
The slide features a background image of a rural landscape with a river, green fields, and trees. The text is centered on a light green background. The title is in bold black font. The author's name and title are in a smaller black font. The event name is in a smaller black font. The NSW Government logo and name are in the bottom right corner.

**Native Vegetation Management
for
Conservation and Production**

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 NSW Government
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

What we gain from native vegetation

- Direct products
- Indirect products
- Enhanced production
- Environmental services
- Social benefits

Past Management

- Harvested for products
- Replaced with other land uses
- Studied its diversity, extent and values
- Protected some areas
- Planted some areas

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Goals and Targets

- Overall improvement in extent and condition
- Multiple benefits
- Conservation/protection
- Planting and regeneration
- Renewable production systems

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Action to meet goals and targets

- Better understanding
- Policies, strategies, plans
- Incentives
- Legislation and regulation

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Follows are 4 practical examples of multiple benefits being gained from native vegetation, especially the achievement of both conservation and production outcomes.

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Example 1: integrating grazing, timber production, habitat value and ground cover.



Coffs Harbour 2005 – Photo by Brendan George (NSW DPI)

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Good forest management through appropriate thinning to open the canopy, allow light in to encourage grass growth can result in the multiple benefits of quality habitat, quality timber and good ground cover for soil protection and possibly grazing.

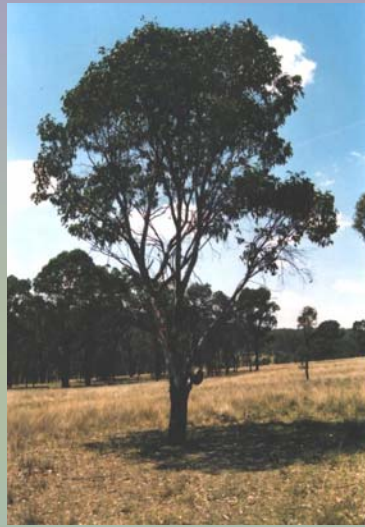


Quality habitat, quality timber, good groundcover
Photo by Sean Ryan (Private Forestry SE Qld)

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Example 2: scattered paddock trees. Native trees and shrubs significantly affect their immediate environment in a variety of ways, and with respect to pastures, some of these effects can be dramatic.

This photo shows the different character of the vegetation around the tree either due to a different moisture regime or a different nutrient status compared with the rest of the paddock.



Trees alter the surrounding environment

Photo by Brian Wilson (NSW DNR)

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Trees can provide considerable value in reducing animal stress from extreme temperatures.



Sheep will seek out shade and shelter

Photo by Brian Wilson (NSW DNR)

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Incorporating native vegetation as an integral component of grazing production systems can have significant benefits, both environmental and economic.



Grass does grow under trees
Photo by Brian Wilson (NSW DNR)

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Example 3: rangelands management. Graziers in the Western Division of NSW can be provided with financial incentives for better pasture management under the WEST2000 Plus program.



Groundcover monitoring site western division NSW
Photo by Ron Hacker (NSW DPI)

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The use of incentive payments may then facilitate revegetation of degraded grazing lands with locally grown seed – providing a commercial opportunity for some landholders and improved re establishment of rangelands.



Native Grass Seed Orchard, Nyngan NSW
 Photo by Ron Hacker (NSW DPI)

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Example 4: draws on two examples featured in the Cotton Research and Development Corporation’s publication ‘Managing riparian lands in the cotton industry’.



1998

Multiple Benefits from Trees on Cotton Farms



2003

It shows that there is great enthusiasm amongst cotton growers for improved environmental performance through the strategic management of native vegetation.

Mike and Robin Logan at Narrabri, NSW, planted 10,000 trees between 1996 and 2000 and now see the benefits of having a spray drift buffer, a wildlife habitat corridor from the river to surrounding remnant vegetation, improved visual aesthetics and more birds and beneficial insects for the cotton crop.

Managing Riparian Lands in the Cotton Industry, CRDC 2003
 Photos by Rachel Holloway

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Bobbie and Lyn Brazil at Brookstead in Queensland have replanted and regenerated riparian corridors up to 250 metres wide along most of their frontage to the Condamine River.



Tree Planting along the Condamine River, Qld, on a cotton farm
Managing Riparian Lands in the Cotton Industry, CRDC 2003
Photo by Ingrid Christiansen

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Conclusion

We need to use the mix of tools (science, communication, passion and legislation) to achieve the multiple benefits available from well managed native vegetation

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