	A regional approach to Integrated Weed Management on Kangaroo Island	Funding supports the integrated management of Bridal creeper, Bridal veil, Gorse and Blackberry on Kangaroo Island using existing management plans developed by the Department for Environment and Heritage, Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board and the Kangaroo Island Weeds Group. The project builds on the extensive management, monitoring, control and investigation activities previously conducted within the region for landscape scale Weeds of National Significance management.	$80,000
Kangaroo Island NRM Board	Engaging Kangaroo Island landholders to manage biodiversity and restore habitat	This project: • provides technical and practical assistance to landholders, community groups and agencies undertaking management works and habitat restoration for biodiversity benefit • carries out control works for target environmental weeds • engages school students, landholders and volunteers in monitoring and restoring habitat for nationally threatened species.	$64,000
Kangaroo Island NRM Board	Implementing the Glossy Black-Cockatoo recovery and threat abatement plan	Funding supports the continuation of the South Australian Glossy black-cockatoo recovery program including: • protection of nesting habitat • restoration and protection of feeding habitat • management of artificial and natural nest hollows • engagement of community to conduct annual population census, help identify active nests and assess yearly breeding success.	$69,700
Kangaroo Island NRM Board	Reinstating threatened plant species and communities in eastern Kangaroo Island	This project re-instates areas of diverse habitat for threatened plant species and communities. It forms part of a broader long term strategy, developed and implemented over the last seven years by the Kangaroo Island Nationally Threatened Plant Project, to address the root cause of biodiversity and landscape decline in eastern Kangaroo Island.	$95,400
Kangaroo Island NRM Board	Restoration of the Harriet River riparian zone	This project assesses the remediation required following flood damage caused by the breaching of a 30GL farm dam in the headwaters of the Harriet River to commence reparation to: • manage erosion risk • manage, protect and restore riparian habitats and communities • improve landholder capacity to implement best practice natural resources management.	$83,600
Kangaroo Island NRM Board	Towards eradication: Developing effective community feral cat control on Kangaroo Island	The Kangaroo Island NRM Board worked with the Kangaroo Island community to trial feral cat control, with the potential to eradicate feral cats on the Dudley Peninsula. The efficiency and effectiveness of recently developed tunnel devices were investigated to plan for effective feral cat eradication across the Dudley Peninsula.	$49,100
Northern and Yorke NRM Board	Managing biodiversity through increased community capacity and landholder participation	This project increases the level of community and landholder participation in the management of the region's biodiversity, threatened species and ecological communities, to provide the necessary leverage to: • increase community support for NRM practices • accelerate the uptake of appropriate land management practices • achieve biodiversity outcomes at a landscape scale.	$205,000

Proponent	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Allocation 2009/10
SA Arid Lands NRM Board	Understanding and reducing invasive cacti through the State Opuntia Taskforce	The State Opuntioid Taskforce is a multi-regional collaboration within South Australia. It seeks to assist regional NRM board and land manager cactus control programs by developing higher level strategy and coordinating on-ground control across regional boundaries. This project enables the taskforce to achieve priority actions to stop the spread of significant invasive cacti.	$65,000
SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board	On-ground works and community engagement for wetland biodiversity and ecological restoration	This project builds upon the Board's existing Wetland Program. The project focuses on the delivery of on-ground works, e.g. carp control structures and water manipulation at community wetland projects that will enable management using best practices for ecological outcomes. Works are focussed on priority sites, based on ecological values, community participation and feasibility. The project incorporates components of community engagement and monitoring to ensure objectives are being met.	$280,300
SA Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board	Regional integrated pest animal management program in the SA Murray-Darling Basin	The aim of this project is to work with local landholders from within the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin area to: • undertake comprehensive feral pig destruction in the Riverland • reduce the critical effects of feral deer and unmanaged goats in the Murray Mallee • implement localised rabbit eradication programs on prioritised roadsides.	$217,500
South East NRM Board	Healthy wetlands on private land - supporting landholders in the South East to restore and manage aquatic habitat	This project aims to increase the number of private land managers actively involved in restoring degraded wetlands in the South East. The project supports on-ground restoration works coupled with appropriate technical advice and support provision to landholders.	$74,300
South East NRM Board	Southeast landholder engagement for on-ground stringybark woodland and cockatoo habitat protection.	This project delivers on-ground conservation of declining stringybark habitat in the South East NRM region through landholder engagement utilising a flagship species approach. It builds on best practice science and project management to engage new landholders, develop habitat plans for private property, link targeted on-ground activities to funding opportunities, leverage local support and provide targeted capacity building opportunities.	$94,500
Department for Environment and Heritage	East Meets West and Flinders-Olary NatureLinks targeting threats to biodiversity	NatureLinks seeks to involve multiple stakeholders in delivering landscape scale biodiversity outcomes. This project aims to deliver broad scale, integrated threat abatement activities through enhanced community capacity. This project builds on previous works contributing to the implementation the East meets West and Flinders Olary NatureLinks and will address multiple state and regional conservation targets.	$394,500
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	Building community capacity to control high threat weeds in SA Murray-Darling Basin	This project increases capacity in the SA Murray-Darling Basin to respond to new and emerging weeds and protect high value biodiversity and agricultural assets. The project establishes and implements an accredited training program for identification, monitoring and control of pests, and support on-ground delivery.	$100,000

Proponent	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Allocation 2009/10
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	NRM Alliance Projects	This collaborative project brings together a cluster of projects that deliver specific data/ knowledge outcomes required by regional communities as they adapt to climate change. It includes a study "*Enabling and supporting change to enhance community resilience*" that concentrates on the human dimensions of adaptive strategies and processes.	$250,000
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	Priority capacity, surveillance and control needs for SA's	This project has nine inter-related components that engage with regional NRM boards to deliver capacity-building, surveillance and control activities, targeting issues which are joint state/regional priorities. It includes three State Alert Pest Animals and 25 State Alert Weeds. Fundamental community capacity in weed bio-control and pest animal control is also addressed.	$388,000
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	Variability and opportunities to increase soil carbon in SA agricultural soils	This project targets two key areas to improve the understanding of the potential to increase the level of soil carbon under agricultural production in South Australia. The project aims to: • assess the spatial variability of soil carbon within paddocks • establish the potential for soil modification techniques to increase soil carbon.	$50,000
Primary Industries and Resources SA	Building community capacity and engagement in delivering NRM outcomes in SA	This project aims to develop a state wide strategy for capacity building in NRM in South Australia, by: • undertaking a review of existing information and programs relating to capacity building across the regions • working with each region to identify the capacity of the social and institutional arrangements for NRM in their Board, groups and communities • working with each region to identify strategies to build on the strengths and address any weaknesses identified in the capacity audit • developing a state-wide framework for capacity building.	$70,000
TOTAL			**$4,930,000**

2009/10 Community NRM Grants Projects

2009/10 Community NRM Grants projects – round one

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
SAMDB	Aboriginal Lands Trust of South Australia	Gerard Learning on Country Landscape Regeneration Project	The grant will support an existing project that helps community members gain professional conservation and land management qualifications. It will also fund the removal of pest plants, revegetation and protection with fencing, and community training.	$20,000
AW	Amata Community	Caring for Country Musgrave Ranges APARA corridor	This project includes mapping and collecting information on Anagu plants and animals in the Musgrave Ranges, particularly the Rocket Bore community on the APY lands. It also involves cleaning rockholes, identifying problems in spring waters, removing 10 feral camels or horses, transferring traditional knowledge from older people to Anangu youth, and identifying flora and fauna in collaboration with schools.	$10,000
SAAL	Andamooka Progress and Opal Miners Association Inc.	Abating land management and biodiversity threats from Andamooka	A 'two-pronged' approach to biodiversity threats forms the foundation of this project, through increased control activities and education. Feral cat control, weed management and education programs targeting appropriate garden plant species are the primary measures to be undertaken to complete this project.	$10,000
SAAL	Aparawilintja Homelands	Aparawilintja land management Fregon APY lands SA	The objective of this project is to protect and preserve the men's sacred area on the Aparawilintja Homelands by cleaning out camel bones from rock holes and rid the area of weeds and vermin. It will also strengthen family ties and promote cultural responsibility to younger male family members and support senior custodian's fulfil their traditional roles.	$10,000
NY	Ardrossan Progress Association	Adrossan Stormwater Harvesting and Re-use Project Feasibility Study	The Association will fund the planning of a stormwater capture and re-use scheme for the town with two long term goals. Firstly, to reduce the town's reliance on Murray River water for watering public open spaces and recreational facilities. Secondly, to rehabilitate the town's natural watercourse (currently used for storm water drainage) and reduce impacts on the near shore marine environment.	$23,860
SAAL	Arid Recovery	Arid Recovery: restoring Australia's arid lands	Due to trap saturation and disturbance by bettongs, Arid Recovery can no longer assess population size of reintroduced species. A new monitoring program will be developed to accurately assess population size. Genetic management of the western barred bandicoot population will also be undertaken to improve overall population health at a national level. Arid Recovery will also be developing fact sheets and information packages for landholders, the community and corporate groups. They will also be conducting training events on feral animal control and threatened species monitoring.	$50,000
SAMDB	Austland Management Pty Ltd	Supporting volunteers in Ramsar wetland restoration	This project will build capacity in volunteers to implement restoration projects through targeted training and support for on- ground activities. Six workshops will be delivered to develop skills in revegetation and monitoring activities. Volunteers will then be directly involved in monitoring activities, as well as growing and planting native plants.	$9,160

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
EP	Barna Water Scheme Inc	Barna Water Catchment reserve channel system reconstruction	The project includes the reconstruction of the existing channel system of the Barna Water Catchment Reserve. The drainage contour banks sustained significant damage following extraordinary rain events in 2007. Reinstatement of the catchment scheme through grading contour banks, running water lines, clearing debris and some revegetation will allow up to two megalitres of surface water runoff to be captured and reused annually, reducing the reliance of the Barna community on reticulated Murray River water.	$9,134
SAMDB	Berri Barmera Local Action Planning Committee	Engaging the Berri Barmera Community in NRM	The project will deliver key community engagement strategies relating to natural resources management programs and activities which are being delivered by the Berri Barmera Local Action Planning Committee. Delivery will be through quarterly newsletters published in the Riverland Weekly and an update of the BBLAP website.	$9,160
SAAL	Blinman Progress Association	Parachilna Gorge Cliff-face *Opuntia* Control Project	This highly-specialised project will treat Wheel Cactus growing on cliff-faces, ledges and other difficult-to-reach locations through Parachilna Gorge. Specialist contractors will abseil to treat plants while volunteers act as spotters on the ground. The two will work together to remove plants from a 500ha area.	$49,900
NY	Booleroo Centre District School	Wetlands education project	The project will bring an educational demonstration of sustainability to the school through the construction of storm water harvesting and storage wetlands, reducing their reliance on Murray River water.	$50,000
SAMDB	Bremer Barker Catchment Group	Water Smart - are we there yet?	The Bremer Barker Catchment Group in partnership with the District Council of Mount Barker, the SAMDB NRM Board, education institutions and community groups is planning a Water Forum. This will be aimed at elevating the debate on water management in an increasingly urbanised area to help create a water sensitive region. The forum aims to engage senior secondary and tertiary students and leading water sensitive urban design specialists, to imagine and plan a water sensitive future.	$7,000
AMLR	Bush For Life Windy Point site	Poisoning feral olives at Windy Point	The volunteer group regularly undertakes weed management at the Windy Point site, but needs to engage the services of a specialist contractor to poison Olive trees on an area of steep slope that is not readily accessible to volunteers.	$800
AMLR	Campbelltown Landcare Group Inc	Wadmore Park Priority Weed Control	The focus for the Campbelltown Landcare Group in 2009/10 is managing priority weeds. The expected outcome is to significantly reduce the occurrence of weeds in biodiversity hotspots identified in the Vegetation Management Plan. A specialist contractor will need to be engaged to specifically target Tricolor harlequin flower, Freesia, Cape tulip, Sour sob and Bridal creeper.	$10,000
SE	Carpenter Rocks Progress Association	Bridge to Bay Walk	The "Bridge to Bay" walk will signpost an existing, but little known track that follows the coastline from the Outlet Bridge near Gerloff Bay across Cape Banks to Bucks Bay. A pamphlet will also be developed as part of this project, giving information about the natural and historical significance of the particular location including aboriginal middens, geological features and local flora and fauna. Each signpost on the track will be numbered, with a corresponding number providing information in the pamphlet. By signposting a designated track, visitors will be encouraged to use the track, rather than disturb the surrounding environment.	$1,260

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
AMLR	Clarendon Primary School	Potters Paddock Stage 5	The primary focus of the project is to control and manage weed infestations, including Cape tulip and African Weed Orchid. Some small infestations of Broom and Cape weed also require controlling and monitoring. Infill planting with locally native species will be undertaken, with the long term goal of increasing local native species populations and providing an outdoor learning area for students.	$3,710
AMLR	Conservation Council of South Australia Inc	Boat owners guide - 'Caring for the marine environment'	On request from the SA Sea Rescue Squadron, the Conservation Council of South Australia will be updating the 'Care for the Marine Environment' section of the Squadron training program with written materials and a presentation. The information provided will focus on marine pests and threatened marine species awareness. Once developed, the training materials could be used for other training purposes, such as through boat clubs.	$6,206
AMLR	Conservation Council of South Australia Inc	Protection of endangered Southern emu wren habitats	The project will undertake protection of Southern emu wren habitats through revegetation and fencing. Overarching goals include reducing the rate of isolation of population remnants through reducing the rate of habitat quality decline and the degree of isolation at targeted sites.	$9,775
SE	Conservation Council of South Australia Inc	Stringybark and South-east red-tailed black cockatoo Habitat Protection	Across seven properties, this project will contribute to securing the selected food sources of the South-east red-tailed black cockatoo. This will be done erecting through exclusion fencing of remnant vegetation to allow regeneration, revegetation and monitoring of outcomes to inform on-going management.	$46,128
SAMDB	Cornerstone College	Understory revegetation of Purtinga Creek and environs, Cornerstone College	This project will increase the biodiversity of the creek, wetland and woodland understorey environs. Purchased understorey plants will be planted by Year 11 students trained in best practice planting methods.	$7,500
EP	Cummins Wanilla Basin Streamcare Group	Cummins Wanilla Basin Integrated Catchment Management Scheme	In a whole-of-catchment integrated approach to the basin, the project will build upon a 10 year commitment towards sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation, through a variety of actions.	$45,640
SAMDB	DairySA	Reusing dairy effluent to reduce surface water use	In order to increase the water use efficiency at Tauwitcherie Pastoral, Dairy SA will provide for the installation of two settling ponds and an aerator, allowing dairy shed washdown water to be recycled. Information regarding the success of this project will be relayed through the dairy community by Dairy SA.	$7,500
SAMDB	Dumas St Revegetation Group	Habitat restoration and community involvement in revegetation	The project aims to reduce exotic plant species and rehabilitate the land using locally native species. Grassy weed control and felling / mulching pine and Willows on site are weed priorities, with revegetation and subsequent monitoring activities following.	$4,645
SAMDB	Eastern Hills and Murray Plains Catchment Group Inc.	*Olearia pannosa* protection at Apamurra	A fence is to be erected to protect remnant vegetation containing the most northerly known population of the EPBC listed Silver leaf daisy (*Olearia pannosa var pannosa*). This community is currently under threat from trail bike activity in the adjacent quarry. Information signage will be erected to indicate the presence of the plants. Buffer vegetation around the site will also be established.	$4,550

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
SAMDB	Eastern Hills and Murray Plains Catchment Group Inc.	Shell Hill Reserve on the Marne River	This project will improve the amenity of the reserve, through interpretive signage and an information bay. Visitor impacts to the area will be localised through the development of walking trails. The group will also undertake vegetation enhancement activities in the Reserve, a site of both natural and cultural significance.	$8,500
EP	Eastern Lower Eyre Peninsula Landcare Management Committee	Protecting and establishing she-oak grassy woodlands Tumby Bay	The funding will assist the committee in re-establishing a threatened she-oak grassy woodlands vegetation community through exclusion fencing and revegetation. The actions will also help rejuvenate the community group through assisting environmentally conscious local landholders.	$35,319
EP, KI, NY, SAMDB, SE	Echidna Care Inc	Bio-indicators for healthy ecosystems	The project will conduct two-day workshops in five NRM regions on healthy ecosystems. Instruction will include classroom talks on native flora and fauna and their contributions to healthy ecosystems; community discussions on landcare in the area; and an on-ground component in monitoring and surveying. Models presented in the workshop will be based on the Australian Short- beaked echidna and Rosenberg's goanna, two iconic species for healthy ecosystems.	$9,950
EP	Franklin Harbour Ag. Bureau Group	Feral goat surveillance project in the Cleve hills	The project aims to assist with reducing feral goat numbers in the Cleve hills. An aerial survey will be conducted over 1500 sq km of agricultural areas and native vegetation. Recorded observations will assist local landholders in planning and coordinating a feral goat control program using aerial spotting and trapping techniques.	$2,100
EP	Franklin Harbour Ag. Bureau Group	Addressing soil erosion and dry salinised land in the Franklin Harbour district	The project will provide equipment and technical support to farmers to undertake soil water monitoring and assessment. An improved knowledge of soil water and plant water uptake can lead to a reduction in tillage, an increase in stubble retention and improved pasture management. This will lead to increased surface cover and a reduction in wind erosion.	$35,500
AMLR	Friends of Aldinga Scrub	Veldt grass control in ASCP 2010	Minimal disturbance procedures will be used to spray Perennial veldt grass (*Ehrhartia calycina*). This weed control will be undertaken by a specialist contractor. Control of broad leaf weeds through areas of the park will be undertaken by volunteers.	$9,900
AMLR	Friends of Angove	On going weed control - Angove Conservation Park	The objective of this project is to protect remnant vegetation in the northern end of Angove Conservation Park from weed species which are prevalent in other areas of the Park. A clearly defined protection zone will be established and photo monitoring points will be created and updated.	$5,000
AMLR	Friends of Anstey Hill	Anstey Hill - Olive Control to Protect Remnant Vegetation	The project proposes to control pockets of large Olive trees and Cactus sp within a 32ha area of good quality remnant vegetation. The group will be engaging a specialist contractor to conduct weed control activities in difficult areas, with the group providing follow-up control.	$6,000
AMLR	Friends of Belair National Park	Habitat and Species Restoration in Belair National Park	The Friends of Belair National Park will be undertaking weed control in areas of the park to conserve threatened species. A specialist contractor will be engaged to undertake activities, particularly in sensitive areas and areas of difficult terrain. Volunteers will undertake weed control in the remaining areas	$6,000

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
AMLR	Friends of Brownhill Creek	Brownhill Creek Recreation Park Riparian Restoration (Primary Works)	The project will extend existing 'Our Patch' sites along the creek through woody weed control by professional contractors, enabling the extension of secondary works by involved community / school groups.	$18,725
AMLR	Friends of Cobbler Creek	Olive eradication in Cobbler Creek Recreation Park	This project will continue previous works to eradicate Olives within Cobbler Creek Recreation Park. Special emphasis will be on targeting seed producing mature Olives on steeply sloping terrain by a specialist contractor, in areas that are traditionally difficult for volunteers to access.	$10,000
AMLR	Friends of Hallett Cove Conservation Park	Revegetation maintenance of Hallett Cover Conservation Park	The group is undertaking biodiversity and ecosystem restoration within Hallett Cove Conservation Park. While propagation, general weeding and planting activities are undertaken by volunteers, this project will allow for a specialist contractor to be engaged to undertake sensitive weed control.	$6,000
AMLR	Friends of Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park	Wottons Scrub Broom management	Both English broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*) grow within Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park. The infestations within Wottons Scrub will be sprayed in accordance with the Wottons Scrub Biodiversity Action Plan by specialist contractors. Volunteers will undertake weed control before and after spraying.	$9,000
AMLR	Friends of Mark Oliphant Conservation Park	Habitat Restoration in Mark Oliphant Conservation Park	Following the decommissioning of a recent lease and the removal of infrastructure and buildings, an area of the park has suffered from disturbance. This project will aim to reduce weed infestation at the site, survey the site for remnant plant species and propagate for replanting to reduce the effect of disturbance. A specialist contractor will be engaged to undertake weed eradication.	$5,000
AMLR	Friends of Moores Road Inc	Moores Roadside Vegetation Survey and Weed Management Plan	The objective of this project is to conserve and protect the biodiversity value of the native vegetation occurring along Moores Road and Colonial Drive, Norton Summit. A native vegetation species list and a detailed weed management plan for the Category 1 native vegetation in the project area will be prepared. The weed management plan will provide the foundation and understanding for future works in the project area.	$3,010
AMLR	Friends of Para Wirra Inc	Weed control in the South Para River	The purpose of this project is to reduce the invasive seed source for the South Para River by controlling weeds with the potential to become highly invasive. A specialist contractor will be engaged to access areas of difficult terrain. Mapping weeds in the river is also expected to be undertaken.	$10,000
KI	Friends of Parks Inc - KI Western District	Eradication of feral goats from Western Kangaroo Island	Following the successful eradication program undertaken jointly by the KI NRM Board, DWLBC, DEH and the Invasive Animals CRC, ongoing monitoring needs to be maintained for a further 12 months to ensure the absence of feral goats from the program areas. The project will continue the monitoring program to ensure no undetected goats are present in the management units.	$9,795
AMLR	Friends of Shepherds Hill	Restoration of *E. microcarpa* - grassy woodland association in Shepherds Hill Park	The overall purpose of the project is to try to restore Shepherds Hill Recreation Park to its pre-European state. Weed removal and revegetation are the primary activities undertaken to achieve this goal. Volunteers will be undertaking weed removal using minimal disturbance techniques and specialist contractors will be engaged to undertake large Olive removal and weed control in areas inaccessible to volunteers.	$9,950

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
SE	Glenburnie Primary School	Outside gardening and propagation area	Glenburnie Primary School will be developing an outdoor education area, enabling students to be involved in environmental activities regardless of weather conditions. The area will include a plant propagation work area and an outdoor classroom area for flora and fauna activities. The project will also allow for the development of a safe storage area.	$9,800
AMLR	Goodwood Primary School	Waterless Environmental Toilet at Goodwood Primary School	The aim of the project is to build a waterless environmental toilet with rainwater tank washing facilities. This toilet, located close to the Community Garden, will allow the area to be utilised as an outdoor learning space as well as providing a demonstration of best environmental practice in an urban area.	$4,000
SAMDB	Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association	Landcare Equipment for the GWLAP area	This project will purchase landcare tools, backpack sprayers and associated safety equipment to allow volunteers within the region to undertake on-ground works to improve the management of regional natural resources.	$4,980
SAMDB	Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association Inc	Implementation of the Prospect Hill Vegetation Management Plan	This project will implement recommendations of the Prospect Hill Management Plan in undertaking weed control activities. Specialist contractors will be engaged to undertake weed control activities in areas difficult to access with high weed density and ecological sensitivity. Volunteers will undertake follow up weed control works, with technical support provided by the Goolwa to Wellington LAP.	$29,000
SAMDB	Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association Inc	Protecting critical aquatic habitat on the Finniss River	This project will undertake a range of activities aimed at maintaining and improving the aquatic habitat of the Finniss River. Stock exclusion fencing will be erected, woody weed control and revegetation of the area will all be undertaken to enhance this section of the Lower Lakes Ramsar wetlands.	$22,300
SAMDB	Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association Inc	Healthier Habitats for Dawesley	The project is aimed at evaluating and improving the condition of existing habitat restoration and revegetation projects to improve habitat value and vegetation associations. Five local properties with existing and future restoration projects will be assessed to determine current habitat value. On-ground works will be undertaken including targeted threat abatement, propagation and installation of habitat features such as nest boxes. Workshops will be conducted to improve landholder skills in monitoring and habitat restoration.	$39,000
SAMDB	Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association Inc	Managing significant dunes of the Goolwa coastline	Priority threat abatement, revegetation activities and fencing will be undertaken in this project to protect and manage the significant coastal dune systems from Beach Rd, Goolwa heading west towards Middleton. Impacts such as severe unnatural erosion, weed invasion, inappropriate disturbance to Aboriginal heritage sites and poorly designed access paths will be addressed.	$45,000
SAAL	Great Tracks Cleanup Crew	Great Tracks Cleanup	The Great Tracks Cleanup Crew will be conducting trips to remove rubbish from roadsides along the Oodnadatta Track, the Birdsville and Strzelecki tracks and 'out of district' roads in the Gawler Ranges. The work covered by these trips will contribute to ecosystem preservation in the region, while promoting a minimal impact ethos.	$10,000

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
AMLR	Grey Box Community Group	Grey Box Day	Grey Box Day is aimed at promoting knowledge and care of Grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) habitats in the City of Mitcham. Seedling kits and promotional information will be available, and approximately 300 residents are expected to take part.	$7,700
SAMDB	Kathundjeri Association	Rabbit Island - Fencing and Revegetation Project	The project will protect a site with cultural heritage through restoration activities. These include the exclusion of rabbits with fencing, the removal of pest plants and animals and revegetation to create habitat and prevent erosion.	$23,000
AMLR	Kiwanis Club of Barossa	North Para River - Community Restoration Project	The project will improve the water quality and ecological health of the North Para River through the removal of woody weeds and revegetation with locally indigenous species. A community water monitoring project will be established to determine baseline data and interpretive signage.	$25,750
SE	Kongorong Primary School	From quarry to wetlands	Kongorong Primary School is working with the District Council of Grant to rehabilitate a disused quarry site, with part of the site to become a wetland. Restoration will be undertaken by replanting, including aquatic plants, to encourage native fauna to the area. A bird hide, boardwalk and some fencing will be installed to increase the educational significance of the wetland.	$2,950
SAMDB	Langhorne Creek Progress Association	Alfred Langhorne Park Community Native Gardens	The group will develop a native botanic garden around an established information bay, as a community demonstration project. The garden will also be an educative area with information on native environmental assets in the region. Sustainable gardening practices will be showcased and the garden will be watered through a rainwater tank system attached to the information bay. A birdbath will be installed to encourage bird and invertebrate life to the garden.	$4,000
EP	Lower Eyre Pest Management Group	LEPMG - Work in progress, landholder assisted pest program	The project aims to finalise the eradication of Fountain Grass (a highly invasive weed) from roadsides and grazing land in the Lower Eyre Peninsula. It will also continue the removal of feral Aleppo pines, revegetate and increase community awareness of key environmental weeds.	$17,555
SAMDB	Loxton to Bookpurnong Local Action Planning Com.	Control of Spiny Rush in Yatco Wetland	The project aims to minimise the impacts on the wetlands of the pest plant Spiny rush. This will be done through weed control to arrest and reduce it's spread.	$18,040
SAMDB	Mallee Sustainable Farming Inc	Improving grower expertise: integrated weed management	To enable rural communities to implement best management practice in weed management, three one-day workshops will be conducted in Integrated Weed Management. The workshops will focus on the practical implementation of weed management strategies and will be delivered by specialist weed consultants.	$10,000
SAMDB	Mallee Sustainable Farming Inc	Adoption and management of grazed cereals to reduce wind erosion	Through demonstrations, workshops, monitoring and publishing updates, Mallee Sustainable Farming is looking to increase the adoption of grazed cereals by landholders in the SA Mallee. NRM benefits from this grazing method include increased sustainable pasture management, an improvement in wind erosion protection for paddocks and improved knowledge and skills to manage natural resources sustainably.	$49,580

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
AMLR	Marine Discovery Centre	Updating displays and models at the MDC	The funding will contribute to the refurbishment of the Centre, through the updating of interactive and visual learning models and displays, and additions to the 'Virtual Tour' website.	$30,000
SAMDB	Mid Murray Local Action Planning Committee Inc	Improving River Murray water quality through stormwater control	In order to improve water quality in the Murray River, a gross pollutant trap will be installed at the Len White Reserve, Swan Reach. The reserve catchment includes the stormwater for Swan Reach and currently carries a significant amount of sediment and pollution. The creek, currently silted and infested with weeds, will be cleared and revegetated, allowing wetland flows to be re- established, improving biodiversity and increasing wildlife habitat.	$40,425
AMLR, EP, KI, NY, SAAL, SAMDB, SE	Nursery and Garden Industry SA	Grow Me Instead SA Reprint 1	The grant will enable the printing and distribution of a further 10,000 copies of the "SA Grow Me Instead' booklet. The publication promotes the public's role in sustainable land management through suggesting alternative garden plants to environmental weed. It also offers advice on weed control and the prevention of weed establishment.	$30,000
SAAL	Oodnadatta Progress Association	Greening Oodnadatta	In order to determine appropriate species and methods for planting native vegetation around Oodnadatta, an investigation will be undertaken into the most appropriate species for providing shade, shelter and dust suppression while maintaining local character. Once this knowledge is obtained, a public training workshop and factsheet will be developed for residents, and 300 plants will be established in key areas of the town.	$10,000
AMLR	Para Hills Junior Primary School	Para Hills revegetation of embankment	This area is currently an eroding embankment with inappropriate plantings. The project will revegetate the embankment with appropriate vegetation, with the goal of halting erosion and attracting native wildlife. The garden will also act as an outside classroom, allowing students to explore wildlife and have first-hand environmental experiences.	$10,000
AMLR	Parawa Agricultural Bureau	Developing resilient stock water systems with improved NRM outcomes	The project aims to improve on-farm sustainable stock water systems by showcasing identified good practise case studies, demonstrating technical improvements, developing fact sheets and conducting a landholder workshop / field day.	$36,900
EP	Parks and Reserves Port Lincoln Inc	Parnkalla Walking trail - Gawler Terrace restoration	The community group will contribute to ecosystem restoration along the walking trail, also protecting culturally significant 'bush-tucker' plants. Funded actions include pest plant and animal control, fencing and revegetation with local native plants.	$20,800
KI	Parndana Progress Association	Parndana Feral Plant Eradication and Revegetation	The Parndana Progress Association is committed to eradicating feral plants that have escaped from gardens and are encroaching on the natural bushland and around the town. This project will focus on the removal of *Pinus radiata* and *Melaleuca armillaris*. It will also monitor germinations of *Sollya heterophylla* and continue to eradicate the many bulbs that are spreading along the town water courses. Replanting where appropriate, will be undertaken using locally native trees and shrubs.	$9,975

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
KI	Penneshaw School and Community Landcare Group	Final Stage 'Christmas Cove weed management and revegetation'	The project will be addressing the final stage of the Christmas Cove weed management and revegetation program. Weed control, revegetation, water monitoring, access tracks, interpretive signage and the installation of nesting boxes will be undertaken to finalise this project.	$47,300
NY	Port Clinton Progress Association	Port Clinton Native Plant Demonstration Garden	The aim of this project is to establish a demonstration garden of pants indigenous to the north-eastern coast of Yorke Peninsula. The project will promote the message that 'planting local is best' and will showcase the benefits of indigenous plantings through on- site maps.	$3,900
EP	Port Lincoln Lions Club	Rain water tank for Port Lincoln Lions Hostel	The Port Lincoln Lions Club aims to reduce the mains water use at the Hostel to zero through the use of rainwater. A 76,000 litre water tank will be purchased and installed, adding to the existing rainwater tanks and bringing the Hostel closer to the Club's vision of an ecologically sustainable development.	$7,420
EP	Port Neill Progress Association Inc	Rehabilitating coastal dune vegetation at Port Neill	The project will remove invasive succulents from coastal dune vegetation and begin revegetation to enhance remnant vegetation and reduce dune erosion. Revegetation will be established from seed collected on site. Rabbit control will be undertaken to allow widespread natural regeneration.	$9,995
SAAL	Pukatja Community Ernabella	Caring for Country Eastern Musgrave Ranges Pukatja APY	This project includes mapping and collecting information on Anagu plants and animals in the Eastern Musgrave Ranges (particularly the Pukatja community) to determine why they are dying. It also involves cleaning dead animals from rockholes and undertaking natural resources management training activities.	$10,000
SAMDB	Riverland West Local Action Planning Association Incorporated	Chemical certificate training for LAP group volunteers	A number of activities within environmental restoration and rehabilitation require the use of chemicals. ChemCert training will be offered to volunteers undertaking works to wetlands within the Riverland West Region. The knowledge provided by this course will allow volunteers to safely and more effectively undertake environmentally sustainable weed control.	$4,250
SAMDB	Rodwell Creek/Wistow Landcare Group	Native Food Plant Trial for New Production Options	The group will trial a wide range of commercially important native food plants in peri-urban areas to demonstrate the opportunities, advantages and viability of incorporating such plants into sustainable agriculture. A minimum of five sites (each up to 0.4ha) will be included. 100 - 160 plants with 6 - 12 species on each site will be established to trial options for changes to current agricultural practices.	$5,800
AW	Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc	Community driven Warru surveys in the APY lands	The project will conduct surveys of Warru in the Tomkinson Ranges, contributing to the larger Warru Recovery Project occurring in the APY Lands. Surveys will be undertaken using a combination of helicopter and foot surveys by Warru Rangers, community members and scientists. The project aims to identify current and historic Warru populations; raise awareness of Warru populations; build the capacity to manage Warru populations in the region; and establish an on-going monitoring program for *Warru* in the Tomkinson Ranges.	$48,302
AMLR	Settlers Farm Campus	Connection of Salisbury Recycled Water	The grant will fund the connection of the school's existing watering system to the Salisbury Recycled Water System, to reduce reliance on mains water and enable the watering of areas including local native plants.	$28,250

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
EP	South Australian No-Till Farmers Association Inc.	Increasing biomass production to protect calcareous soils	The project objective is to enhance the productive capacity of cropping and grazing industries by addressing a major NRM constraint – low phosphate levels in soil. The project will involve an on-ground demonstration of biochar, a carbon-rich substance that can increase phosphate efficiency, thus increasing biomass production. A boost in regional productivity and diminished soil erosion are the ultimate aims.	$6,600
AMLR, EP, NY, SAMDB, SE	South Australian No-Till Farmers Association Inc.	Enhancing soils and biodiversity on a landscape scale	The project will demonstrate that enhancing soils and biodiversity is a viable and economically rewarding means of lifting productivity, by providing land managers with the confidence and skills to undertake sustainable farm practices. The two methods employed will be on- ground demonstrations and the publishing and distribution of case studies of leading land managers.	$22,000
NY	Spalding Community Management Committee	Revegetation of old Spalding dump	The aim of this project is to revegetate Spalding's old dump site with locally indigenous species in order to return it to its original state. The two hectare site is on the entrance to Spalding and revegetation will provide a grass land habitat for native fauna, restore a section of the water catchment area and enhance the entrance to the town.	$4,001
SAAL	SSAA - Hunting and Conservation Branch	Trial subsidy of costs to maintain Bounceback success	The project will undertake a goat culling program within Gammon Ranges National Park. Goat densities in the Arid Lands have been decreasing through successful culling programs over a number of years. Current low densities mean that the cost per goat in time, effort and finances has increased. However, should the culling program be discontinued, densities would quickly rise, reversing any earlier successes towards eradicating this pest species.	$10,000
AMLR	St Mark's College	Stormwater reuse system	The project involves stormwater harvesting from buildings on site at St Mark's College, the Society of Friends (Quakers) Meeting House and the St Peter's Cathedral Deanery. An underground tank will be used to capture the water which will then be used for irrigation in the area. A connection will be made to the GAP pipeline, allowing the tank to be topped up with recycled water when necessary. An irrigation system will be installed to allow for the use of both supplies of water.	$15,000
SAMDB	Sugar Shack Aboriginal Corporation	Sugar Shack - fencing and revegetation project	Remnant vegetation will be enhanced and protected under this project. Fencing will be established to protect vegetation and revegetation will be undertaken using tubestock and direct hand seeding to create habitat and stabilise sand dunes.	$23,500
AMLR	Thorndon Park Primary School	Revegetation / regeneration of native forest	A forested area of the school will be revegetated and weeded, providing a focus for education students on natural resources management. Possum and bird boxes will be installed to provide additional habitat for native fauna.	$3,500
SAAL	Tjaliri Aboriginal Community	Mabel Creek Station land management plan	The project will allow for completion of a land management plan for Mabel Creek Station by the Tjaliri Aboriginal Corporation. The plan will set strategic direction for the corporation, with strategies including best practice management, protection of Indigenous cultural values and future grazing management on the property. A professional facilitator will be engaged to assist with the development of the plan.	$9,900

NRM region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
NY	Trees for Life Inc	Building on-ground community capacity to conserve biodiversity	Trees for Life will provide the community and landholders with training in propagation, minimal disturbance bush care and plant and weed identification. The group will also provide equipment, on-ground supervision and assistance, technical and scientific advice, revegetation and remnant management plans and logistical support. This will allow volunteers to tackle local problems using proven scientific principles and techniques.	$49,402
SAMDB	Tungkillo Landcare Group	Native grasses reclaiming their territory	This project is a trial and demonstration of the benefit of establishing native grasses. Three sites will be established in roadside areas with *Danthonia*, *Themeda* and *Stipa sp.* growing nearby. In addition to introducing optimum establishment techniques, the project is designed to increase local awareness of native grasses and increase landholder confidence in establishing native grasses.	$1,460
EP	Ungarra and Districts Community Sports Club	Ungarra Water Catchment Project - Feasibility Study	This project will provide a professional feasibility study to support the establishment of a facility to capture the water run-off from the grain storage shed in Ungarra. Volunteers will be supporting the contractor with knowledge and time.	$5,100
EP	Ungarra/Butler Agricultural Bureau	Increasing soil carbon and soil fertility of sandy soils	A series of trial sites will be established to showcase the benefits of soil spading under various conditions. Field days will be held and landholders will work with technical staff to develop best practice methods of spading and post-spading management.	$43,700
AMLR	Upper River Torrens Landcare Group Inc	Implementing on-ground works in the upper Torrens Catchment	The group will undertake eight on-ground works projects in the catchment to address biodiversity and land management issues. Activities include landholder workshops, planning, fencing to protect native vegetation, revegetation, efficient use of water and sustainable land management.	$49,600
AMLR	Vale Park Primary School	Walkerville weed and biodiversity management project	The grant will provide required extra capacity through professional assistance to the school's 'Our Patch' project along the Vale Park portion of the Torrens Linear Park. Professionals will value-add to the existing weed and biodiversity management activities through offering research, expertise, planning, monitoring, resource building, training of volunteers and students, weed control and revegetation.	$43,940
AW	West Mallee Protection Group	Rockhole recovery, site monitoring and maintenance	The aim of the project is to assist in maintaining biodiversity in the Yellabinna Regional Reserve. This will occur through cleaning and rehabilitating rockholes and other surface waters. It will also involve maintaining surrounding ecosystems through monitoring and weed management. Outcomes will be measured by surveying the area for the return of native fauna and flora, including aquatic species.	$9,500
AMLR	Wether Station Creek Project Group	Wether Station Creek Project Continuation	This project will undertake activities associated with the protection and rehabilitation of Wether Station Creek and restoration of native associations along the creekline. Weed control will be undertaken by specialist contractors, fencing will be established and revegetation following weed control will be undertaken by volunteers.	$26,000
NY	Wirrabara Progress Association Inc	Wirrabara Rocky River Arboretum and Walking Trail	The Wirrabarra Progress Association wishes to establish an arboretum of native trees and a walking trail along Rocky River to foster environmental awareness and provide recreational benefits to residents and visitors. The removal of exotic tree species, seed bank creation and the installation of interpretive signage will be undertaken within this project.	$9,600
TOTAL				**$1,614,452**

2009/10 Community NRM Grants projects – round two

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
SAMDB	Aboriginal Lands Trust of South Australia	Biodiversity restoration and preservation on Aboriginal managed lands	This project will engage Aboriginal landowners to undertake activities to restore and preserve their lands at Trunkeena, Kinyera and Millarouan, located ten kilometres south of Meningie along the Coorong. Activities will include fencing to protect remnant vegetation, pest plant and animal control and revegetation of endemic species.	$45,600
KI	Agriculture Kangaroo Island Inc	Farmers managing soil acidity, Kangaroo Island	The group will work with landholders to mitigate soil acidification through improving land management practices and on-ground action. A devolved grant system will be used to encourage landholders to spread lime to counteract surface acidification.	$50,000
KI	Agriculture Kangaroo Island Inc	Promoting persistent perennial pastures on Kangaroo Island	Three Perennial grass trials are already established on Kangaroo Island. These trials are critical to assist farmers to determine which pasture species will provide the greatest long term environmental and productive benefits. The real value of a perennial pasture is in its persistence, and this project enables the ongoing management and monitoring of the trials as well as providing locally relevant information to landholders.	$9,500
SAAL	Arid Recovery	Reducing feral cat impacts through innovative partnerships	The project undertakes to test the durability of an innovative automated feral cat poisoning device under field conditions prior to registering the device for feral cat control. The device is designed to deliver poison directly to the fur of feral cats without affecting non-target species. This device has the potential to drastically reduce logistical costs and ethical concerns of controlling feral cats and will greatly assist with conservation initiatives.	$29,500
AMLR, EP, KI, NY, SAMDB, SE	Birds Australia	Conserving South Australia's migratory and beach-nesting shorebirds	The project will coordinate state-wide counts of shorebirds at approximately 48 key sites along the coastline; support and train volunteers in shorebird monitoring and protection techniques; provide fencing and signage kits to protect nests; and develop and distribute fact sheets and educational DVDs for the management of beach-nesting birds	$48,000
AMLR	Clarendon Primary School	Potters paddock stage 6	As part of a continuing school program, this project seeks to effectively control weeds, undertake planting to increase biodiversity and introduce a variety of local native grasses, groundcover and shrubs.	$3,770
SE	Conservation Council of South Australia Inc.	Stringybark and SE Red-tailed Black Cockatoo habitat protection	The nationally endangered South-eastern red-tailed black cockatoo feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of Stringybark and Buloke trees. This project will protect existing trees to encourage regeneration to establish a viable long term food source for the Cockatoo. Work will include fencing, revegetation and monitoring the outcomes of management on the condition of native vegetation.	$48,800
AMLR, SAMDB	Conservation Council of South Australia Inc.	Eliminating invasive weeds from Southern emu wren habitat	Weed control will be undertaken at six sites of importance to the Mt. Lofty Ranges Southern emu wren (MLRSEW). The project will connect with the successful and long-running MLRSEW Recovery Program.	$49,500

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
KI	Conservation Council of South Australia Inc.	Community marine pest surveys on Kangaroo Island	A rigorous community monitoring and education program will be implemented to address the invasion of two marine pests - European fan worm and European sea squirt. The project is timely as a few of these pests have been discovered around the island and many have been found on visiting boats, however they have not yet colonised.	$29,400
SAMDB	Conservation Volunteers Australia	Fox baiting program in the Murray Mallee	This project is aimed at reducing fox populations in the Brookfield Conservation Park and the Blanchetown Bushland Estate through undertaking a fox baiting program. Reducing the number of foxes will lessen the threats to native wildlife, especially Wombats and Malleefowl.	$25,400
EP	Conservation Volunteers Australia	Eyre Peninsula coastal community environmental rehabilitation program	Support provided to volunteer coastal community groups in the Eyre Peninsula region to undertake on-ground activities such as weed control, revegetation for erosion control, habitat restoration and beach clean-up.	$10,000
AMLR	Cowandilla Primary School	Connecting sub-soil irrigation to rainwater	Funding will support the connection of existing water tanks to a sub-soil irrigation system that waters the oval and other playfields. This will reduce the school's reliance on rainwater and will be publicised through the school's Climate Change Student Group.	$16,500
EP	Cultana Jenkins Shackowners	Protecting the shingle beach ridges of Fitzgerald Bay	A large component of the project will be interpretative signage to raise awareness of the uniqueness of fragile coastal ecosystems and promote protection of these features from adhoc vehicle tracks and inappropriate use by 4-wheel drives and motorbikes. The project also aims to promote natural regeneration of the remnant coastal vegetation and undertake planting on some of the tracks.	$8,820
EP	Eastern Eyre Peninsula Ag. Bureau groups	Increasing soil cover on erosion prone soils of eastern EP	This project will support groups to trial and demonstrate improved practices such as stubble retention, no-till, better grazing management and perennial forage systems. The outcome will be an increase in the retention of soil cover, reduction in soil disturbance and more adaptive farming systems.	$49,800
SAMDB	Eastern Hills & Murray Plains Catchment Group Inc.	Establishing paddock trees in the EMLR	This project will establish the next generation of random Eucalyptus paddock trees that characterise much of the Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges. This will be achieved by using metal tree guards (which can be re-used multiple times) until the trees reach a "stock-proof" height.	$5,250
SAMDB	Eudunda Robertstown Sheep connect	Demonstrating Grazing Management to reduce the risk of erosion in the SA Murray-Darling Basin region	The project will assist in the completion of two demonstration trials to assist farmers to manage their paddocks to reduce soil loss whilst maintaining productivity. Findings of the trial site will be promoted broadly, presented at a workshop and compiled into a fact sheet. Alternative grazing management practices will also be considered to assess best practice.	$9,950
SAMDB	Finniss Catchment Group	Finniss River riparian improvement	With the aim of increasing biodiversity along the Finniss River, professional weed eradicators will be engaged to work along one kilometre of the river. The group will then grow and replant local native species along the river.	$10,000
AMLR	Friends of Angove	Ongoing weed control - Angove Conservation Park	Protection of remnant vegetation in the Northern end of Angove Conservation Park through bush care control of existing weeds, and the establishment of a clear weed front to separate the protected zone from other parts of the park. The reduction of threats will allow regeneration of the many orchids, sundews and small herbaceous natives that exist in the park.	$5,000

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
AMLR	Friends of Belair National Park	Feral weed control, Belair National Park	Removal of weeds from areas of high biodiversity in the Belair National Park will improve habitat structure and reduce pressure on the native species. This project will work towards the control and elimination of Olive, Boneseed, Blackberry, Scabious, Buckthorn, African Daisy, Arum Lily, Ash, Three corner garlic, Plantain, Phalaris and Rice Millet in targeted areas of the park to enable the regrowth of native species.	$5,760
SAMDB	Friends of Burra Conservation Parks	Revegetation of native grassland ecosystems at Mokota CP	The overall condition of native grasslands within Mokota Conservation Park will be improved by seeding native species, weeding and monitoring a 4ha prescribed burn area.	$10,000
AMLR	Friends of Cobbler Creek	Continuing olive eradication in Cobbler Creek RP	This project will continue work to eradicate olives in this important mallee box woodland. The emphasis will be on treating seed-producing mature trees on steeply sloping terrain that is difficult and hazardous for volunteers to access.	$10,000
AMLR	Friends of Grasby Memorial Park	Grasby Memorial Park vegetation management project	The objectives of this project are to maintain and enhance both the natural and cultural heritage of the Grasby Memorial Park. The group will engage a Bushcare Contractor to undertake the control of Cape Broom, English Broom and Bridal Creeper within the park. The group will in turn remove the scattered weeds such as Blackberry, Gorse and Sweet Pittosporum. It is expected that this project will cause a 90% reduction in the abundance of these weeds throughout the park.	$5,000
AMLR	Friends of Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park	Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park woody weed management	This project aims to manage woody weeds of highest priority currently present within the Wottons Scrub and Whites Scrub units of the Kenneth Stirling group of Conservation Parks. The group will engage contractors to spray the weeds using best practice methods.	$9,000
AMLR	Friends of Mark Oliphant Conservation Park	Habitat restoration in Mark Oliphant Conservation Park	The group will engage contractors to treat weeds in the Loftia Park area of the Mark Oliphant Conservation Park. This will reduce the seed set in the disturbed areas and limit the incursion of pest plants into adjacent habitats. The site will be surveyed by the group to identify any remnant plants, which will then be propagated for planting into disturbed areas.	$5,000
AMLR	Friends of Moores Road Inc	Morialta to Coralinga biolink	This is a coordinated landscape project covering 237 ha of native vegetation on 13 adjoining group members' properties in the Upper Morialta region. Work will include the management of invasive weeds, feral animal control and revegetation to join fragmented patches of native vegetation. A monitoring program will be established to measure efficacy and contribute to adaptive responses.	$45,300
SAAL	Friends of Mound Springs	Mound springs - enhancing community awareness	This project involves the establishment of self-guided interpretive walks at the Strangways Springs and Freeling Springs. The walks will be designed to avoid pedestrian impacts, while raising visitor awareness of the natural and cultural heritage values of the springs. Protective works have already been undertaken at each site through cooperation between the group, the lessee, DEH and DWLBC.	$9,600
SE	Friends of Naracoorte Caves	Revegetate part of Naracoorte Caves World Heritage Area	The key objective of this project is to revegetate a seven hectare area that has recently been released from a grazing lease, adjacent to the Naracoorte Caves National Park. Activities will include the collection and propagation of seeds and cuttings from on-site sources, followed by planting out when the plants reach a viable size. It will provide a safe environment for volunteers to participate and learn new or consolidate existing skills.	$4,600

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
AMLR	Friends of Onkaparinga Park Inc	Threat abatement to protect biodiversity in the Onkaparinga River National Park	The objective of this project is to add value to existing efforts aimed at enhancing biodiversity in the Onkaparinga River National Park. The group will engage a contractor to continue the mapping and removal of olive trees in the northern section of the Park.	$25,000
NY	Friends of Spring Gully Conservation Park	Weed control in waterways	The grant will fund the purchase of weed control equipment to allow the group to undertake a more diverse range of tasks within Spring Gully Conservation Park. It is hoped the availability of safe and ergonomic tools will encourage new volunteers to participate.	$2,000
AMLR	Friends of Stirling Linear Park Inc.	Watsonia control in Stirling Linear Park	This project will continue work to control the invasive weed species Watsonia in Woorabinda Reserve. Plants will be cut and swabbed to slow their spread and additional volunteer support will be provided by the Adelaide Hills Council.	$5,000
EP	Friends of Streaky Bay and Districts Parks	Restoring coastal habitat in the CoastLinks Conservation Area	The purchase of a multi-seed vacuum separator to enable the effective propagation of plants and revegetation of degraded coastal areas.	$5,140
AMLR	Friends of Sturt Gorge Recreation Park	Sturt Gorge Olive & Ash control 2010	Control of Olives and other woody weeds will be undertaken in the Magpie Creek and Flood Control Dam area of the Sturt Gorge Recreation Park.	$8,000
SAMDB	Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association Inc	Flaxley to Totness biodiversity management corridor	Targeted on-ground works involving weed control and revegetation to protect and manage woodland communities with biodiversity conservation significance in the Flaxley area and broader Bremer Barker catchment.	$44,000
SAMDB	Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association Inc	Managing wildlife hotspots on the Finniss River	Targeted on-ground works involving weed control and revegetation to protect and manage vegetation communities with biodiversity conservation significance along Finniss river.	$47,000
AMLR	Hackham Creek Minders	Hackham Creek Minders - Our Patch Project	This project will undertake weed management, revegetation, and habitat restoration as well as prevent soil erosion in conjunction with the Hackham South Primary School. The on-ground works will include planting of native trees and shrubs along sections of the Hackham South Creek which is part of the Onkaparinga Catchment.	$4,320
AMLR	Horse SA	Horses Land Water - the stable yard	An education resource will be developed and promoted, aimed at increasing the understanding around the sustainable planning and management of intensive horse keeping areas. The resource will be printed and made available online and will be targeted at engaging horse owners, the AMLR NRM Board and local government.	$8,000
KI	Kangaroo Island Coastal Issues Working Group	Vivonne Bay costal landscape restoration, education and partnerships	This project includes two main components - revegetation and community education. The aim of the project is to re-establish locally endemic flora in degraded areas impacted by inappropriate access, and to prevent further erosion and damage to fragile coastal vegetation and landforms. The local community will participate in the planting and interpretive signage will be developed to promote the coastal biodiversity and landscape values of Vivonne Bay.	$9,930

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
KI	Kangaroo Island Dolphin Watch	KI dolphin watch - "Will the dolphins notice the difference?"	This project is part of the larger Kangaroo Island Dolphin Watch program and will contribute to the development of a photographic identification catalogue. Photo identification techniques concentrate on the dorsal fin which allows individual dolphins to be recognised in most species. Dolphins and their habitats will be monitored in an unobtrusive manner, and the data will be used both in Australia and overseas.	$8,500
KI	KI Shorebirds Group	Kangaroo Island community shorebirds project	This project will engage with the Kangaroo Island community to monitor key coastal birds and will promote actions to protect and restore their habitat.	$8,100
AMLR	Kildare College	Kaurna women's garden	A 500 square metre native garden will be further developed to be used primarily as a space to facilitate learning and appreciation of biodiversity and Kaurna culture. Importance will be placed on planting native plants and the garden will be utilised by school classes and the wider community.	$4,200
SE	Lake McIntryre Management Board	Lake McIntryre bird hides - upgrade	The group will engage a contractor to upgrade two existing bird hides to screen visitors from the bird life. One of the hides will also be made wheelchair accessible.	$1,600
EP	Lower Eyre Agricultural Development Association	Improving soil carbon and water use on Lower Eyre Peninsula	This project will confirm soil constraints and improve understanding of plant water uptake whilst monitoring soil water use through placement of a series of soil moisture probes. New soil modification technologies and decision support tools will be demonstrated at field days and workshops.	$43,000
EP	Lower Eyre Coastcare Association Inc	Controlling the invasive environmental weed, Polygala, on Lower Eyre Peninsula	The aim of this project is to survey and map the infestation of the aggressive environmental weed Lavatory Creeper on Lower Eyre Peninsula using the Weeds of National Significance survey methodology to gain an accurate assessment of distribution. Mapping will be undertaken by on-ground survey and after analysis, on-ground works to control outlying populations will involve brushcutting large shrubs and spraying seedlings. The project will produce a pest management strategy and establish monitoring points. It will also aim to increase community awareness of the invasive nature of Polygala.	$48,600
EP	Lower Eyre Pest Management Group	Protecting threatened Metallic Sun-orchid site, Lower Eyre Peninsula	This project will remove 1.1km of Aleppo pine and *Radiata* pine along Ducklake road reserve to protect a threatened Metallic Sun-orchid population. Following pine removal works, the Group will undertake revegetation to rehabilitate the site.	$21,500
SAMDB	Loxton to Bookpurnong Local Action Planning Committee Inc.	Removing barriers to floodwater flow into Gurra lakes	The project will undertake remedial work to existing culverts to enable water to flow into Gurra lakes during times of flood. The project will also enhance the adjacent landscape allowing for the regeneration of degraded areas	$1,278*
AMLR	Marine Discovery Centre	Updating displays and models at the MDC	The Centre will update its interactive and visual learning amenities, including creating a new wetland model and an interactive jet propulsion activity. Funding will also support volunteer training workshops.	$19,000

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
SAMDB	Mid Murray Local Action Planning Committee Inc	Environmental alert weed; raising awareness and implementing control	This group will work to increase awareness of the white weeping broom and will also implement a control program to assist in reducing plant numbers. Activities will include holding a demonstration day, developing a community factsheet, mapping current plant distributions, engaging volunteers to assist with weed control, follow-up monitoring and finally, rabbit control to allow natural regeneration.	$8,630
AMLR	Mid Torrens Catchment Group	Millbrook Conservation Cluster - conserving biodiversity into the future	Bushcare works will be undertaken on several sites within the Millbrook Reservoir Reserve to achieve biodiversity outcomes for a number of rare plant species. Target weeds include Cape Broom, English Broom, Blackberry, Gorse and Three Cornered Garlic.	$16,000
SAMDB	Monarto Agricultural Bureau	Management of grazed cereals to reduce wind erosion	A trial site to demonstrate rotational cereals grazing methods to ensure year round protection from erosion through adequate ground cover.	$10,900
SAMDB	Murray Mallee Local Action Planning Association Inc	Perennial plants in Murray Mallee cropping systems	This project will trial productive perennial plant species in low-rainfall cropping and grazing systems and promote outcomes. The project will also produce seed for further broadacre trials and seed orchard development, addressing the critical lack of native grass seed supply.	$19,800
NY	Northern Sustainable Soils Inc	Reducing erosion and increasing sustainability north of Goyder's Line	This project will follow on from previous work undertaken by the group to address erosion issues by measuring wind speeds across the northern Yorke Peninsula. The project will measure the impact of different stubble heights over summer and their impact on reducing erosion. It is hoped that by identifying the optimal stubble heights and crop orientation, there will be a reduction in dust storms over the summer and autumn seasons.	$9,400
KI	Parndana Progress Association	Parndana Progress Association feral plant removal	The group will continue removal of *Radiata* pine trees and other invasive species from the Parndana Oval Recreation Area and from the Parndana Area School Agricultural Farm. This will go a long way towards ridding Parndana of all *Radiata* pine trees and will benefit the school farm through allowing natural regeneration.	$10,000
SAMDB	Riverland West Local Action Planning Association Incorporated	Supporting youth in sustainable production	Provide support to the Waikerie Young Irrigators Group through on farm activities including trialling soil based sensors for salinity and irrigation drainage. The project will lead to increased awareness of sustainable production and technology in managing irrigation.	$48,700
SAMDB	Riverland West Local Action Planning Association Incorporated	Regent parrot ecosystem preservation and restoration	Volunteers will be supported to monitor and collect data related to the breeding and feeding habits of Regent parrots (a nationally threatened species). Revegetation at the largest known breeding colony of the parrot will improve foraging and breeding habitat, and flight corridors between the River Murray and the Mallee will be further developed.	$7,650
SAMDB	Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc.	Restoration of mallee and woodland remnant at Monarto	Monarto Zoo provides a unique and valuable refuge for a range of native flora and fauna. This project will reduce critical threats to biodiversity through rabbit control, revegetation and weed removal. A monitoring program will be established to determine the effectiveness of the works, and practical training will develop skills and increase community involvement in conservation activities.	$47,500

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
SE	Southend Progress Association Inc	Protecting and revegetating Southend township's foredunes	The Southend Township's foredune area has been severely degraded by foot traffic, vehicles and motorbikes. The objectives of this project are to regulate access to the area including fencing along the foredune, defining pathways and stairs for pedestrians and preventing vehicle access, as well as removing invasive weeds and revegetating the foredune area.	$39,500
AMLR	St Catherine's Primary School	St Catherine's wetland boardwalk	The St Catherine's wetlands were established in 2000 and receive stormwater from the school grounds. This project includes constructing 60m of boardwalk, three viewing platforms, a bird hide and 50m of gravel pathways. The objective is to provide easy access for school students undertaking management activities (weeding, planting, monitoring) and engaging in educational activities.	$9,300
EP	Thistle Island Management Association Inc.	Eradication of exotic Black Rats from Thistle Island - Phase 1	The eradication program of a new incursion of rats to Thistle Island will include maintenance of poison baiting and bait station monitoring and the development of a rat biosecurity strategy to ensure reinvasion is prevented. This will address ongoing vigilance on the island and new arrivals via barges, aircraft and boats.	$48,900
AMLR	Trees for Life Inc	Restoring biodiversity: Waterfall Creek, Hallett Cove	A 1.5ha site at Hallett Cove has been identified as containing significant remnants of native vegetation and will be established as an ongoing bushcare site. This will include preparing a Site Action Plan, holding a local community workshop to engage volunteers, undertaking bush regeneration tasks and installing boundary fencing.	$9,850
AMLR	Urban Ecology Australia Inc	Develop DVD to foster community capacity in sustainable urban living	The production of a DVD focusing on adaptation to climate change and urban sustainability for use by community groups, schools and individuals across the state. The DVD will cover household water use; enhancing urban biodiversity in garden areas; energy efficient buildings; waste minimisation and recycling; urban design to reduce transport impacts; and minimising carbon impacts by reducing energy usage.	$9,900
NY	Wallaroo Biodiversity Restoration Group	Wallaroo biodiversity restoration project	The project site contains 32 ha of largely in-tact coastal habitat, 3.7 km of coast line and an isolated population of approximately 80 Southern hairy-nosed wombats. However the site is subject to a variety of pressures including weed and rabbit infestations, illegal 4-wheel driving and erosion which threaten the long term biodiversity value of this site. The project aims to stabilise eroding dunes; restore and revegetate with a mixture of native grasses and shrubs; undertake weed management and assess the wombat population for mange.	$38,500
AMLR	Willunga High School	Willunga High School Indigenous/community garden project	The school will establish a community garden with a permaculture basis. It will include a veggie patch, green house, herb wheel, fruit trees, worm farm, composting area and chickens, in an effort to make the project self sustaining. The garden will have an Indigenous theme, incorporating art provided by the local Aboriginal community. It is hoped the garden will provide an excellent learning tool for students, as well as the wider community. It is also hoped that local community members will assist students to tend the garden and share sustainable gardening practices and ideas.	$10,000

NRM Region	Community group	Project title	Project description from grant application form	Funding received
EP	Yaninee Public Hall Inc	Yaninee Hall: rainwater collection for community and environment	This project's focus is to address the current lack of rainwater available on site through improving and increasing the capture and storage capacity of the Yaninee Community Hall. Funding will support the installation of tanks, pipes and pumps and also repairs to the guttering. The long term goal is to help the Yaninee community establish a local, safe supply of rainwater for use in the planned native seedling raising station.	$17,900
TOTAL:				**$1,235,648**

*The project '*Removing Barriers to Floodwater Flow into Gurra Lakes*' was provided $10,000, however $8,722 of this was funded from returned 2008/09 monies.

Standard outputs for the State NRM Program

Please note: some activities will not fit into the outputs below. This list is not designed to report on every activity, but to capture the most common outputs.

Codes	Output	Output Description/Examples	Output measure 1 (if applicable)	Output measure 2 (if applicable)
A	**Resource Assessment**			
A1	Decision support tool/information management systems/models		Number of systems/tools/models completed	
A2	Studies/reports/research		Number of studies/reports completed	
A3	Monitoring programs		Number of new monitoring programs established	
A4	Mapping		Area (ha)	
B	**Planning**			
B1	resource management plans/strategies/best practice guidelines	Includes biophysical, economic, social, specie recovery, property, catchment etc plans and strategies	Number of plans/strategies/guidelines completed	
C	**Capacity Building**			
C1	Training/awareness raising events	Includes field days, study tours, workshops	Number of events	No of participants
C2	Awareness raising materials e.g. factsheet, new websites	This can include interpretive signage e.g. for a native garden.	Number of Awareness raising materials developed	
D	**On-ground works**			
D1	Conservation agreements	Includes voluntary agreements	Number of agreements	Area protected
D2	Native vegetation protected/enhanced/rehabilitated/managed	Includes fire management practice, exclusion fencing etc.	Area (ha) protected	Km of fencing (if applicable)
D3	Cultural Heritage Site protection and maintenance	e.g rock holes	No. of sites	Area (ha) (if applicable)
D4	Revegetation	Includes native pastures	Area (ha) revegetated	Km of fencing (if applicable)
D5	Management of native animal species	e.g. fencing, translocation programs,	Area (ha) managed	Km of fencing (if applicable)

Codes	Output	Output Description/Examples	Output measure 1 (if applicable)	Output measure 2 (if applicable)
D6	Pest plant control	Area (ha) should be measured only where the treatment has been implemented rather than the total area benefited.	Area (ha) where pest plant control measures implemented	List species targeted
D7	Pest animal control	Area (ha) should be measured only where the treatment has been implemented rather than the total area benefited.	Area (ha) where pest animal control measures implemented	List species targeted
D8	Sustainable land management	Includes public and private land, soil and wind erosion management. Area (ha) should be measured only where the treatment has been implemented rather than the total area benefited.	Area (ha) treated	No. of landholders involved (if applicable)
D9	Improving water quality *(this measure relates to the intermediate outcome level)*	Includes sewage plants, stormwater quality control devises, constructed wetlands	Number of construction works	Volume (ML) of water that is improved in quality per year
D10	Improved water use efficiency *(this measure relates to the intermediate outcome level)*	Includes improved irrigation practices, capping groundwater bores, new stormwater reuse systems.	Volume (ML) of water saved per year	No of landholders involved (if applicable)
E	**Volunteers**			
E1	Volunteer Involvement		No. of volunteer hours	No. of volunteers involved