

# Across the OUTBACK

JUNE 2012

PRODUCED FOR OUTBACK SA

NUMBER 60

## Bounceback bags 82,000 goats – and celebrates 20 years

Trish Mooney, Bounceback Project Officer

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) annual aerial feral goat removal netted 6,195 goats over two weeks in March bringing to 82,000 the number of goats removed by aerial means across the Flinders, Olary and Gawler Ranges in the last 20 years.

The Bounceback goat control program aims to achieve long term suppression of goat numbers to reduce browse pressure on native vegetation across the ranges.

For the first time in 2012, the aerial goat program included properties in the Southern Flinders Ranges as part of the Living Flinders initiative of the Northern and Yorke NRM Board and support was also provided by the SA Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board for the second year running.

Aerial goat removal commenced in the Flinders Ranges in the early 1990s and expanded to include the Gawler and Olary Ranges in 2002. The program targets inaccessible terrain and allows coverage of large areas in a short time with minimal disturbance to tourist and pastoral activities. While several thousand

goats have been removed from the Gawler Ranges in the past, the denser vegetation means that ground goat control is a more effective method in that region.

The aerial program complements ground control undertaken by the Sporting Shooters Association of Australia (Hunting & Conservation Branch) and ranger staff in DENR reserves throughout the Bounceback target area.

Long term goat control is promoting the regeneration of native shrub and tree species, in particular the more palatable species that have been removed or damaged by goat browse, such as Bullock Bush (*Alectryon oleifolius*), Plumbush (*Santalum lanceolatum*), *Eremophila alternifolia* and some Bluebush (*Maireana* spp.) and Saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.) species.

*Continued page 10...*

## Contents

Bounceback bags 82,000 goats – and celebrates 20 years ..... 1

### PASTORAL BOARD ..... 2

Buffel Grass threats to SA rangelands.....2

Pastoral Board holds open forum in Hawker .....4

Boundary fencing obligations .....4

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ARID LANDS NRM BOARD ..... 5

New permit for Water Affecting Activities .....5

Pest alert workshop @ Innamincka...6

Apply for \$\$ for pest control and land rehab .....8

NRM at the Yunta and Oodnadatta Races .....8

Aboriginal NRM News .....9

NRM Group News.....9

### NEWS FROM PARKS ..... 10

Kangaroo and goat survey ..... 10

### OUTBACK ROUNDUP .....11

### BIOSECURITY SA ..... 14

Two new Weeds of National Significance for rangelands .....14

Aerial wild dog baiting trial complete .....15

### OUTBACK COMMUNITY ..... 16

SEE PAGE 10 FOR MORE ON BOUNCEBACK'S 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The aerial removal program targets goats in inaccessible terrain

Goat browse line on Bullock Bush at Bimbowrie

# Buffel Grass threatens to SA rangelands

Tim Reynolds, Biosecurity SA

The past 20-30 years have increasingly seen the spread of Buffel Grass into South Australia and modelling predicts that it could spread over much of the State if left unchecked. This article considers some of the reasons why, on production impacts alone, pastoralists might think twice about the merits of Buffel Grass.

Since the late 1950s Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) has been sown as a major pasture grass in northern Australia where it has spread across many new landscapes and caused significant problems.

Although the Pastoral Board has not given approval for the release of Buffel Grass in South Australia for pasture production – nor any other non-indigenous species – it has become established in a number of localities after being accidentally or intentionally introduced around northern South Australia.

Additionally, some small scale Buffel Grass trials have been carried out on many pastoral properties in South Australia since the 1950s, and dispersal by wind, water, animals and machinery has spread it into other areas.

In Australia, Buffel Grass is regarded as a valuable pasture plant by some pastoralists for cattle fodder and soil stabilisation.

It establishes easily, grows rapidly, matures quickly, produces prolific seeds and has a high seed dispersal ability. It naturalises in most climates

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Once established, there is no single control method for the successful management of Buffel Grass in large areas, so to protect uninfested areas, early intervention is the key.

If Buffel Grass is controlled during the early stages of invasion, the potential for successful management is high using an integrated program which combines several methods of control. The methods will depend on the infestation size and location and the asset to be protected.

If you have Buffel Grass on your property and would like advice on how to control it, contact Greg Patrick, Arid Lands NRM Pest Management Officer 8648 5300.

and soil types and quickly forms self-sustaining populations which are tolerant of fire and drought.

However these same traits also enable Buffel Grass to rapidly establish as a weed species, and aside from the conservation impacts (see p.3), there are major long-term impacts to production to consider.

### Degrades ecosystems

If considered in isolation, Buffel Grass is useful to stock – more so cattle – but at a broader level it can fundamentally change entire ecosystems, forming dense stands in suitable habitats, changing fire regimes, and displacing desirable native pastures.



Buffel Grass seed heads are dense, white to purple in colour

## BUFFEL GRASS CONTROL ON BON BON

Glen Norris, Bon Bon Station Reserve Manager, Bush Heritage Australia

Staff of Bon Bon Station Reserve, a Bush Heritage site, recently undertook Buffel Grass control on the station and neighbouring properties in response to the summer rains.

Buffel Grass is a key threat to the biodiversity values of Bon Bon because of its ability to out-compete native vegetation and dramatically alter fire regimes once established. It is also a priority weed species for the Kingoonya NRM Group.

The summer rains came a little late this year – from March to May – but this is when the sub-tropical Buffel Grass becomes vigorous and easy to see and the time when management efforts should be increased.

This year our efforts were helped by a 600 litre vehicle-mounted Quickspray unit funded, along with herbicide, by the Native Vegetation Council in recognition of the threat of Buffel Grass to native vegetation on Bon Bon.

Using a contractor, the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure has also maintained annual control works on SA Arid Lands roadsides and in the Northern and Yorke and Eyre Peninsula regions.

Through these control works we are learning about the expansion of Buffel Grass in the Kingoonya district, largely along the main Stuart Highway from Glendambo to Kingoonya, and along the Old Stuart Highway.

This hasn't been an easy task and not an entirely successful one due to the run of excellent seasons we have all been enjoying.

However, it is important not to get overwhelmed, to continue to collaborate, to increase our efforts to control Buffel Grass and raise awareness about the threat it poses to the unique biodiversity values of the arid lands.

### JOIN THE KINGOONYA BUFFEL GRASS ACTION GROUP

The Kingoonya NRM Group is keen to minimise the spread of Buffel Grass in the district and is forming an Action Group to take a more strategic, collaborative approach to its control. Interested local landholders are encouraged to get in touch with Glen Norris.

The Kingoonya NRM Group is also purchasing a portable spray tank for the district's landholders to use for weed control. In the meantime, Kingoonya district landholders are welcome to borrow the Bon Bon Station unit.

Contact Glen 8672 8932 or [gnorris@bushheritage.org.au](mailto:gnorris@bushheritage.org.au)



Buffel Grass in Alinytjara Wilurara Region

Teresa Gurney

### Increases fire risk

Perhaps the most damaging act of Buffel Grass invasion is alteration to natural fire regimes. Buffel Grass produces fuel loads up to 4-5 times greater than natural fuel loads leading to more frequent and intense fires. It can significantly increase fire risk by replacing native plants and pastures (eg chenopod shrublands) that are not well adapted to fire. Buffel grass invasion is helped by fires, regenerating quicker than many native species and leading to extensive infestations. Increased fire risk poses a significant threat to human safety, infrastructure and the survival of native fauna.

### Reduces long-term productivity by...

Once Buffel Grass achieves dominance, pasture productivity can decline over the longer term for several reasons:

#### ...depleting soil nitrogen

Buffel Grass has a high demand for available soil nitrogen and phosphorus, and as it assumes dominance, soil nitrogen is depleted and growth begins to decline with an associated reduction in cattle live-weight gain. This has been described as a 'run-down' effect.

#### ...reducing long-term nutritional value

The lack of diversity in Buffel Grass pastures can limit the pasture's nutritional value due to seasonal conditions (eg drought) or pasture 'run-down'. By competing with native species, it reduces pasture diversity

including native grasses that are highly valued fodder after rain. It can displace a large range of short-lived native grasses and forbs important in fattening cattle which is particularly concerning in far northern SA where these types of vegetation communities dominate.

#### ...potentially poisoning stock

Buffel Grass contains oxalates and can cause acute oxalate poisoning in ruminants, most often in young and hungry sheep.

So, could Buffel Grass be of greater value as a small component in a predominantly native pasture? In the longer term it may be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain a stable balance between Buffel Grass and native forage species in the rangelands as Buffel Grass has the tendency to dominate native pastures in suitable habitats. This is due in part to its ability to change the fire regime to suit itself at the expense of other species. ■

#### Further information

For further information or to be directed to further reading, contact Craig Baulderstone, Pastoral Unit, DENR 1800 678 447

## IDENTIFICATION

Buffel Grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) is an erect, deep-rooted, tussock-forming, summer-growing perennial. Seed heads are dense, white to purple in colour, growing in a spike-like raceme up to 15cm long and are covered in clusters of bristles giving them a fluffy appearance.

The flowering heads appear from November to May or sporadically following rain.

## CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Buffel Grass aggressively colonises many parts of the landscape, including watercourses where it forms dense monocultures, displacing native vegetation. It can directly affect the diversity of native plants and animals and threatens landscapes that are not adapted to fire, by increasing the intensity and frequency of natural fire regimes. Food sources and habitat for native fauna may be altered. Native grass seed that is eaten by birds can be depleted and the diversity of insects reduced. Loss of trees and shrubs to fire reduces the habitat diversity necessary for the survival of many other species.

## CONTROL

The continued establishment and spread of Buffel Grass in the South Australian Arid Lands region is difficult to control due to a range of factors including the plant's current distribution, its physiological and ecological characteristics, environmental conditions, the vastness of the region, the land uses, and the relatively low level of community understanding regarding the potential long-term impacts of this species.

Buffel Grass management aims to assist in protecting the integrity of the region's native vegetation and ecosystem function with key management strategies aiming to:

- » Prevent further spread of Buffel Grass by targeting key pathways of movement
- » Reduce the density and extent of established Buffel Grass infestations by allocating priority to sites of high conservation value



Buffel Grass infests Oonabrinta Creek near Innamincka

## HAVE YOUR SAY!

Landholders are encouraged to comment on the draft *State Buffel Grass Strategic Plan* which was released for public comment in June and addresses concerns about its weed potential in South Australia.

It can be downloaded from the Biosecurity SA website: [www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm\\_biosecurity/weeds/sa\\_buffel\\_grass\\_strategic\\_plan\\_-\\_draft\\_for\\_consultation](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity/weeds/sa_buffel_grass_strategic_plan_-_draft_for_consultation)

Submit your comments using the online Feedback Form or forward your comments directly to Tim Reynolds, Biosecurity SA 8303 9501, email [Tim.Reynolds@sa.gov.au](mailto:Tim.Reynolds@sa.gov.au) or write to GPO Box 1671, Adelaide SA 5001 by 31 July.



# Pastoral Board holds open forum in Hawker

The Pastoral Board met at an open forum in Hawker in April meeting with 26 people representing 13 pastoral leases from the surrounding districts.

Presiding Member Geoff Mills introduced the Board and its members before briefly discussing a number of issues that the Board believed the lessees may be interested in including rent, the pastoral assessment program, boundary fencing, tourism on pastoral leases, and Aboriginal access rights.

The issue of alternative sheep breeds straying onto neighbouring properties was of particular concern with the Board resolving to write to all lessees to remind them of their responsibilities in maintaining their boundary fences in an adequate condition; see separate article.

The lessees also raised the issue of grazing pressure, particularly around kangaroo management. Kangaroo numbers are very high on a number of properties and the Board indicated they would work with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and lessees to resolve some concerns around issuing of shooting permits.

The Board appreciated the attendance of the pastoral lessees and welcomes any feedback on the way the open forum was conducted.

The Board takes the opportunity to meet in the pastoral region at least once every year and invitations will be sent to all lessees in the surrounding districts for the scheduled 2013 meeting. ■

# Boundary fencing obligations

The Pastoral Board is reminding all lessees of their obligation to ensure sheep are constrained within property boundaries, regardless of the sheep breed.

The reminder comes after lessees attending the open forum in Hawker in April raised the issue of sheep bred primarily for meat breaching fence lines and straying onto neighbouring properties that run merino bloodlines.

A growing number of lessees are running breeds of varying genetic types which display dramatically different physical characteristics.

With each property having its own fit for purpose genetic breeding program – whether that be for meat, fine wool, medium wool etc – straying stock can severely impact a neighbour’s livelihood.

Achieving the desired genetic characteristics can take considerable skill, time, effort and financial commitment and every lessee has the right to have their own stock breeding programme respected at all times.

It is acknowledged that all types of stock can stray.

However, the general consensus is that meat sheep bloodlines straying into flocks bred primarily for wool production will inflict a greater economic impact than the converse, as this may lead to downgrading of the wool clip through fibre contamination and lost wool production.

On the other hand, where a merino ram strays into a meat sheep flock, although there will be a loss of pure genetics, the cross-bred progeny will still be a valuable saleable commodity.

The Board firmly believes that good fences make good neighbours, regardless of the type of livestock that are run and will be writing to all lessees to remind them of their responsibilities in maintaining boundary fences in an adequate condition.

The Board is currently investigating the action that can be taken if there is a continual breach of lease conditions through the straying of stock. ■



Dorpers

## WHAT THE LAW SAYS

The *Fencing Act 1975* requires neighbouring lessees to contribute to the maintenance and erection of a boundary fence to an adequate standard for primary production purposes. In the absence of an agreement, if a landholder builds a 'better than adequate fence' then the adjoining neighbour is obliged to pay half of what it would have cost to build an adequate fence.

The *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989* states that lessees are obliged to maintain existing fencing in a stock proof condition, meaning that fences must be adequate to retain the type of stock being run.

Pastoral Board fencing policy reflects the Acts and further states that 'landholders should be responsible for their own livestock and not cause unreasonable economic loss to their neighbours.'

The cost of a standard type fence (an adequate fence as per the *Fencing Act 1975*) should be equally shared between neighbours and the cost of additional upgrades be borne by the landholder whose enterprise requires a higher-grade fence to contain their stock. Standard type fences are those that would normally be expected to contain a standard merino breed of sheep.'

### FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information or to suggest an item for the next Pastoral Board meeting contact the Pastoral Program Unit 1800 678 447.



#### FURTHER INFORMATION

If you are planning to undertake activities that you think might impact on a water resource or for more information call the Arid Lands NRM staff at the Natural Resources Centre in Port Augusta 8648 5300 or visit [www.saalnm.sa.gov.au](http://www.saalnm.sa.gov.au) for an information and permit application package.

## DO YOU NEED A PERMIT?

Do you want to:

- » construct or enlarge a dam, levee bank or water crossing point?
- » excavate or modify a natural watercourse?
- » construct a bridge or road?

These are just a few examples of Water Affecting Activities that now need a permit.

Water Affecting Activities (WAAs) are activities that have the potential to impact on the health and condition of water resources, on other water users and the ecosystems that depend on our water resources.

Water Affecting Activities permits were established by the SAAL NRM Board in 2010 when the 10-year SAAL *Regional NRM Plan* was adopted by the Minister for Environment and Conservation. They are part of a statewide initiative.

This regulatory initiative ensure the Board's mandate to protect land and water resources in the region, as outlined in the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*, are responsibly managed.

## New permit for Water Affecting Activities

Land managers planning to undertake certain activities in the SA Arid Lands region that may impact on a water resource will now need to apply for a new permit introduced by the South Australian Arid Lands (SAAL) Natural Resources Management (NRM) Board.

Designed to secure a sustainable water supply and natural habitat for future generations, the new Water Affecting Activities permit is required for any work undertaken by an individual or organisation that may adversely affect the health of natural watercourses, springs, waterholes, floodplains and dependent ecosystems in the SAAL region.

The intent of this regulation is not to stop or slow down development within the region or to control landholders' management decisions but to work with land managers through the permit process, trying wherever possible to achieve a win-win result where water affecting activities can be accommodated with some measures in place to protect the region's environmental assets.

Through the permit process, the Board will now have oversight of the Water Affecting Activities that are taking place in the region and can assess

and approve future infrastructure developments against potential environmental impacts and the long-term sustainability of the region.

There is considerable regional expansion occurring from the mining boom.

Combined with the important contribution of pastoralists to our economy, the extra activity in the region creates new challenges to manage the sustainability of water resources upon which our plants and animals, communities and industries depend.

The Board is encouraging voluntary compliance to the Water Affecting Activities regulations but failure to comply can attract penalties.

The cost of the new permit is \$49.25 and, depending on the complexity of the application, the assessment and approval process should be achieved in between one to three months. ■



Mike Tyler on Cane Toads



Measuring a Yellow Belly

## COOPER CREEK PROJECT

The pest threats workshop, 'Cane Toad Alert' pack and volunteer activities are an outcome of the SAAL NRM Board's 'Cooper Creek project' which is investigating the natural features and human influences on key waterholes and wetlands along the Cooper Creek.

The Cooper Creek catchment is an important but relatively poorly understood wetland system and the project uses the rare opportunity of the large 2010-12 floods to gather important ecological information to improve our understanding of how the catchment responds to flooding.

The data gathered is expected to inform management strategies for the catchment including parks and tourism.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

Henry Mancini, Senior Water Projects Officer 8648 5300

## Pest alert workshop @ Innamincka

Around 30 people attended the *Cooper Creek pest alert and Cane Toad workshop* in Innamincka in April to raise awareness of potential and existing threats to the iconic Cooper Creek catchment – including the much reviled Cane Toad.

The event was held to provide attendees with the latest information on aquatic pest threats in the region and to increase the capacity of local land managers to manage their own pest management programs.

There were presentations on *Gambusia* (or Mosquito Fish), Goldfish, and Sleepy Cod which are all either present or travelling down the Cooper Creek catchment from south-west Queensland through flood events, while leading Australian frog expert Dr Mike Tyler launched the SAAL NRM Board's visually stimulating 'Cane Toad Alert' pack (see p. 7).

Other presentations focused on pest plants including Prickle Bushes and Buffel Grass (see p. 2-3), feral Pigs, and the impact of invasive species on the region's native birds.

Local residents and land managers in particular, have access to immediate knowledge of pest abundance, distribution and impacts and the workshop promoted informal discussion and exchange of ideas during the breaks, much of which centred on the impact of pest threats

to the tourism, pastoral and petroleum industries in the district, and around how Cane Toads can be controlled.

The workshop was jointly funded by Biosecurity SA and the SAAL NRM Board and presented by their representatives as well as staff from the South Australian Research and Development Institute, and Birds Australia.

The SAAL NRM Board and Biosecurity SA thank all those in attendance – including Santos, Beach Petroleum, Parks SA, Gidgealpa, Innamincka and Merty Merty Stations, local community members, and tourists – and the Innamincka Hotel for the venue, catering and accommodation.

Feedback from attendees indicated the value of this kind of interaction and a follow-up workshop is expected to be held in 2013 to seek input from local community and land managers on the management strategies for the Cooper Creek catchment that are currently under development. ■



Off to set the fish traps



Checking the fish traps

## HELP KEEP SA CANE TOAD FREE

Australian frog expert Dr Mike Tyler launched the new 'Cane Toad Alert' pack at Innamincka in April designed to help any visitor or resident of the region quickly identify Cane Toads and report any sightings to the Natural Resources Centre in Port Augusta.

There are four components to the 'Cane Toad Alert' pack – a poster, DVD, factsheet and stuffed Cane Toad – which are combined into a high-impact display unit that will be available at key Tourist Information Centres in the region.

A separate mailout of factsheets and DVDs to landholders in the Marree-Innamincka district and south-west Queensland will also occur shortly.

A 2011 survey of the south-west Queensland region by Biosecurity SA found Cane Toads are still about 500 kilometres from the north-east border.

While there is no imminent danger of Cane Toads reaching South Australia there is concern that they will use floodwaters and permanent waterholes as stepping stones to South Australia's permanent

Cullyamurra Waterhole, or the Ramsar-listed Coongie Wetlands.

Developed in response to local community demand, the 'Cane Toad Alert' pack was produced by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources on behalf of the SA Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board with funding from the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program.

### WATCH THE VIDEO!

In this remote area of South Australia, people are the frontline for detection of Cane Toads and five minutes is all it takes to become Cane Toad-aware. Check out the video here [www.saalnrm.sa.gov.au](http://www.saalnrm.sa.gov.au) to find out all you need to know to identify a Cane Toad and distinguish it from our local frogs.

**FURTHER INFORMATION**  
Henry Mancini 8648 5300



## VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

For six members of the Toyota Landcruiser Club, the Innamincka workshop was also a great opportunity to get their hands dirty and assist with bird surveys and fish monitoring around Cullyamurra Waterhole.

As the saying goes, the early bird catches the worm, so the volunteers rose early to participate in the survey work with Chris Purnell and Andrew Silcocks of Birds Australia.

The group toured out to Burke's Grave about 10 kilometres from Cullyamurra Waterhole where there was flowing water, good vegetation cover and habitat for smaller birds – and immediately spied a pair of courting Great Crested Grebes.

They then learned how to survey birds, moving slowly along a track, looking either side, on the ground and in the canopy, for 20 minutes, recording the birds that were seen and heard.

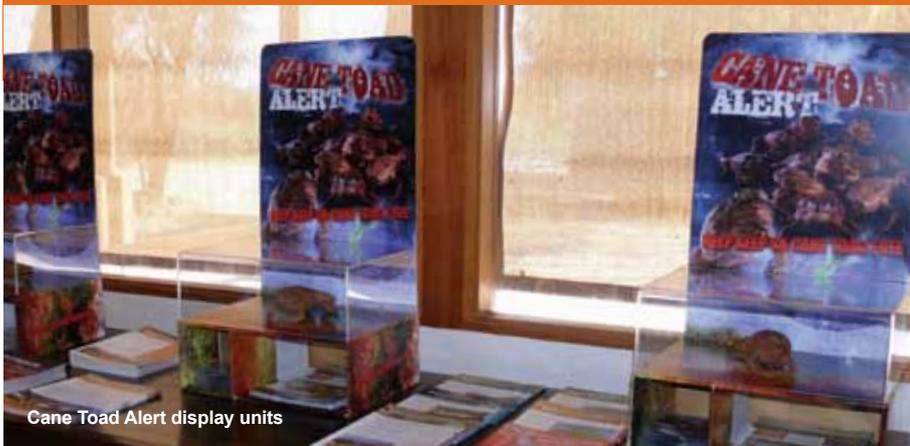
Back at Cullyamurra Waterhole, under the guidance of South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) staff, the group checked the fish nets they helped set up, with notable finds being a Cooper Creek Turtle, native fish including large Yellow Belly, Hyrtl's Tandan, Barcoo Grunter and Bony Herring, and the introduced Goldfish and Gambusia (or Mosquito Fish). They then spent several hours learning how to measure, sex and identify the fish.

The work contributed to the surveys SARDI undertakes on native and introduced fish populations in the SA Arid Lands region providing important data to understanding the fish resources, their condition and their habitat use.

The SAAL NRM Board thanks the volunteers for their enthusiasm and effort.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

If you would like to learn to how to survey birds and contribute to the Birds Australia *Bird Atlas* visit [www.birdlife.org.au](http://www.birdlife.org.au)



Cane Toad Alert display units



Great Crested Grebe



Cooper Creek Turtle

## Apply for \$\$ for pest control and land rehab

Don't forget that applications for the SA Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board's Pest Management and Rangelands Rehabilitation Program are now welcome throughout the year.

There are a range of activities that will be considered for funding including a number of priority pest animal and weed species that are serious threats to rangelands condition.

Land rehabilitation projects may include erosion control and revegetation, contour furrowing, water ponding, and revegetation.

Visit [www.saalnm.sa.gov.au](http://www.saalnm.sa.gov.au) to read how Gary Fuller (Wabricoola)

### TO APPLY

Visit [www.saalnm.sa.gov.au](http://www.saalnm.sa.gov.au) to download a factsheet and application form, or call Lisa Taylor, NRM Officer 8648 5300. All applications will be considered.

and David and Carol Warwick (Holowiliena South Station) have used funds from the program to get on top of rabbit and weed issues on their properties.

## NRM at the Yunta and Oodnadatta Races

Perri Carter, Community Engagement Officer

Dingoes and Dusky Hopping Mice were hot topics at the combined SAAL NRM Board and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) stall at the Yunta Races in April.

Reece Pedler (Threatened Fauna Officer) and a display of stuffed rodents helped educate visitors to the stall on the difference between the rodents, particularly those that are native and introduced – and we learned from them which rodents they may have seen locally or running in front of their cars late at night.

This led to a number of reported sightings of Dusky Hopping Mice, a threatened species which has recently been found to be extending its south-westerly range to areas well inside the Dog Fence and in habitats where they have not been previously

recorded such as stony plains and hilly areas.

Landholders were also keen to talk to Lisa Stevens (Dingo Project Officer) about the *Biteback* program for dingo control and discuss where dingoes have been seen locally and where baits are being laid.

Meanwhile, Oodnadatta turned on a great day for its races in May – and our stall proved very popular, particularly with the kids who enjoyed making kangaroo, fox and emu scats (or poos) and the colouring-in competitions.

In addition to the stuffed rodents and marsupials, preserved specimens of various snakes and frogs attracted people of all ages to the stall.

These led to many conversations about the critters people are seeing locally – information we encourage as it can lead to interesting finds – while our stuffed Cane Toads proved a good way to promote awareness about their likely entry to South Australia through our northern river systems; see p. 7.

Thanks to BHP Billiton's environment department for the loan of the preserved animal specimens; the South Australian Museum for the stuffed rodents and marsupials; and the organising committees of both the Yunta and Oodnadatta Races for their hospitality and support. ■



Yunta Races stall

Oodnadatta colouring-in competition entry





The revegetation site

Shannon Coulthard, Geraldine Johnson, Malcolm Coulthard, Kelvin Johnson with NRM staff



## Nipapanha rockhole protection and revegetation

*Ros Consoli, Aboriginal Communities Engagement Officer*

The Nipapanha community, with the support of the SA Arid Lands (SAAL) Natural Resources Management (NRM) Board, completed its rockhole protection and revegetation works with a community planting day in May.

The project involved cleaning and erecting cages to protect three culturally sensitive rockholes outside the town, as well as revegetation works to reduce the impact of dust and erosion caused by vehicles travelling to Arkaroola.

The rockhole protection works were completed over summer, while irrigation for dust suppression was installed on the outskirts of the community where vehicles pass through, and three 100 metre long rip lines established to aerate the soil and promote good plant growth.

Issues with the water pump and infrastructure at the end of last winter, followed by a long summer, meant that the planting day was delayed while the community waited for optimal planting conditions.

The day attracted approximately 20 people over the course of the morning to plant local trees and shrubs along the rip lines and was followed by a barbeque to thank all those involved in the project.

Thank you to Kelvin Johnson who managed the rockhole protection and revegetation works.

Nipapanha community are actively involved in caring for country in and around the community and on Nantiwarrina Indigenous Protected Area.

The community have many caring for country aspirations and the SAAL NRM Board and Department of Environment and Natural Resources are looking forward to further partnerships in the coming months.

Nipapanha is located approximately 650km north of Adelaide within the North Flinders district of the Arid Lands. ■

### NRM GROUP NEWS

#### PLANT ID WORKSHOP

##### COMMODORE STATION 4 JULY

The recent rains in the region have resulted in the germination of a number of uncommonly seen plant species and the North Flinders NRM Group is planning a plant identification workshop to provide attendees with an opportunity to brush up on their plant identification skills.

Contact Assistant NRM Officer Matthew Westover 8648 5300 if you would like to register your interest.

#### BAIT INJECTION SERVICE

Dingo Project Manager, Heather Miller, will be providing a bait injection service for landholders who attend the plant identification workshop.





## NEWS FROM PARKS

From page 1...

The long term results of Bounceback's goat control programs show a steady decline in the number of goats removed from target properties in the 12,000 square kilometre treatment area in the Flinders, Gawler and Olary Ranges.

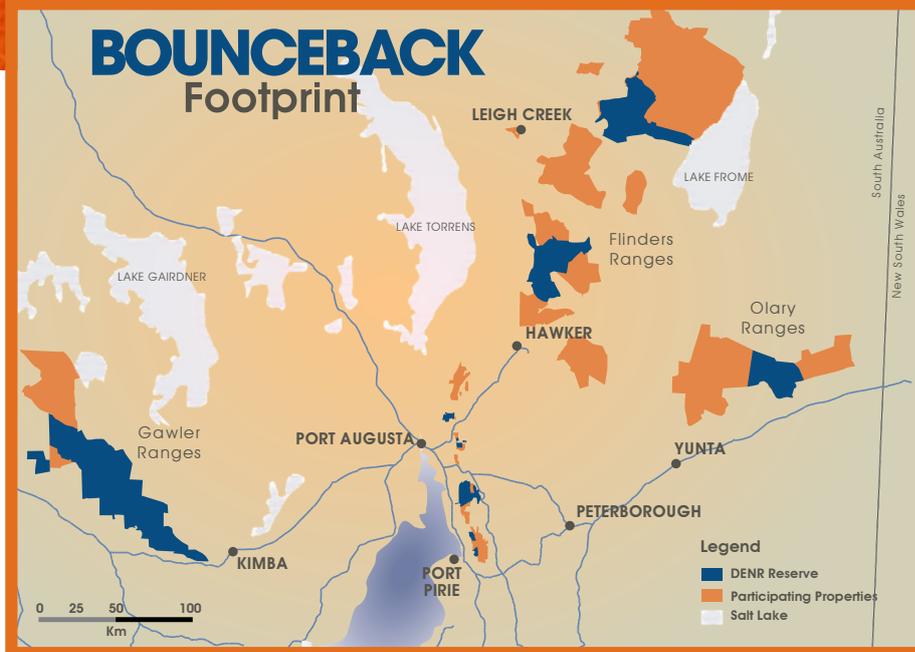
Sustained reduction in goat densities has been achieved where consistent and prolonged control has been undertaken – even in the good years that were experienced recently which have benefited these feral grazers.

In contrast, goat numbers continue to increase on properties where effective control is not undertaken, exerting migration pressure onto neighbouring properties including reserves.

The goat control program is funded through the Australian Government's Caring For Our Country and State NRM funding. ■

### Get involved

DENR, with support from the SAAL NRM Board, are keen to encourage participation from pastoral properties from within and surrounding the target area. Contact Trish Mooney, Bounceback Project Officer or Greg Patrick, Pest Management Officer, 8648 5300



## JOIN US FOR BOUNCEBACK'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS!

Bounceback is celebrating its 20th year with an afternoon tea on 26 July at the Old Wilpena Station – and anyone who has had an association with this successful conservation program is welcome to attend, particularly landholders, participating partners, members of the Adnyamathanha Aboriginal Community, and staff.

Bounceback is an award-winning, broadscale ecological restoration project operating across a range of landholdings, including national park reserves, privately managed sanctuaries and pastoral

properties in the Flinders, Gawler, and Olary Ranges. The protection and recovery of the Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby is a major component of Bounceback, with the project area encompassing most of the species natural range in South Australia.

The afternoon will showcase the achievements of the Bounceback program over the past 20 years.

**Further information**  
Sarah Ahlin, Interpretation Ranger  
8648 5300

## Kangaroo and goat survey

Tom Gerschwitz, Operations Manager – Kangaroo Management

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) annual goat and kangaroo survey is scheduled to start in early July and continue throughout the month.

This year, several lines will be flown in the Marree area north of the Dog Fence, an area surveyed only every three years as there are lower kangaroo numbers and it is subject to less harvest pressure than other harvest regions.

The area outside of the Dog Fence between Marla Bore and Oodnadatta will not be flown this year as kangaroo harvest levels have been low in this region in recent years.

The survey team will also be doing

some intensive goat counts across some pastoral and conservation areas in the eastern districts of the State as well as the traditional kangaroo survey.

Landholders who use aircraft in managing their properties, and who would like to be notified of the approximate date and location of transects being flown, are requested to contact Tom Gerschwitz on 8648 5300. This will assist both landholders and DENR in planning their respective operations. ■

### KANGAROO SURVEYS

Annual kangaroo surveys occur over 207,000 square kilometers of South Australia's pastoral zone and parts of the agricultural zone, providing DENR with information regarding the trends of kangaroo populations across the landscape.

Trained observers fly east/west transects counting red kangaroos and western grey kangaroos as well as recording euros, emus and goats, and noting other large species of interest, such as camels or donkeys.

### WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT HOW THE KANGAROO SURVEY WORKS?

Check out the April 2010 edition of *Across The Outback* for a full description – visit [www.saalnrm.sa.gov.au](http://www.saalnrm.sa.gov.au) for back editions – or contact Tom Gerschwitz 8648 5300



# Tourism plans for Flinders and Outback

The South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC) released its Destination Action Plan (DAP) for the Flinders Ranges in April – and has commenced work on the Outback DAP.

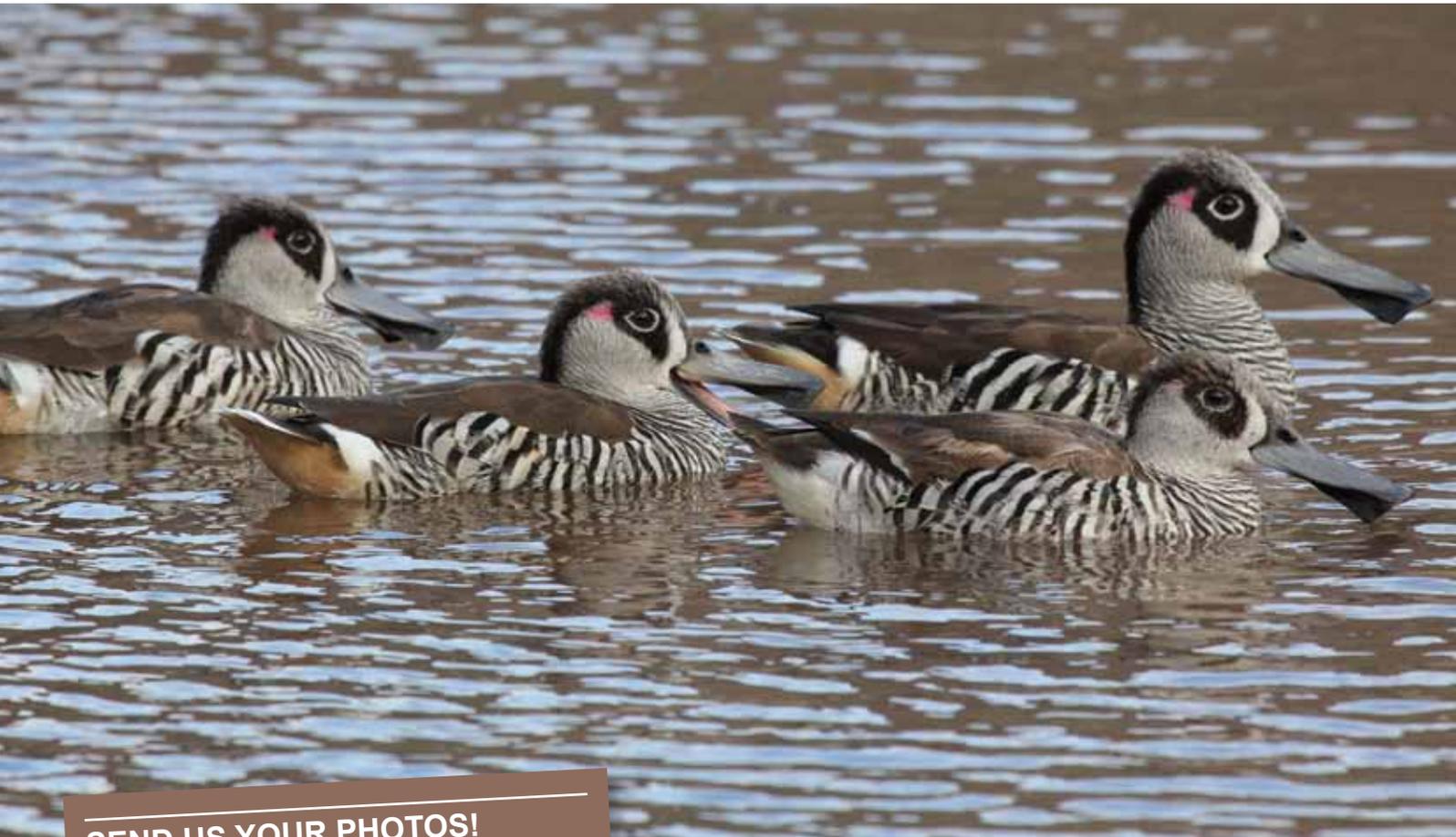
The Flinders Ranges DAP sets out a work program, particularly for SATC staff. It includes priorities such as increasing the extent and quality of accommodation; developing new commercial experiences in areas such as adventure tourism, the story of life on earth, pastoral tourism and air tourism; and boosting the online capabilities of the tourism sector – increasingly important in an era where tourists want to be able to book online.

The SATC has also held one meeting with the Outback Tourism Working Party established under Flinders Ranges and Outback South Australia Tourism (see *Across The Outback*, April 2012), the regional tourism board.

The working party has also received a draft report on potential strategies for sustaining tourism visitation and yield after the impact of water in Lake Eyre diminishes.

The report, funded by the SATC, will guide both the working party and the commission in shaping the DAP for the Outback. ■

Further information  
Peter Cahalan, SATC Industry Partnerships Manager 0402 890 096



## SEND US YOUR PHOTOS!

Anything goes just as long as it exemplifies our unique region, its landscape, wildlife and, of course, its characters. Perhaps you captured a few snaps at the local gymkhana? Maybe you've caught an unusual creature on camera? Or maybe you were just in the right place at the right time...

Whether you're a budding photographer or just got lucky with a particular shot, please send your photos to [jenny.barker@sa.gov.au](mailto:jenny.barker@sa.gov.au). Clearly indicate what (or who) is shown in the photo and the photographer's name.

Thanks to Karen Cain from Blinman for sending *Across The Outback* this photo of Pink-eared Ducks (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*) taken in the Parachilna Gorge. We asked Reece Pedler, Arid Lands NRM Threatened Fauna Officer, to tell us a little about them.

Pink-eared Ducks are species superbly adapted to the arid zone and are common throughout our region.

Like many other waterfowl, they live nomadic lives, travelling hundreds

or thousands of kilometres to take advantage of temporary waters in our normally dry landscape.

Pink-eared Ducks feed mainly on invertebrates rather than water plants and so they are often some of the first ducks to arrive on inland lakes and waterholes following filling events.

They have a very distinctive whistling call, which is often heard at night as they travel between watercourses under cover of darkness.



## Community Benefit SA program

Community organisations can now apply for one-off grants of up to \$45,000 through the Community Benefit SA (CBSA) program.

The program aims to improve the well-being, quality of life, community participation and life management skills of disadvantaged individuals, families and communities and to develop and strengthen communities across metropolitan, rural and remote regions of South Australia by providing one-off project funding to community organisations.

The following types of projects will be considered:

- » Upgrade or renovation of facilities or purchase of equipment to support community services or programs
- » One-off delivery of short term programs, services or community

development activities for disadvantaged people

- » Strategic improvements for community service providers.

The funding opportunities through CBSA are designed to complement other government community programs and human service sectors such as education, employment, recreation, and health.

Applications are open all year. ■

### Further information

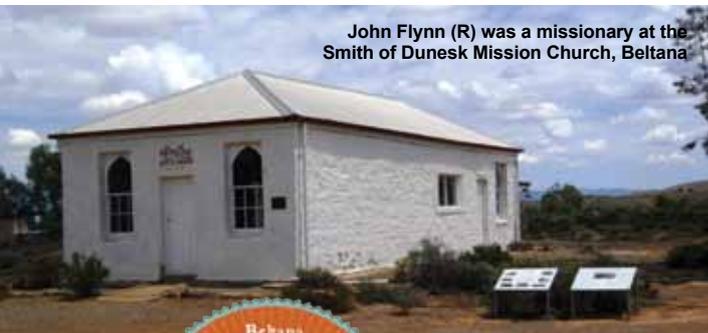
Contact CBSA 1300 650 985 to discuss project proposals prior to making a submission.

Program guidelines can be viewed from the CBSA website [www.dcsi.sa.gov.au/cbsa](http://www.dcsi.sa.gov.au/cbsa)



These impressive photos of a Wedge-tailed Eagle were taken with a remote camera inside the Arid Recovery Reserve, just north of Roxby Downs. As part of their Dingo Research project, Arid Recovery use a carcass dump to lure in dingoes and observe their behaviours and this Wedge-tailed Eagle was caught attempting to steal a meal. The wing span of some Wedge-tailed Eagles can reach up to 2.27 metres.

For more about Arid Recovery and their arid lands ecosystem restoration work visit [www.aridrecovery.org.au](http://www.aridrecovery.org.au)



John Flynn (R) was a missionary at the Smith of Dunesk Mission Church, Beltana



## Australian Inland Mission 100<sup>th</sup> celebrations

6-7 October, Beltana

The Beltana Progress Association invites you to join their celebrations in October when they will recognise the life and work of Reverend John Flynn who founded the Australian Inland Mission a century ago.

The small historic town of Beltana, located in the North Flinders about 540 kilometres from Adelaide, was where Reverend Flynn formed his plans for a 'mantle of safety' over the people of the outback.

In 1912 he managed to persuade the Presbyterian Church to support his idea and the Australian Inland Mission (AIM) was formed which

would go on to establish a series of nursing services in remote Australian locations.

The AIM no longer exists, but its work is carried on today by the Presbyterian Inland Mission, the Frontier Services of the Uniting Church, and the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

Over the weekend of 6-7 October

the Beltana Progress Association will be holding a range of official and community events celebrating Flynn's achievement and acknowledging the lives and work of the many people who made his dream a reality. ■

### Further information

Visit [www.beltana.org.au](http://www.beltana.org.au) for further information, a program of events, and sources of accommodation.



Riders in the senior Walk, Trot and Gallop on the home straight

## Crowds flock to Yunta Races

### Ros Breeding

The 2012 Yunta Picnic Races and Gymkhana was an outstanding success with over 400 people attending in glorious weather conditions.

All racing and gymkhana events attracted strong fields – including many newcomers – competing for the \$13,000 in prize money and trophies.

The Novelty Events are always well-contested and this year was no exception. Anticipation built throughout the day for the inaugural Wheelie Bin Race in which a strong field of young stallions and one brave filly lined up in the starting gates, with bin in tow! This event drew as many spectators as the Yunta Cup, with equal amounts of cheering. The wool-bale rolling was held in the light of the bonfire and again drew a vocal crowd of barrackers.

At 3.50pm the program was

interrupted as the crowd gathered around the telly to watch Black Caviar win her 20<sup>th</sup> consecutive race. So, 400 people can boast that they watched Black Caviar win at Yunta!

A number of stall holders offered a wide range of products and the NRM team of Perri, Reece and Lisa attracted much interest with their display (see p. 8). Following a roast tea, served to 220 diners, the crowd gathered around the bonfire and enjoyed the musical talents of entertainer John O’Dea until the early hours.

Yunta Racing Club President Warren Breeding thanked the sponsors and the many helpers, whose contributions ensured the success of the day. ■

## ARE YOU ON THE ACROSS THE OUTBACK MAILING LIST?

*Across The Outback* is a free publication that is issued to over 1200 individuals or organisations with a stake or interest in the Arid Lands region.

If you would like to join the mailing list or update your details please contact the editor [jenny.barker@sa.gov.au](mailto:jenny.barker@sa.gov.au).

Please include your name, mailing address and email address (to receive electronic notification).

## CALL FOR CONTENT

*Across the Outback*  
August 2012 edition

Content due by COB  
Friday 27 July 2012

Contact the editor (details on back page) for further information.



## THIS SPACE COULD BE YOURS!

*Across The Outback* remains committed to reporting on government activities in the region in the single publication and we welcome contributions from other agencies. We’d also like to hear from non-government organisations, Progress Associations or Friends groups operating in the area. Tell us what you’re doing to support your community and if we have space we’ll try to accommodate you.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

contact the editor  
[jenny.barker@sa.gov.au](mailto:jenny.barker@sa.gov.au)  
or 8463 3354.  
A fee per article may apply.

### YUNTA CUP

#### 1ST PLACE

Commander Ridge, owner Nathan May,  
rider Rosalie Pedler

#### 2ND PLACE

Mister Controller, owner and rider  
Jockey-of-the-Day Helen Gower

#### 3RD PLACE

Storm Veil, owner Ian Johnson,  
rider Michael Hodson

### 1000M OPEN FLYING

#### WINNER

Regal Jest, owner Ian Johnson,  
rider Tom Martin

### DOUBLE TEXAS BARREL RACE

#### 1ST PLACE

Jenny Reschke and Becky Weston

#### 2ND PLACE

Maddie and Stacey Jonas

# Two new Weeds of National Significance for rangelands

Shauna Potter, Weed Management Coordinator

The Australian Weed Committee’s announcement in April of 12 additional Weeds of National Significance included two which threaten productivity and biodiversity in the SA Arid Lands – African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) and opuntoid cacti species.

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) are high impact, established weeds which are causing major economic, environmental or social impacts in several Australian states and territories, and have strong potential for spreading.

Since 1999, the WoNS program has focussed on managing the original 20 weeds which include several that threaten the river systems, grazing lands and natural areas of Australia’s rangelands.

In South Australia, Biosecurity SA and the SA Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board have invested in managing these weeds by mapping and containment programs targeting Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*) at high risk sites adjacent

to watercourses and springs, and ongoing control to eradicate Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) and Parkinsonia (*P. aculeata*) from Woomera, Leigh Creek, Yunta and other arid areas.

National plans are currently being drafted for the 12 additional weeds and efforts will focus on improving our knowledge of the distribution, impacts and management options for these weeds. ■

### Further information

The draft strategic plans for new WoNS will soon be open for public comment. Contact Shauna Potter, National Coordinator for Opuntoid Cacti, 8303 9748 for more information.



## PRICKLY INVADERS

Opuntoid cacti present a significant risk to biodiversity and production values in the South Australian Arid Lands region where Wheel Cactus (*Opuntia robusta*) alone infests approximately 35,000 hectares of the Flinders Ranges.

There are at least seven other different species present, including Devil’s Rope (*Cylindropuntia imbricata*), Snake Cactus (*C. spinosior*), Coral Cactus (*C. fulgida* var. *mamillata*) and Prickly Pear (*O. stricta*).

Cactus spread from fragments that readily detach and lodge on animals, vehicle tyres, machinery and footwear. Fragments can move along watercourses and flood prone areas. Birds, foxes and other animals eat the large, red fruits of some species and further spread the weed by passing the seeds.

With funding from the SA Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board, the Blinman Parachilna Pest Plant Control Group – a group of landholders – has been working to reduce the impact of Wheel Cactus in the Flinders Ranges through coordinated control, volunteer support, and education. Control activities, using stem injection of herbicides and foliar spray, are successfully shrinking the infestation back to a core area.

Investigations into novel control options are a priority for managing core areas and the Group is trialling cochineal insects that have successfully reduced the growth of other *Opuntia* species in eastern Australia. It is hoped cochineal will slow the growth and spread of Wheel Cactus throughout the Flinders (see *Across The Outback*, February 2012).

## PRE-TRANSPORT PREPARATION OF LIVESTOCK

Trent Scholz, Animal Health Officer

Long distance transport can be a stressful experience for stock and those responsible for their transport, and preparation for transport, have certain obligations to ensure the welfare of the animals is not adversely affected.

Factors to consider include:

- » A general assessment by a suitably skilled person of the animals’ fitness to travel
- » Time-off water before transport
- » Nutrition pre-transport – ideally animals should be fed a high-energy/fibrous ration
- » Body condition of the animals and wool covering in sheep
- » Environmental conditions (eg rain, temperature, wind etc)
- » Duration of transport
- » Health status of the animals (eg any injuries or blindness)
- » Pregnancy status
- » Conditions for the animals once they are unloaded (ie. feed, water, shelter).

There are significant changes to national livestock transport regulations scheduled for introduction in July this year – for more details visit [www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport) – and keep an eye out for the revised Meat and Livestock Australia publication *Is it fit to load?*, a national guide to the selection of animals fit to transport [www.mla.com.au](http://www.mla.com.au)

Further information  
Biosecurity SA – Animal Health  
[www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/animalhealth/contact\\_us](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/animalhealth/contact_us)



# Aerial wild dog baiting trial complete

Peter Bird, Agricultural Officer

Biosecurity SA completed its aerial wild dog baiting trial in April distributing 32,180 baits and covering 69 properties within the South Australian Arid Lands (SAAL) region in the area south of the Dog Fence – and preliminary feedback suggests landholders strongly supported the efforts.

Occurring along 6000 kilometres of flight path, the eight-day trial responded to increasing numbers of wild dogs inside (south of) the Dog Fence in the SAAL region which are threatening the pastoral sheep industry.

The trial complemented the existing autumn *Biteback* ground baiting program and targeted inaccessible



## TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

Landholders are invited to attend a workshop to hear about the aerial baiting, provide feedback, and discuss options for future wild dog control south of the Dog Fence.

- » **Olary Hall** 17 July, 1pm-5pm
  - » **Blinman Hotel** 18 July, 1pm-5pm
  - » **Glendambo Hotel** 19 July, 1pm-5pm
- Contact Peter Bird [peter.bird@sa.gov.au](mailto:peter.bird@sa.gov.au) or 8303 9519

areas including rugged parts of the Flinders and Olary Ranges and the margins of Lakes Torrens, Gairdner and Everard.

Landholders have said the aerial baiting 'filled gaps' in the existing ground baiting program, resulting in a more consistent control effort. The trial was timely given earlier flood damage to sections of the Dog Fence,

and concern additional wild dogs may have entered the sheep zone.

The aerial baiting was managed by Biosecurity SA with support from the SAAL NRM Board and coordinated by Flinders Ranges' contractor Bill McIntosh. Funding assistance came from Australian Wool Innovation, the SA Sheep Industry Fund and Biosecurity SA. ■

## HAVE YOUR SAY ON LEB FISHERIES PLAN

Public comment is being sought on the draft Management Plan for the Lake Eyre Basin fisheries providing an important opportunity for the local community to contribute to future management arrangements for the fishery.

The Lake Eyre Basin Fishery is one of the largest internally draining river systems in the world and its natural environment is unique, relatively undisturbed and includes sites of high conservation significance that support wetlands such as the Ramsar-listed Coongie Lakes.

The plan will provide a strategic policy framework for management of the commercial, recreational and Aboriginal traditional fishing sectors in the region.

The Lake Eyre Basin fishery boasts only a single commercial licence holder operating in Lake Hope and Red Lake during flood periods, which occur approximately once every 10 years.

The Basin's importance as a fishing resource is also of particular significance to Aboriginal people, including the Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka People, with an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) recently established between the state and the Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka Native Title claim group.

As part of the draft plan, a Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka Traditional Fishing

Management Plan has been developed to guide implementation of the ILUA and manage Aboriginal traditional fishing activities in the Lake Eyre region.

The plan also includes an assessment of risks to the ecologically sustainable development of the fishery and provides strategies to address them.

In particular, the risk assessment highlights the critical importance of permanent waterholes and the introduction of pest species to the health of the aquatic ecosystem.

The draft is open for public consultation for three months with responses due by 17 August 2012.

## GET YOUR COPY!

Copies of the draft plan, a summary report and feedback form can be downloaded at [fisheriescouncil.sa.gov.au/fisheries\\_management\\_plans](http://fisheriescouncil.sa.gov.au/fisheries_management_plans) or hard copies can be requested by calling 8226 8103.

## FOR MORE ON THE LAKE HOPE FISHERY...

See *Across The Outback*, April 2012 for further information on the Lake Hope fishery.





Government  
of South Australia

*Across the Outback* is prepared and edited by Jenny Barker (SAAL NRM Board). It is published every second month for the Outback SA Government and Community Alliances. It is currently jointly funded by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources; the Pastoral Board; Biosecurity SA (a division of Primary Industries and Regions SA) and the SA Arid Lands Natural Resources Management Board. Comments and suggestions are always welcome. Please contact [jenny.barker@sa.gov.au](mailto:jenny.barker@sa.gov.au) or 8463 3354



# Vale C.W. Bonython, an outback legend

b 11/9/1916 – d 2/4/12

*Joc Schmiechen*

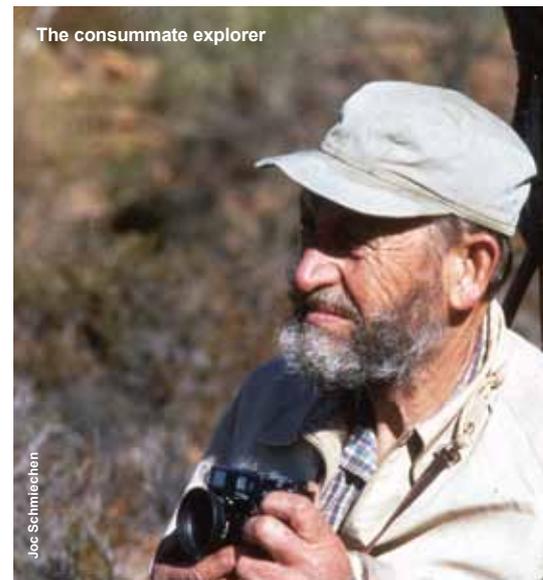
The passing of eminent scientist Charles Warren Bonython, 95, in April closed an extraordinary life inextricably linked to the South Australian outback.

Many outback residents will fondly remember Warren's regular radio telephone calls to his adored wife Bunty over the Flying Doctor radio describing his latest exploits.

For the locals the 'Warren and Bunty' show was a much treasured insight

into the outdoor passions of a man universally respected and much loved by all.

Through his trusty 'mini' Codan radio, the smallest unit ever made, his regular descriptions of his desert exploits would crackle across the airwaves.



The consummate explorer

Joc Schmiechen

## LAKE EYRE

Warren was recognised as a world expert on the solar distillation of salt which regularly drew him to the gleaming expanses of Lake Eyre, including advising Donald Campbell on his world land speed record attempts.

Australia's largest terminal salt lake featured prominently in his life, including scientific studies of its changing moods and culminating in a 550 kilometre, unaided circumambulation with Terry Krieg, towing carts specially designed by Warren.

It was just one of many long distance outback walking achievements he accomplished over 30 years, dedicating much of his post retirement life to his regular communion with the outback.

## FLINDERS & VULKATHUNHA-GAMMON RANGES

Following a post war work transfer back to Adelaide, an invitation for a five day walk in the Aroona Valley set the course for a long term association with the Flinders Ranges.

Warren recounted how on waking after an overnight train trip at the Parachilna Siding, seeing the sun slanting off the ragged peaks of the Heysen Range he was hooked.

Fleeting publicity about the wild, unknown plateau of the remote Gammon Ranges aroused his exploring instincts and in 1947 he led a party on the first crossing of this rugged terrain. It was fitting that his last serious walk was the 50 year re-enactment of this event, when he was aged 80.

In 1967 Warren walked the entire length of the Flinders, covering over 1000 kilometres, and his memorable book *Walking the Flinders Ranges* is still considered a classic evocation of its many delights and challenges.

## SIMPSON DESERT

Notable also was the first unaided walking crossing of the Simpson Desert with Charles McCubbin towing a two person cart.

Warren swore after this never to be hitched in tandem with another human being again and undertook all his towing exploits solo from then on.

Early retirement at age 50 saw Warren launch his major walking phase, coupled with promoting conservation of the State's natural heritage assets and actively serving on many not for profit organisations.

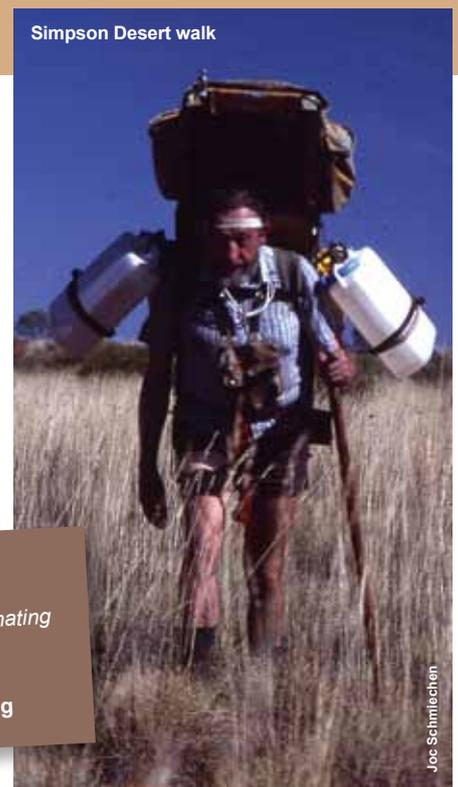
He was instrumental in initiating the development of the Heysen Trail, from Cape Jervis to Brachina Gorge in the Flinders Ranges, and he ensured many premium locations in the Flinders Ranges and outback were declared as national parks and conservation reserves.

His later walking years were occupied with linking many of his long distance outback walks, his distinctive yellow Suzuki a regular sight as he undertook reconnaissance and food drops for his ventures.

Many cups of tea were shared on stations along the way and Warren was always profoundly grateful of the ready support and hospitality he received from a wide scattered outback community.

His voice and presence will be sadly missed but his legacy will endure along with many of the other memorable characters that are the fabric of these vast expanses. ■

*Warren Bonython belonged in the Desert, he moulded into it and became part of it ...but for Warren, negotiating deserts wasn't about dominating or conquering them. Just like his much loved Harrison's Desert Boots, he was the perfect fit.*  
Long term friend and companion Terry Krieg



Simpson Desert walk

Joc Schmiechen