

Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board

Landscape Plan 2021-2026



*A healthy and valued region, managed responsibly now,
for the future benefit of people and country.*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people should be aware that this publication may contain images or names of people who have since passed away.



About this Plan

The Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Plan has been developed using the *Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation*, utilised by local governments and NGOs around the world to collaboratively and systematically conserve the environment and allow for adaptive management.

This plan builds on the Alinytjara Wilurara Regional NRM Plan 2011 – our foundational ten-year regional plan created through extensive consultation with the region’s Traditional Owners, and regional ecologists across all stages of its development.

Over the past ten years, AW has supported the region’s landholders and communities to develop their Healthy Country Plans and/or *Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) land management plans. The targets identified in these plans have been aligned with AW’s Landscape Plan using the Healthy Country Planning (HCP) approach. HCP is an adaption of the *Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation* first developed in Australia with Aboriginal people and increasingly being used by Indigenous communities worldwide.

The Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board is required to develop a regional landscape plan under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019 (the Act) to promote a shared vision for management of the region’s unique cultural and ecological resources. This plan encourages multiple sources and partnerships to invest and engage in caring for country activities that support knowledge sharing and capacity building for Aboriginal communities across the region.

*An Indigenous Protected Area is an area of Indigenous-owned land or sea where Traditional Owners have entered into an agreement with the Australian Government to promote biodiversity and cultural resource conservation.

Acknowledgment of country

The Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the Alinytjara Wilurara region, the elders - past, present and future - and respects the relationship Aboriginal people have to country.

The Board is committed to supporting Traditional Owners’ involvement of Aboriginal people and organisations in the management of the region’s landscapes and in recognising Aboriginal culture and knowledge of natural resources in the landscape.



Foreword

The Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board is proud to present this plan that shares our vision and goals for the responsible management of the Alinytjara Wilurara region's natural resources.

As an all-Aboriginal board we feel the close connection and deep responsibility of our ancestors for ensuring our land and sea, and all that lives there is cared for now and for the many generations to come.

We have over a decade's experience working together and building strong relationships with community and partner organisations protecting this vast region's biodiversity through informed, and culturally appropriate management of water, soil and invasive species.

With all the region's land being either Aboriginal community freehold or government reserves we are the only South Australian Landscape Board that does not receive revenue through water or land levies. As such, we actively seek further resources and opportunities to continue our work and fulfil our vision of...

*"a healthy and valued region, managed responsibly now,
for the future benefit of people and country".*

We welcome and appreciate the support of our region's Traditional Owners and our partners and look forward to working together to achieve this vision.



Minister's Endorsement

I, Honourable David Speirs, Minister for Environment and Water, after taking into account and in accordance with the requirements of Section 50 of the Landscape Act South Australia 2019, hereby approve the Landscape Plan for the Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Region 2021-26.

Signature

David Speirs MP
Minister for Environment and Water

Date

*Ka plan nyangangu utilpai ngura winkitja:
ngura wiru, kapi wiru, uru wiru, mumu nyanga
tjananya kuralpai tjata ngurkantananyi.*

Alinytjara Wilurara Region

The Alinytjara Wilurara (AW) region covers over a quarter of a million square kilometres, stretching from the Northern Territory and West Australian borders south to the Great Australian Bight Marine Park.

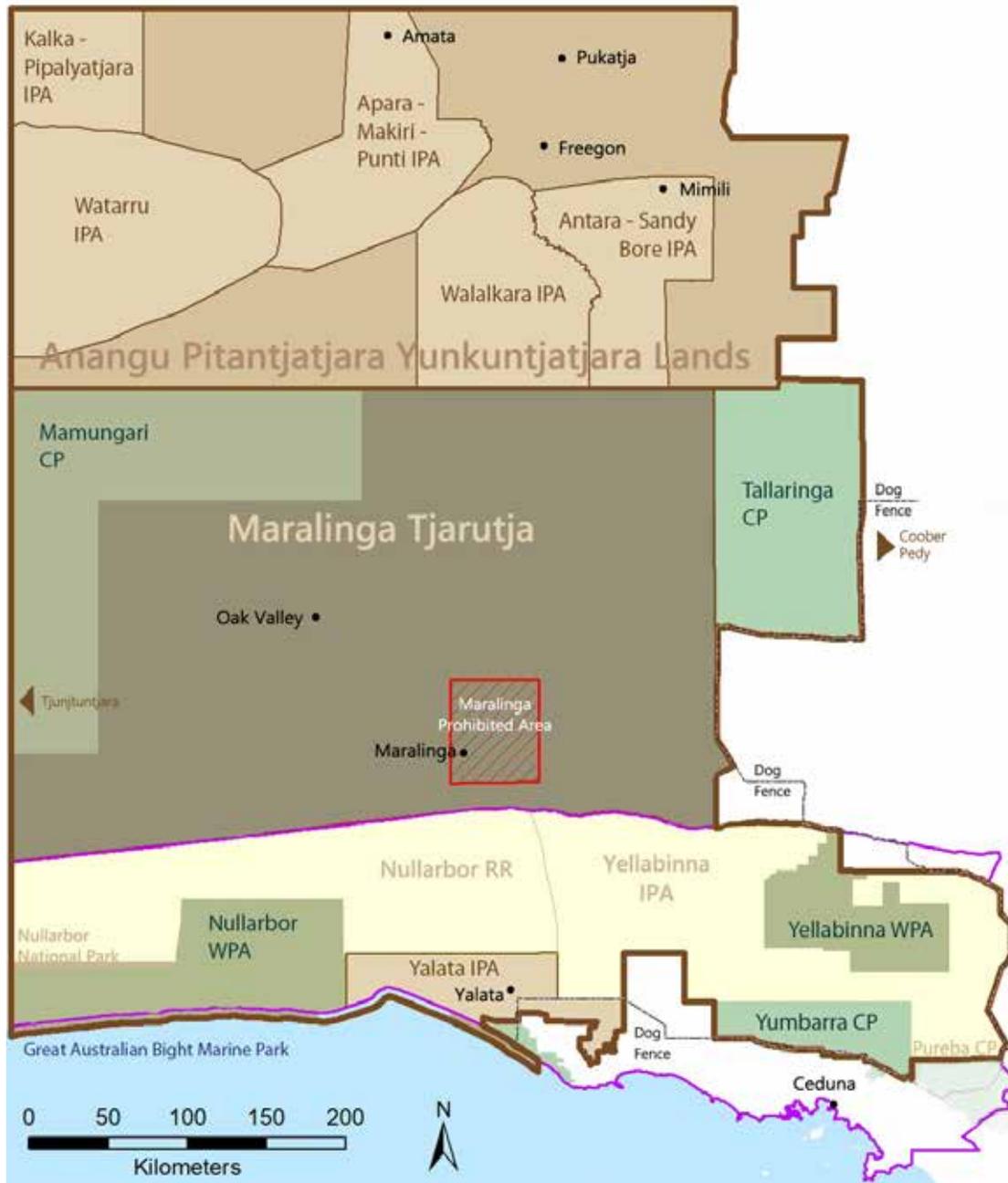
The primary land tenure is formally recognised Aboriginal Lands, National Parks, Indigenous Protection Areas, Wildlife Reserves and Wilderness Protection Areas.

The Alinytjara Wilurara region is rich and diverse in its flora, fauna and cultural heritage. It contains some of South Australia's hottest and most remote areas with no permanent rivers or creeks. Water is a limiting factor throughout the region with the recharge of groundwater, rockholes, springs and soaks dependant on infrequent heavy rainfalls. Consistant ground water extraction is threfore unlikely to be sustainable over the medium to long term.

The population of around 2500 people mostly reside in remote Aboriginal Communitis scattered across the vast arid landscape. As the recognised Traditonal Owners of this country they maintain an ongoing and deeply committed cultural obligation to care for country.



Land Tenure



Land	Area	*Land tenure
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yunkuntjatjara	102 268	Freehold
Maralinga Tjarutja	106 089	Freehold
Far West Native Title	61 784	Native Title**
Watarru IPA	16 572	Indigenous Protected Area
Kalka - Pipalyatjara IPA	5 585	Indigenous Protected Area
Apara - Makiri-Puni IPA	11 075	Indigenous Protected Area
Walalkara IPA	10 689	Indigenous Protected Area
Antara - Sandy Bore IPA	8 426	Indigenous Protected Area
Yalata IPA	4 644	Indigenous Protected Area
Nullarbor WPA	8 991	Wilderness Protected Area
Yumbarra CP	3 225	Conservation Park
Pureba CP	137	Conservation Park
Yellabinna WPA	20 099	Wilderness Protected Area
Yellabinna RR	5 029	Regional Reserve
Nullarbor RR	19 273	Regional Reserve
Nullarbor NP	324	National Park
Great Australian Bight Marine Park	1 239	National Marine Park
Tallaringa CP	12 711	Conservation Park
Mamungari CP	21 346	Conservation Park

* Land tenure: ownership and management arrangements

** Native title – within AW Landscape region

— Far West Coast Native Title area

The primary land tenure is formally recognised Aboriginal Lands and Government Reserves.

Aboriginal Lands include:

Freehold, Native Title lands, Indigenous Protection Areas and Pastoral Lease areas within APY Lands.

Government Reserves include:

National Parks, Wildlife Reserves and Wilderness Protection Areas.



Climate Change

Climate Change in the Alinytjara Wilurara region is a key driver behind the development of water/sea and land management strategies to minimise impact on communities and their country.

What does Climate Change mean for the AW region

Our research shows that:

- A warming trend with more variable rainfall will make native ecosystems more vulnerable to invasive species and reduce native species' habitat.
- Fire risk is likely to increase due to a combination of hotter temperatures and more extreme fire weather days.
- Larger downpours may increase aquifer recharge but increasing temperatures will put pressure on groundwater extraction to supply communities and stock.
- Large feral herbivores (camels, donkeys, and horses) present a growing threat with a projected increase in abundance.
- Rising sea levels and associated storm surges will increasingly threaten coastal ecosystems.

Alinytjara Wilurara's research into climate change included consultation with Traditional Owners across the region who shared valuable historic knowledge of the climate and seasonal changes. This informed the 'priority adaptations' noted in AW's Climate Change Addendum (www.landscape.sa.gov.au/aw/projects/climate_change).

Priority adaptations

- Designation of bush food zones in areas of high hunting, invasive species, fire or community pressures.
- Managing southward migration of *Buffel grass by concentrating control along remote major roads and rail lines in the Great Victoria Desert and across the Nullarbor.
- Managing the impact from sea level rise in the coastal zone.
- Adaptation to heatwaves for communities, stock and native species.
- Developing seasonal calendars as community monitoring tools to track changes over time.

* Buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) is a highly invasive, high-biomass tussock grass that is generally long-lived, deep-rooted and able to out-compete native vegetation. Although already well established in the northern AW region its spread poses substantial risk to biodiversity in the relatively un-impacted southern AW region.

Regional Priorities



Board and Community Leadership

Be strong leaders to make effective decisions by exploring options to deliver better outcomes.

Focus Areas

- Building effective partnerships to maintain regional relevance and support emerging Aboriginal leaders.
- Supporting Land Holding Authorities and Traditional Owners to access resources that facilitate traditional and ecological knowledge transfer.



Healthy Soils

Work with all traditional landholders and key stakeholders to keep country strong, productive and healthy.

Focus Areas

- Supporting Land Holding Authorities and Traditional Owners to:
 - adopt sustainable pastoral practices to reduce soil erosion
 - participate in carbon farming opportunities that support sustainable pastoral practices.



Pest Plant and Animal Control

Keep country strong by managing towards eradication of weeds and feral animals.

Focus Areas

- Working with key stakeholders to support Land Holding Authorities and Traditional Owners to control priority pest plant and animals.



Land and Sea Biodiversity

Keeping Country healthy for native plants and animals to be strong and plenty for everyone now and in the future.

Focus Areas

- Supporting Land Holding Authorities and Traditional Owners to protect and restore important coast and marine ecosystems.
- Supporting Land Holding Authorities and Traditional Owners to maintain and enhance biodiversity, including threatened species, in prioritised ecosystems.



Water Management

Taking care of water for our people and country.

Focus Areas

- Supporting Land Holding Authorities and Traditional Owners to manage ground water affecting activities.
- Supporting Land Holding Authorities and Traditional Owners to actively manage ecologically and culturally significant surface and ground water sites.

Regional Priorities:

AW Landscape Board's five regional priorities are aligned with the 'Back to Basics' priorities identified in the State Landscape Strategy that promote healthy soil, water management, land and sea biodiversity, board and community leadership, pest plant and animal control.

Developing this Plan

This plan was developed through the assessment and integration of multiple documents (as shown in the diagram opposite) including the 10-year Alinytjara Wilurara Regional NRM Plan (2011-21).

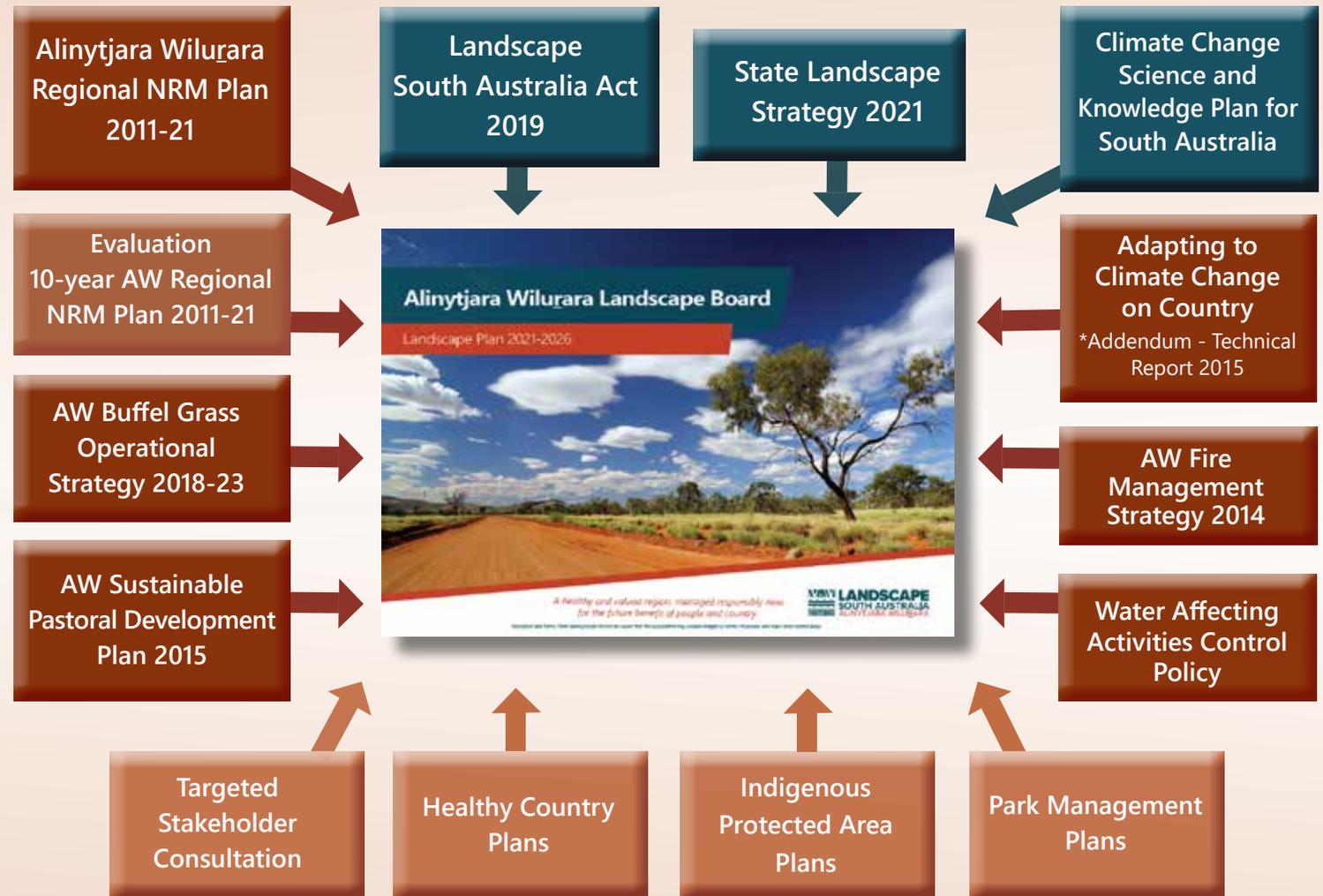
A comprehensive evaluation of the AW Regional NRM Plan was undertaken and integrated into the development of this plan to reflect on our progress and build on our commitment to continuous improvement.

The plan aims to support and build upon the on-country work undertaken by the region's landholders over many years.

Sub-regional targets identified in landholder Healthy Country Plans, Indigenous Protected Area plans and Park Management Plans formed the basis of regional targets for this plan.

The Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board were consulted across all stages of developing the plan and endorsed identified regional targets, threats and priorities.

The targeted stakeholder consultation process on the first draft of this plan also provided valuable feedback.



*Adapting to Climate Change on Country and Addendum-Technical Report 2015 are available at www.landscape.sa.gov.au/aw/projects/climate_change.

What we value

Determining our Regional Targets

The Regional Targets in this plan are assets that have been identified by AW's communities as important and in need of protection, and maintenance.

These include social attributes such as traditional and ecological knowledge and leadership. They also include environmental attributes such as healthy plants and animals.



Traditional and Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and places of significance

Includes traditional and scientific skills, respect for and knowledge of cultural sites and heritage places



People on Country

Includes Aboriginal employment and capacity building, knowledge of country, remote livelihoods and wellbeing of Aboriginal communities living across the region



Important Plants

Includes bush medicine and food as well as rare and declining species



Important Animals

Includes threatened species as well as bush meat



Coast and Marine ecosystems

Includes biodiversity and habitats within the Great Australian Bight Marine Park, Bunda Cliffs, Yalata Dune system and Yalata Indigenous Protected Area



Grasslands, dune and desert

Includes spinifex grasslands across Mamungari Conservation Park, Maralinga Tjarutja, Tallaringa Conservation Park, southern APY Lands and areas within the Great Victorian Desert



Mulga woodlands

Includes biodiversity within Mulga woodlands across southern APY Lands and Maralinga Tjarutja Lands



Nullarbor Plain

Includes biodiversity and habitats across the National Heritage listed Koonalda Cave and other karst limestone caves, Nullarbor Wilderness Area and Nullarbor National Park and Regional Reserve



Ranges and Rocky outcrops

Includes the Musgrave Ranges, Mann Ranges, Gawler Ranges and Everard Ranges providing adequate habitat for threatened species and supporting their relocation in response to threats



Ground Water

Includes the Eucla Basin and Great Artesian Basin that supply bores, wells and karst cave systems across the region



Surface Water

Includes rockholes, soaks, ephemeral rivers and streams, creeks and salt lakes



Healthy Soil

Includes soil condition, biodiversity, native vegetation cover and sustainable land management practice across APY pastoral lands



Leadership

Includes effective partnerships, good governance, stewardship, regional representation and relevance

Regional Targets and Threats



About this table

This table forms the basis for the Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Plan and highlights the priority areas requiring strategic management.

Regional targets are important assets that need to be protected. These are based on landholder Healthy Country Plans and Indigenous Protected Area land management plans.

Threats identified in the planning process are ranked according to scope, severity and irreversibility as per the Open Standards planning framework.

The highest ranking Threats to Regional Targets are clearly identified to inform development of future strategies.

How to read this table

Cross reference: *Threat* rows and *Regional Target* column and use the colour key to identify extent of threat.

Example: *Threat* 'Impact from large feral herbivores (camels)' is Very High on *Regional Targets*: 'Important Plants' and 'Surface Water'.

Regional Targets / Threats	BOARD	PEOPLE		COUNTRY								WATER		Summary Threat rating
	Leadership	TEK and places of cultural significance	People on Country	Important Plants	Important Animals	Coastal and Marine ecosystems	Grasslands, Dune and Desert country	Mulga Woodlands	Nullarbor Plain	Ranges and Rocky outcrops	Healthy Soils	Surface Water	Ground Water	
Effects of climate change / extreme weather	Medium	Medium	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	High	Low	High	High	Very High	High	Very High
Fire	Low	Low	Low	Very High	Very High	Low	High	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Very High
Impact from feral predators (eg foxes, cats)	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Very High	Very High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Very High
Impact from harvesting the wrong way	Low	Low	Low	Low	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High
Impact from large herbivores (eg camels)	Low	High	Low	Very High	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Very High	Low	Very High
Impact from rabbits	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High
Impacts from over-grazing	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	High
Lack of effective partnerships	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lack of opportunities for youth	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Human disturbance and not respecting Country	Low	Very High	Low	Medium	Medium	Very High	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very High
Impact from mining	Low	Very High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Very High	Very High
Impacts from other weeds of significance (Athel Pine)	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Impacts of Buffel grass	Low	High	High	Very High	Very High	Low	High	High	Medium	Very High	Very High	Medium	Low	Very High
Lack of Aboriginal employment and training opportunities	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Lack of access to country	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Lack of emerging leaders	Very High	Very High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Very High
Loss of cultural knowledge	Medium	Very High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
People not coming out and learning about Country	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Summary Target ratings	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	High	Medium	High	Very High	Very High	High	Very High

Delivery

The key role of the Board is to improve the health and trend of natural resources within the region and to support communities in achieving their natural resource management aspirations.

South Australia's Landscape boards are supported in the delivery of their Landscape plans through Commonwealth and State Government funding as well as non-government sources.

With all AW region's land being either Aboriginal community freehold or government reserves the AW Landscape Board is the only South Australian Landscape board that does not receive revenue through water or land levies.

To adequately resource delivery of federal, state and regional priorities the Board will continue to seek additional funding opportunities through external parties.

The Board is dedicated to achieving the best possible results for our region and to do so will continue to build strong relationships and partnerships that enable priority projects to be undertaken.



Regional Targets

Regional Targets are important assets that need to be protected.

These are based on regional landholder's Healthy Country Plan targets and Indigenous Protected Area land management priorities.

Each Regional Target has:

- **Goal** – the planned outcome of strategic management including the time frame.
- **Threats** – problems we need to stop or reduce
- **Indicators** – ways to measure the success of plan implementation enabling adaptive management

Note: only Regional Targets with Very High or High threat ratings considered in this plan



Traditional and Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and places of significance

GOAL: By 2031, the number of cultural sites actively managed and opportunities for inter-generational knowledge transfer are increased from 2021 levels; and access to, sharing of and use of Traditional and Ecological Knowledge have improved from 2021 levels to make well-informed sustainable land and cultural management decisions.

THREATS:

- Impact from mining
- Human disturbance and not respecting country
- Lack of emerging leaders
- Loss of cultural knowledge

Indicators:

- Number of active HCPs (implemented, reviewed and adapted)
- Number of heritage places or cultural sites actively managed
- Number of opportunities for inter-generational knowledge transfer
- Percentage of visitors complying with the permit system
- Number of landholders with visitor management programs demonstrating active and adequate access management with interpretation and directional signage



People on Country

GOAL: By 2031, Traditional and Ecological Knowledge, livelihoods and wellbeing of Aboriginal people is improved from 2021 levels, through increased uptake of employment and training opportunities in NRM.

THREATS:

- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Lack of Aboriginal employment and training opportunities
- Lack of resources to access country
- Loss of cultural knowledge
- People not coming out and learning about country

Indicators:

- Number of Aboriginal people employed and/or trained in natural resource management
- Number of economic enterprises (pastoralism and tourism) demonstrating progress towards environmentally sustainable management
- Number of trips on country to support knowledge transfer



Important Plants

GOAL: By 2031, the distribution and condition of identified threatened plant species are maintained at 2021 levels, through cooperative management across key habitats to reduce impacts from Buffel grass, feral herbivores and wild fire.

THREATS:

- Fire
- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impact from large feral herbivores (camels)

Indicators:

- Presence/absence of threats
- Impact of feral herbivores on important plants (eg Quandong and Sandalwood trees)
- Number of landholder groups monitoring and managing important plants



Important Animals

GOAL: By 2031, the distribution and breeding populations of identified threatened fauna species are maintained at 2021 levels, through cooperative management across key habitats to reduce impacts from feral predators and fire.

THREATS:

- Fire
- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impact from feral predators (cats and foxes)
- Impact from harvesting the wrong way

Indicators:

- Threatened species population trajectory and distribution as well as breeding success (Black-footed rock wallaby and Malleefowl)
- Presence/absence of pest plant and animal species
- Area burned under appropriate fire regimes
- Number of landholder groups monitoring and managing important animals



Regional Targets

(continued)



Coastal and Marine ecosystems

GOAL: By 2031, the distribution and breeding populations of identified threatened species are maintained at 2021 levels, through cooperative management across key habitats to reduce impacts from human disturbance and feral predators.

THREATS:

- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impact from feral predators (cats and foxes)
- Human disturbance and not respecting country

Indicators:

- Threatened species population trajectory and threatened species breeding population and distribution
- Presence/absence of coastal pest plant and animal species
- Presence/absence of human impact (eg quad bikes, fishing activities)
- Volume and weight of marine debris per category (eg plastic, rubber)
- Number of Aboriginal people and groups participating in coastal projects



Surface Water

GOAL: By 2031, the number of healthy surface water sites actively managed is increased from 2021 levels, to reduce the impacts from camels and climate change on biodiversity and habitat condition.

THREATS:

- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impact from large feral herbivores (camels)
- Impacts of Buffel grass

Indicators:

- Number and frequency of culturally and ecologically significant surface water features being assessed, managed and monitored
- Feral animal presence (tracks, scats and presence of animals)



Healthy Soils

GOAL: By 2031, biodiversity and native vegetation cover are improved from 2021 levels through increased adoption of sustainable pastoral practices to reduce impacts from climate change, Buffel grass and overgrazing.

THREATS:

- Impacts of Buffel grass
- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impact from large feral herbivores (camels)

Indicators:

- Percentage of vegetation ground cover
- Presence of large feral herbivores
- Presence or absence of weeds of national significance
- Number of land managers adopting sustainable practices promoted through the pastoral program (Sustainable Pastoral Development Plan)



Grasslands, dune and desert Country

GOAL: By 2031, the habitat condition and biodiversity of grasslands, dune and desert country are improved from 2021 levels, through cooperative management to reduce the impact of Buffel grass, camels and fire.

THREATS:

- Fire
- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impacts of buffel grass

Indicators:

- Number of new Buffel grass incursions/infestations in southern two-thirds of AW region
- Size of existing Buffel grass infestations in southern two-thirds of AW region
- Impact of feral herbivores on important plants (eg Quandong and Sandalwood trees)
- Percentage of ground cover vegetation in areas where camel culls occur
- Number of landholders practicing appropriate fire management (mapping, fire regimes, area burnt and seasonality)



Regional Targets

(continued)



Mulga Woodlands

GOAL: By 2031, biodiversity and habitat condition of Mulga woodland are maintained at 2021 levels, through improved cooperative management to reduce impacts from fire, Buffel grass and climate change.

THREATS:

- Fire
- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impact from large feral herbivores (camels)
- Impact of feral herbivores on important plants
- Impacts of Buffel grass

Indicators:

- Presence and absence of large feral herbivores
- Presence and absence of buffel grass
- Percentage of woody vegetation loss across AW region
- Number of landholders practicing appropriate fire management (mapping, fire regime, area burnt and seasonality)
- Number of landholder groups monitoring and managing around mulga woodlands



Nullarbor Plain

GOAL: By 2031, biodiversity and habitat condition of Nullarbor Plains, are maintained at 2021 levels, through improved cooperative management to reduce impacts from visitor access, camels and buffel grass.

THREATS:

- Human disturbance and not respecting country
- Impacts from feral herbivores (including rabbits)

Indicators:

- Number of new buffel grass incursions/infestations in southern two-thirds of AW region
- Size of existing buffel grass infestations in southern two-thirds of AW region
- Percentage of ground cover vegetation in areas where camel culls occur
- Presence/absence of human impact



Ranges and Rocky outcrops

GOAL: Habitat condition of Ranges and Rocky outcrops are maintained at 2021 levels, through cooperative management to reduce impacts from fire, Buffel grass, feral predators and climate change.

THREATS:

- Fire
- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impacts of Buffel grass

Indicators:

- Black-footed rock wallaby population trajectory
- Presence and absence of feral animals (donkeys, foxes, cats)
- Presence and extent of Buffel grass at Black-footed rock wallaby relocation sites
- Number of landholder groups practicing appropriate fire management (mapping, fire regime, area burnt and seasonality)
- Number of Aboriginal Ranger groups actively managing conservation sites



Ground Water

GOAL: By 2031, good ground water governance is maintained at 2021 levels, through demonstrated sustainable water use that is consistent with state and regional water policies.

THREATS:

- Impact from mining
- Effects of climate change/extreme weather
- Impact from harvesting the wrong way

Indicators:

- Partnerships are established to identify knowledge gaps as well as areas for improvement for the regulation of Water Affecting Activities
- Key water management policies are developed and reviewed to support sustainable water management



Leadership

GOAL: By 2031, leadership is improved from 2021 levels, through continued good governance and effective partnerships to maintain regional relevance and support emerging Aboriginal leaders.

THREATS:

- Lack of emerging Aboriginal leaders
- Lack of Aboriginal employment and training opportunities

Indicators:

- Number of MoUs signed
- Number of emerging Traditional Owners appointed to the Board
- Gender equity on AW Landscape Board
- Number of Aboriginal employees working for AW Landscape Board



Measuring success

Target (asset)	Condition	
Traditional and Ecological Knowledge and places of significance 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
People on Country 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
Important Plants 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
Important Animals 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
Coastal and Marine ecosystems 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
Surface Water 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Unknown

Target (asset)	Condition	
Healthy Soils 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
Leadership 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
Grasslands, dune and desert country 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Steady
Mulga Woodland 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing
Nullarbor Plain 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Steady
Ranges and Rocky Outcrops 	Very Good Good Fair Poor	Decreasing



Note: Ground Water does not currently have Condition and Trend information however it remains a key target of this plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The AW Landscape Plan has been developed using the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, utilised by local governments and NGOs around the world to collaboratively and systematically conserve the environment and allow for adaptive management.

Yearly action and outputs are monitored and strategies and activities adapted as required.

Intermediate outcomes are reviewed at 3 years (or yearly) by assessing the indicators for each objective and adapting strategies and activities.

Target goals are evaluated at the end of five years. Key Evaluation Questions and learnings are used to determine how successfully regional priorities have been met.

A ten year impact assessment will also be undertaken to evaluate the success of implementing the AW Landscape Plan in the longer term.



Adelaide Office

Level 9, 81-95 Waymouth St
ADELAIDE, SA 5000

GPO Box 1047
ADELAIDE 5001

Ceduna Office

50B McKenzie Street
CEDUNA, SA 5690

PO Box 569,
CEDUNA 5690

Tel: 08) 8463 4843

aw.landscapeboard@sa.gov.au

landscape.sa.gov.au/aw/

NAWI LANDSCAPE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
ALINYTJARA WILURARA



Government of South Australia
Department for Environment
and Water

