



Land Management Principles



Marc Leman Healthy Land & Water









Direct the investment in SEQ's environmental future

Deliver transformative environmental and community change Create connections between people, place and culture



Step 1 - Working within the limitations and capabilities of the land

Production & Sustainability

- Conserve soil health & condition.
- Bank stability.
- Water quality.
- Biodiversity and riparian health.
- Pasture and livestock management.





Step 2 – Gathering local knowledge

- Fire management & local history.
- Identify local weeds and pests.
- Develop action plan.
- Catchment erosion history.
- Livestock carrying capacity.
- Seasonal variations.





Step 3 - Identifying infrastructure types

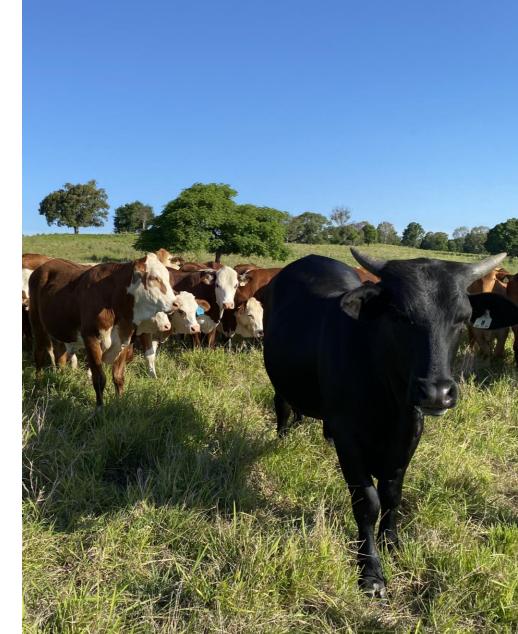
- Roads and laneways.
- Fences.
- Tanks and troughs.
- Drains.
- Contours.
- Sheds, shelters and workshops.
- Infrastructure buildings and yards.
- Fire management planning.





Step 4 - Protect & rehabilitate areas that are degraded /at risk

- Fencing off areas and paddock size.
- Maintain groundcover.
- Carry capacity.
- Off stream watering (tanks & troughs).
- Revegetation.
- Pressure and Release take the pressure OFF.





Step 5 - Control Weeds & Pests

- Identify weeds of concern.
- Identify pests of concern.
- Plan your approach.
- Establish a sacrifice paddock.
- Monitor local biosecurity alerts.





Step 6 - Develop a Fire Management plan

- Talk to local Fire Warden.
- Map your infrastructure.
- Map your vegetation.
- Establish Fire trails and lines.
- Research fire history.
- Monitor fire & biodiversity.
- Intel on how your land responds.
- Aids in future management plans.





Step 7 - Respect & Protect Cultural Sites

- Early advice to First Nations.
- Identify risks to preservation.
- Cultural heritage included in inductions.





Step 8 - Manage native forests

- Implement sustainable practices.
- Fencing off sensitive areas.
- Allow for natural regeneration.
- Maintain and enhance to improve biodiversity.





Property Management Planning

- Long term vision
 - Define goals.
 - Actions.
 - Monitoring.
- Where your property fits into your catchment
 - Based on land types.





Managing soil and pastures

- High level of ground cover >90%
- Protect the Soil.
- Manage land condition.
- 3P grasses (persistent, perennial, productive) min 80%.
- Encourage other species (e.g. forbs and legumes).
- Monitor Stocking rates.





Monoculture vs Mixture?





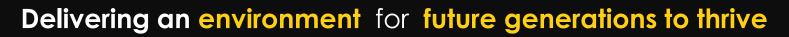
Monitor Stocking rates

- Match dry matter (DM) feed to stock units.
- Use steel & poly concept.
- Smaller paddocks must have shade and water.
- Move livestock around rotation.

Monitor feed volume and dry matter

• Never have vegetation below your ankle.







Regular REST & SPELLING

- Allow for plant growth recovery.
- Release pressure on plants.
- Nutrient build up in soil.
- Allow plant to photosynthesis / capture sunlight / solar panel.
- Promote seed set.







Conserving Biodiversity

- Protect and manage remnant vegetation
- Retain large trees, hollows/hotels
- Maintain natural structure
 - Resist 'cleaning-up' understory.
 - Retain organic litter and fallen trees.
 - Keep habitat for invertebrates /reptiles/birds/mammals.





Conserving Biodiversity

- Improve connectivity between isolated patches of vegetation
- Aim for >5ha





3 Rs Principle

• Retain

• Protect all existing **Native vegetation**.

Restore

- Through strategic fencing.
- Fire management.
- Weed control.
- Encourage natural regeneration.
- Revegetate.
 - Key areas to enhance diversity and improve connectivity of existing vegetarian.





Protect waterways & riparian zones

- Ensure land management practices don't impact riparian and aquatic ecosystems
- **Protect native vegetation** along Riparian zones
 - Helps to prevent erosion, filters nutrients and provides habitat.
- Reduce sediment and pathogen loads into waterways
 - Fencing off sensitive areas.
 - Off stream water.
 - Stock effluent management.
 - Maintain ground cover.







