

Healthy Country Newsletter

Protecting Biodiversity

Issue 13 - May 2013

Cape York is an ancient landscape with fragile soils, fertile alluvial plains, expansive savannas, beautiful rainforests, rich mineral deposits and many plants and animals unique to the area (*not telling you anything... right?*). It has been managed by people for many thousands of years. Aboriginal people used fire as a key management tool, and more recently European settlers have farmed, mined, fished and grazed Cape York to earn a living and establish a new life.

Part of effective land and sea management is ensuring a sustainable environment for the many generations to follow. While there is a need to live off the land and sea to survive, it must be done in a way which ensures there is enough biodiversity left for the natural environment to sustain us into the future.

In this edition we look at biodiversity (biological diversity), why it's important, and what is happening around Cape York to protect it.

Biodiversity: what it is and why it's important by Cape York NRM's Luke Preece

Biodiversity describes the variety of life on Earth and the values people attribute to it. Biodiversity is not just about the variety of species, but also is genetic diversity within species and the diversity of ecosystems, including habitats and ecological processes.

Biodiversity encompasses several values for nature among individuals. These values include: cultural values such as sacred sites and totemic species; environmental services such as water and carbon sequestration; intrinsic values of species to exist in their own right; aesthetic values including ethical and psychological aspects, landscape beauty and charismatic species; and economic values to use products and for tourism.



Looking over the McIlwraith Range
Image: Luke Preece

Biological diversity is the existence of diversity within species, genetics and ecology.

High biodiversity is considered essential for ecosystem stability.

Biodiversity in Australia and around the world is declining from direct and indirect impacts of threats, such as clearing of habitats, pest species, industrial development and climate change. It is everyone's responsibility to curb the loss of biodiversity, which can be achieved in many ways.

Here are some:

- implementing sustainable development and land management practices
- actively reducing threats
- conducting monitoring and research
- improving environmental awareness and education
- setting up appropriate governance structures
- implementing policies for market-based approaches to conservation, such as through water, tourism or carbon sequestration.

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The Snakes of Cape York

with Michael Anthony

Cape York is blessed (some may say cursed) with a vast diversity of snakes.

The region is a melting pot of faunal influences with snakes from arid regions, the tropical northern region and the east coastal region. A multitude of forest types, diverse topography and proximity to New Guinea means that there are many groups of snakes represented here.



Fifty-eight species of snake call Cape York home, ranging from the tiny 17 centimetre Flower Pot Snake (an introduced species) to the giant Scrub or Amethystine Python, the world's fifth largest snake which grows to about six metres in length.

There are eight species of pythons on Cape York comprising 32% of the world's species. One of the most beautiful pythons in the world is the Green Python (above right), within Australia restricted to the Iron and McIlwraith Ranges. They are believed to have migrated from New Guinea via Torres Strait during periods of low sea level, or floated on rafts of debris from New Guinea rivers.

Colubrid Snakes, including the nocturnal Brown Tree Snake and the diurnal Common Tree snake are also recent colonisers of Australia.



Blind Snakes are small worm-like reptiles that live almost completely underground, feeding on ants and termites.

The highest number of species on Cape York belongs to the Elapid family, a group of front-fanged land snakes ranging from the large venomous species down to small inoffensive burrowing snakes. The largest of the 18 elapid species is the Taipan (pictured left), a shy intelligent snake which mostly keeps away from humans, but if cornered can become a dangerous adversary. It is rated as one of the two most dangerous snakes in the world.

Another well represented group live in the seas surrounding Cape York. One quarter of the world's Sea Snakes are found here (fifteen species).

There are two more groups of aquatic snakes - the Achochordids, which include the Arafuran File Snake (file snake pictured below) and the Homalopsid snakes that occur in fresh or brackish waters.

All images this page: Michael Anthony



CSIRO Biodiversity Project

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Since late 2008 the CSIRO biodiversity team has been working in partnership with Cape York Sustainable Futures and various land managers on Cape York Peninsula to monitor terrestrial biodiversity in the context of fire.

This has included re-sampling over 600 bird survey sites that were originally surveyed in the late 90's and setting up over 200 new permanent multi-species survey sites have been surveyed as a baseline for future monitoring.

In these surveys we have documented the birds, mammals, reptiles and frogs and the landscape and vegetation characteristics that are associated with these. This has been done in a systematic way which means changes in the sites can be measured over time.

At the same time we have been working with indigenous rangers across Cape York Peninsula to develop monitoring techniques that can be completed as part of their normal work plans. This involved investigating ways of collecting and managing data



Image: Laura Ranger, Brian Ross holding a Bandy-bandy snake with Justin Perry CSIRO.

that will provide meaningful information that can inform land management decisions. We have also considered ways to manage data so it is safely stored and easily accessible for rangers and community members now and in the future. We are currently working with the Atlas of Living Australia to develop the ideas we have discussed with the people of Cape York Peninsula and other service providers into a useful tool.

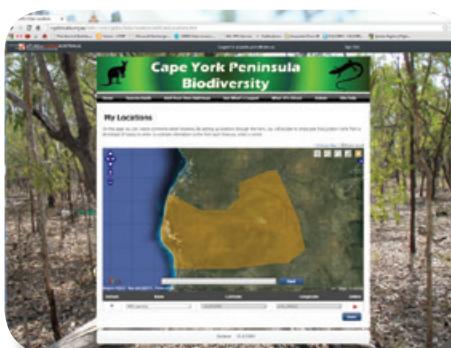
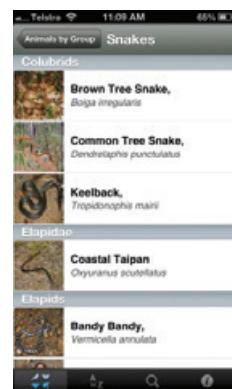


Image: An example of the Atlas of Living Australia biodiversity portal in development for Cape York Peninsula.

A field guide mobile application is in production that can easily be updated as new information comes to light. Currently the field guide application for Cape York has all the snakes completed and we are now working on the frogs and lizards.



Most of the work we have done has focused on measuring the impact of fire on biodiversity. Recently the CSIRO team has compiled and summarised the entire Cape York Peninsula biodiversity data set and is currently completing an analysis of

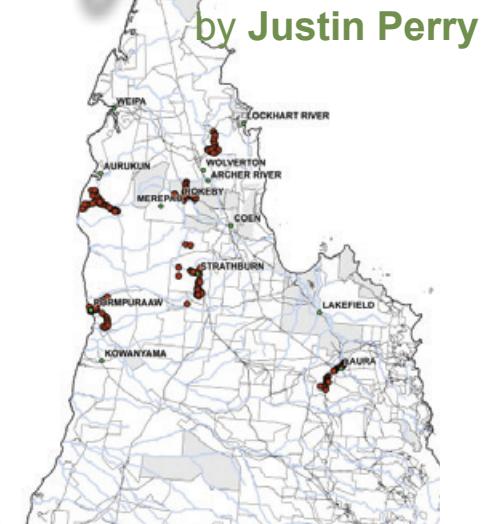


Image: Map of the permanent biodiversity monitoring sites set up in collaboration with CSIRO and indigenous rangers.

these data to look at the patterns of fire and biodiversity across the region. This will provide an insight into how plants and animals are dispersed across the landscape in the context of fire. It will also break down the broad vegetation types and investigate how fire frequency impacts on the species composition at those sites.

The data will be mapped with different colours representing the properties surveyed and will show how variable the landscapes are across the region even though they look very similar. We can use this information to break down the sites into more comparable units so the impact of fire can be pulled out from the general variability across the peninsula.

In the past few years we have learned a lot from the people of Cape York Peninsula and are committed to setting up a monitoring and data management system that will help people make decisions about biodiversity conservation, land management and sustainable development in the future.

Joint Workshop Engages Indigenous Rangers

A joint workshop of senior Indigenous rangers and coordinators engaged under the Queensland Indigenous Land and Sea Rangers and Australian government Working on Country programs has highlighted the depth of Indigenous rangers' achievements in Queensland.

Held in Cairns over two days in February, coordinators and senior rangers from more than 50 ranger groups across Queensland came together with officers from the Queensland and Australian governments to share ideas and experiences at this collaborative workshop.

The workshop was an opportunity for the rangers and coordinators to hear how their peers carried out their duties as rangers on country. It was also a chance for the rangers to network with each other.

Queensland Indigenous Land and Sea Rangers program manager Dave Wildermuth said he was impressed with the growth of the ranger program in recent years and with the capacity that now exists in ranger ranks across Queensland.

"We are now coming together and discussing issues such as training opportunities, leadership and capacity building of our ranger teams and it is very encouraging to see how our rangers have developed," he said.

"The Newman Government is committed to an extra forty rangers across Queensland in this term of Government which includes the first Indigenous Land and Sea Rangers in the Lake Eyre Basin," Mr Wildermuth said.

Assistant Director from the Indigenous Policy and Programs Branch David Crea said it is evident how hard coordinators and senior rangers are working to build a professional reputation and achieve long-term results for their communities with the support of programs like Working on Country.

"It is clear that Indigenous rangers are having real success in managing the threats to natural and cultural heritage in northern Queensland, and their work is nationally important," Mr Crea said.

There are currently 53 Indigenous Land and Sea ranger positions



under the Queensland program, due to grow to 80 in the next 2 years, and more than 170 Australian Government supported rangers in Queensland. The programs work collaboratively on fire, weed, feral animal and threatened species management and the collection of harmful ghost nets in coastal regions.

Mr Wildermuth said that many thousands of hectares of traditional lands in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Cape York, western Queensland and the reef catchments had been better managed as a result of the programs.

Participants reviewed training priorities, collaborative work planning, building skills, workplace health and safety and a variety of workshop exercises that assisted the coordinators and senior rangers to get their demanding job done.

Clean Sweep for Cooktown to Weary Bay Beaches

Volunteers are set, skip bins are empty and rubbish bags prepped for the annual *Cooktown to Weary Bay Beach Clean-up* at a beach near you on Sunday 19 May. Last year was a gigantic effort where more than 100 volunteers filled three large skip bins with rubbish removed from Cooktown beaches. Beach cleanups in the Cooktown and Archer Point areas have removed over 7000 items of marine debris. Data collected during the clean ups indicated that 88% of the beach debris was plastic with plastic bits and pieces being the most common item found.

This year North Shore Cooktown, Walker Bay, Archer Point and Weary Bay beaches will be targeted and volunteers are still wanted. All clean up materials will be provided, so all



Natural Resource Management Around the Cape

Regional Investment Strategy

Cape York NRM has compiled their high level program logic and regional investment strategy (RIS) which contains the priorities for Cape York's natural resource investment for 2013-2018. These priorities were identified by reviewing scientific publications and community consultation processes from recent years, and through an additional consultative workshop on 8 April, with representatives from Cape York NRM's six sectors (Indigenous, Community, Local Government, Primary Industry, Conservation and Tourism/Small business), together with technical experts.

Five key areas for investment were identified through the workshop. These are fire, water, soil, livelihoods and integrated pest management. They form the basis of Cape York NRM's RIS program logic for the next five years and will inform development of specific program logic documents and proposals as funding opportunities arise. These key areas will be underpinned by activities which improve our organisational governance; the coordination of natural resource management activities and the overall governance of natural resources across scales. Cape York NRM will focus its internal resources on developing tools and technology, capacity building, communication, innovation and information management with foundational activities of coordinating access to co-investment, clan estate mapping and regional planning.

Externally, Cape York NRM will continue to deliver the majority of its funded on-ground activities through contracted service providers. The high level RIS document will be released soon.

More information available at <http://www.nrm.gov.au/funding/previous/meri/meri-toolkit.html>

Western Cape ranger groups met in Napranum on 12 and 13 April to discuss coordinated arrangements for turtle conservation for the Western Cape. Rangers from Pormpuraaw, Napranum, Mapoon and Apudthama were represented at the meeting, and were joined by regional technical partners for turtle conservation (see image below).



Beach Clean-up...continued from page 4

you need to do is bring plenty of water and sun protection and lots of enthusiasm. A free BBQ will finish the day.

The clean-up could not go ahead without help from sponsors and supporters:- Cook Shire Council, Yuku Baja Muliku, Cooktown Landcare, South Cape York Catchments, The Lure Shop, Tangaroa Blue and all the volunteers for their ongoing support and huge effort on the day.

Registration is from 7am at the Fishing Lease Cooktown. More information from Pete Kilshaw 0407573666, Andrew Hartwig 0418216300, Mick Hale 0408577193 or Jason Carroll 07 40696890.

Weipa Landcare and Community Garden

The community of Weipa will soon be home to a new landcare group, with start-up help from Cape York NRM and the Business Navigator Initiative. Strong support was shown for the project with over 80 people attending the launch on 10 April, hosted by Cape York NRM.

A community garden for Weipa is also on the cards, with support from Western Cape College, Scherger Detention Centre, DIAC, Rio Tinto Alcan, and many Weipa locals.

To get involved in the projects contact Cape York NRM on 1300132 262.



2012-2013 NRM Funding: A review of funding distributions, and how

Have you ever wondered how funding for Natural Resource Management on Cape York was distributed and why?

Cape York NRM adopted a business model whereby projects are delivered through partnerships with Cape York organisations and land managers. So in most instances, Cape York NRM funds others for work to be delivered on the ground. We aim to support land managers including graziers, farmers, urban residents, Traditional Owners and other people with historic connection to country, together with tourism and small business operators, miners, local government authorities and community organisations and groups.

So, where does the money come from, and where does it go? Cape York NRM receives state and federal funding to distribute across Cape York. In the past year we have entered into service agreements with 23 organisations across Cape York to carry out a variety of land management activities, some big, some small. We have six major partners who deliver the majority of this work. They are Wik Projects, South Cape York Catchments (SCYC), Aak Puul Ngantam Development Corporation Ltd (APN), Millenia Consulting (Business Navigator Initiative), Cape York Sustainable Futures (CYSF) and Cook Shire Council for Cape York Weeds and Feral Animals Program (CYWAFAP). Of course these organisations can receive funding from a variety of sources (not just Cape York NRM), including direct funds from state and federal governments. In some cases their budgets are considerably bigger than ours!

In total across ALL organisations, we distributed **\$2,704,294.12.**

Key (not all) agreed outcomes:

APN: Support and employment of six Indigenous rangers; control of parkinsonia and sickle-pod; culling of feral cattle and 10 km of fencing; traditional knowledge training; engage with children; produce three newsletters.

Millenia Consulting: Indigenous individuals, families and organisations assisted and supported to develop new business ventures; enable them to navigate approval processes under the environmental framework.

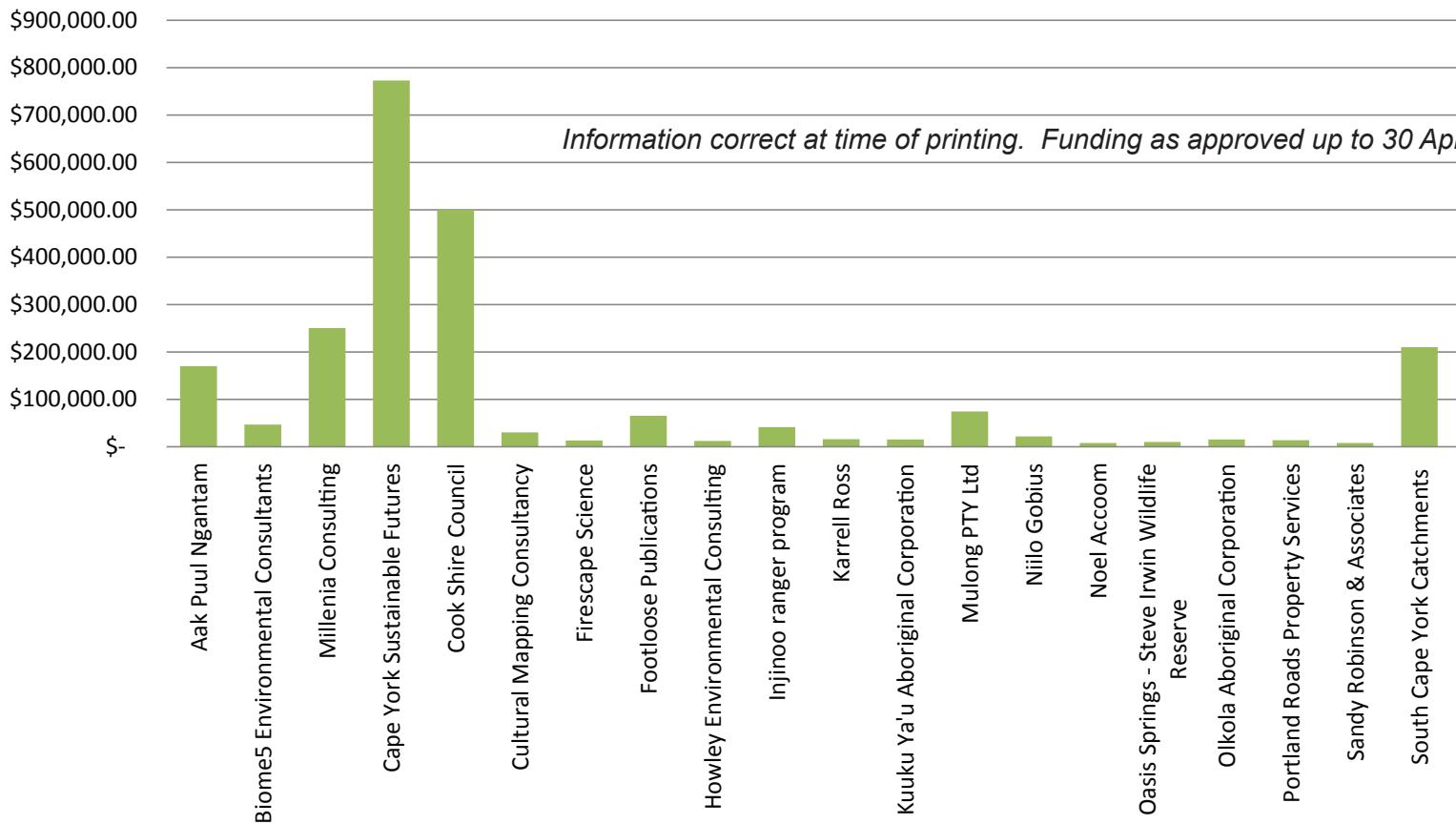
CYSF Coal Seam Gas: GIS and data management system for Indigenous Owners and Pastoralists.

CYSF Fire and biodiversity project: Reservoir management; deliver training to Laura Indigenous rangers (water monitoring program, early season line and patch burns, native vegetation information kits, developing sub-regional fire risk maps for over 1 million hectares incorporating 10 properties; record and analyse GIS analysis of fire; provide Northern Australian Indigenous communities with fortnightly fire-scar information for 13500000 ha.

CYSF Turtle Conservation: Training and mentoring of Indigenous groups through partnering with Indigenous conservation groups; pest animal monitoring program; education and awareness.

Cook Shire Council: Devolved grants to grant-eligible organisations over 250 000 Ha with west coast ranger programs; wild dog control over 100 000 Ha over 26 properties; engagement with Napranum rangers for capacity building; data input; survey, control and map for Gidgee, Apple, Sickle pod.

Cape York NRM funded projects 2012-2013



Review of Cape York NRM's major how it is was agreed to be spent

Major delivery partners

ous rangers; weed management pigs over 75000 hectares; destock edge exchange between Elders and

communities and enterprises less and economic proposals to under the Wild Rivers legislative

agement; engaging Traditional

ey monitoring sites at Laura and with CSIRO); aerial incendiary mapping, ground-truthing, preparing management plan, for over one remote sensing, data capture and a Fire Information (NAFI) with na.

mentoring for four Indigenous ranger communities; turtle nest predation and awareness.

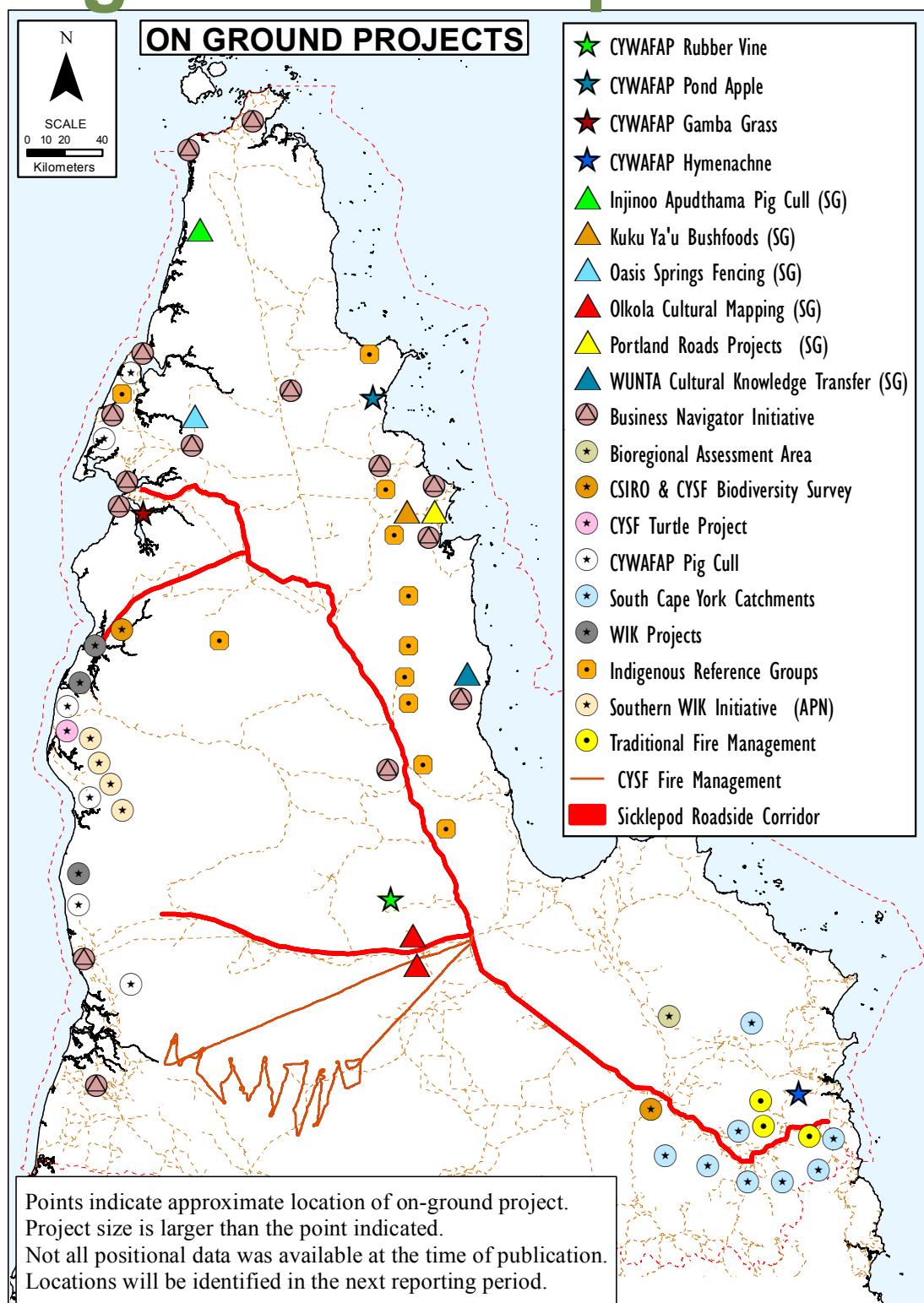
ziers and farmers; feral pig control programs & CYSF for turtle conservation; properties; training, mentoring and capacity building and containment; GIS Gamba Grass, Hymenachne, Pond

Abbreviations

Ha = Hectares

Km = Kilometres

ril 2013.



Key agreed outcomes major delivery partners cont.

SCYC: 1500 trees produced and planted, fencing (10 km cattle exclusion), fire-breaks (10kms), early fuel reduction burns, four monitoring sites visited; six cultural/environmental educational opportunities with schools; management of lantana at Trevethan, Scuby Creeks (20 ha), six Salvinia surveys and controls as needed over 389 ha in Laura/Normanby catchment; Fire management and monitoring on Quinkan Aboriginal Reserve; on ground works with Bana Yarralji and supporting recording of Traditional Knowledge with Bana Yarralji.

WIK Projects (CFOC - open call funding): Conservation of Holroyd Plains - reducing the impact of feral animals, reducing the impacts of weeds of national significance, protecting critical aquatic ecosystems.

Article continues back page...

RESEARCH

What is the most cost-effective way to conserve Flatback turtles in Cape York?

with Dr. Mariana Fuentes,

Postdoctoral Fellow at James Cook University (JCU)

Answering this question is the goal of my current research at JCU.

Because conservation funds are grossly inadequate for addressing the plight of marine turtles, I am working with conservation planners, marine turtle researchers, ranger groups and Cape York Sustainable Futures (CYSF) to identify the best set of actions to maximize conservation of Flatback turtle eggs in Cape York, with a limited budget.

The vast array of management actions necessary to stop decline and support recovery of marine turtles is usually stated and described in their recovery plans, which aim to maximize their long term survival. Although recovery plans often provide a planned and logistical framework for policy makers to coordinate their work, the majority do not provide prioritised management actions which can be carried out in the field. When they do, there is no transparency of how priorities were decided.

This research has developed a novel framework to address this. First, a set of “implementable actions” were identified to mitigate threats to Flatback eggs and that had a high likelihood of being successfully applied and accepted by local communities. From those, the best sets of actions were explored, to identify which combination of actions will provide the most conservation benefits with the least cost. Analyses are still under way, but preliminary results will be presented to local ranger groups and stakeholders in the coming months.

The structured approach undertaken for this project can be applied to multiple life-stages and can guide prioritisation of resources for other species in similar contexts. This will provide a foundation for more effective conservation investment and help to prioritise actions within recovery plans. I am extremely thankful for all the support and help obtained from CYSF and from the Land & Sea Coordinator from the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council.

To find out more about my research see
<http://www.coralcoe.org.au/researchers/mariana-fuentes>

Image right: Cages are used to help save turtle eggs from goannas.



Flatback turtles (*Natator depressus*) - pictured above - are listed as a vulnerable species under the EPBC Act 1999. Distribution is restricted to tropical waters of northern Australia, Papua New Guinea and western Papua, and nesting only takes place in Australia. On Cape York, the main breeding rookeries are Crab Island, Deliverance and Kerr Islands and the mainland beaches of north western Cape York.

Turtles have 100 million years of history in the world's oceans, and all marine turtle species are experiencing threats to their survival. Some of the key threats for the Flatback turtle include predation of eggs by feral pigs and goannas, ghost nets, boat strike, destruction of nests by vehicles, fishing and climate change.

Source and more information:

http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspecies.pl?taxon_id=59257#summary

<http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/species/turtles/>



Protecting Biodiversity by Improving Connectivity

In fragmented landscapes, wildlife corridors that connect healthy ecosystems are necessary to maintain biodiversity. They allow populations to interbreed which improves long-term genetic viability; they provide access to larger habitats which ensures a wider range of food sources and shelter; and they provide an avenue for animals to move or shelter in times of stress, during wild fires and climate change impacts.

Wildlife corridors must be wide enough to allow easy movement for even the largest animals. For a Cassowary at least 50 metres wide is recommended. However, wildlife corridors also work at smaller scales to provide habitat connectivity for other species, including amphibians, fish, and birds. They are particularly beneficial along riparian corridors, where they provide both aquatic and terrestrial connectivity.

Wildlife corridors are vulnerable, and must be managed with extreme caution. For instance,

wildfires encroaching onto a corridor might reduce the size and provide an avenue for weed encroachments, in turn reducing habitat diversity and connection function.

South Cape York Catchments (SCYC) has been working on wildlife corridor rehabilitation for the last 3 years. Our biggest project has been the Annan River National Park to the Wet Tropics World Heritage area Wildlife Corridor. This site was identified as a critical link for animal movement that could function as an avenue for animals to move north or south when facing threats such as climate change. Upon inspection with Rangers and Traditional owners it was identified that rehabilitation was needed. In some areas the site was burnt right down to the creek and Lantana had formed a thick mono-culture. The width of the wildlife corridor had been reduced due to late season wild fires, lantana encroachment and roaming cattle impacts.

Working with our project partners the team constructed a cattle fence around the riparian zone to exclude cattle from the creek, removed all lantana infestations and revegetated the riparian zone. Early burns to reduce

the impact of late season wild fires were also undertaken. Works conducted at the site have protected the area from wild fire impacts allowing the rainforest tree species to re-establish, increasing the canopy cover



Above: Seed Collecting and preventing lantana from re-establishing.

Recent follow-up riparian condition monitoring has shown the site has gone from a "poor" riparian condition rating to a "good" riparian condition rating.

By working together the team has protected the biodiversity of the area and provided a healthier and more resilient wildlife corridor.

SCYC would like to thank our partners in this project; The Traditional Owners, Bana Yarralji rangers, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Rossville Rural Fire Brigade, local landholders, local schools and community volunteers. Together we have worked to build resilience and increase connectivity of the corridor.

This project was possible thanks to funding provided by Caring For Our Country and Cape York NRM.



Above: Bana Yarralji rangers building fences

Shared Resources On-line for Rangers

Cape York Indigenous ranger groups can now share their knowledge on-line with a shared folder system established by South Cape York Catchments. Dropbox folders have been set up for rangers to upload useful documents and information that they think other ranger groups can benefit from. To join email rangerdropbox@gmail.com. Here's what you'll find:

Welcome to Ranger share: your place to share documents, templates and media you have found useful with other ranger groups. One hour of your time putting useful

documents in the Dropbox maybe a huge help to another group. You might even find something here that could save you hundreds of hours!

Please feel free to invite other ranger groups to this Dropbox. Remember anything you put here will be free for anyone to use. Please avoid PDF's so people can cut and paste and adapt your document to their needs. As there is only 2GB of free space please keep file sizes small.

Understanding Cape York's Biodiversity

If we are to manage native animals and plants, we need to have good knowledge of the effects of our actions, whether they are weed control, feral animal control, or fire management. Without this knowledge we cannot be sure that our actions are having a positive or negative effect.

Graziers know this well – if their grass is in short supply, they look at moving cattle or destocking. Fire managers know it too – if wildfires are burning out country, then better fire management is needed.

Across northern Australian savanna and forest regions, native mammals, and some birds and frogs have been disappearing from the landscape. Many hundreds of studies have been done in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. These studies together show that there are significant losses of native mammals.

Across Cape York Peninsula there are few long-term studies investigating these effects. Most of the prior surveys do not use systematic methods that can be repeated for monitoring. No comprehensive assessment of trends in biodiversity health has

been undertaken on Cape York Peninsula. Recent small-scale studies hint that there may be faunal decline in some locations, but there are too few sites to determine if these are short-term fluctuations, long-term declines, or local or regional trends.



Conducting fauna surveys on Cape York

So how do we know whether our actions to reverse losses of native fauna are working? Proper surveys and monitoring are needed to ensure our interventions such as weed removal are working. Without surveys, there is no evidence that the work results in increases in native animals.

It is important to understand what is happening to species and ecosystems across Cape York Peninsula, given the serious

declines of species elsewhere, and the extensive management practices being implemented across the Cape. This can be done by establishing a network of benchmark sites across the Cape, and to establish these as monitoring sites, so that trends in biodiversity

can be determined, and causes of decline identified.

About a dozen of the former biodiversity studies on Cape York could be used as benchmark sites. They include around 170 site locations, confined to a few areas across Cape York Peninsula. Future surveys can be repeated at many of these sites, using the same methods, to determine trends at these sites.

Trends in biodiversity distribution and abundance, however, need to be determined at a regional or sub-regional scale, utilising a network of multiple sites, to determine the degree and extent of observed trends.

Cape York NRM is working to obtain further funds to undertake these studies. Some have commenced, including the CSIRO fire and biodiversity studies, funded partly by Cape York NRM.

Cape York Nature Refuge Project

with Northern Gulf Resource Management Group

The Northern Gulf Resource Management Group are working in partnership with Cape York Natural Resource Management to identify the rich biodiversity values of Nature Refuges in the two regions and the threats to these important areas. This report from Northern Gulf's Dr Carly Starr and Michael Anthony, discusses the progress so far.

Cape York Nature Refuges range from properties comprising hundreds of thousands of hectares down to areas you could kick a football across. Woodland, riverine, rainforest, vine thicket and coastal habitats are represented, even an island on the barrier reef.

Twenty-five Cape York Nature Refuges have been contacted with site visits made to 17, from late October to early December.

Despite visits taking place at the hottest, driest time of year, numerous wildlife sightings were made especially of nocturnal animals. Few small reptiles were observed due to the heat. Numerous bird species were seen near permanent water. Frogs were observed after rain events. Agile wallabies were common but other species of macropod were rarely seen.

In general the landscapes appeared healthy, with good plant diversity and ground cover.

Threats to the refuges vary highly, reflecting the diverse nature of the properties.

Sicklepod appears to be the major weed threat. Lantana, Sensitive Weed, Noogoora Burr, Hiptus, Sida and Grader Grass are among the other

common weed species observed.

Pigs constitute the major pest animal threat. Low numbers of cats, feral horses and feral cattle were seen.

Numerous fires were observed, burning over large areas, for weeks or even months. Methods of fire control vary widely, reflecting the different types of country but also the individual preferences of land managers. In some areas adjoining properties work together on fire but often there appears to be very little communication.

Some erosion was observed.

Road-works may result in considerable siltation of watercourses.

Many refuges have unauthorised visitors lighting fires, damaging roads, spreading weeds, knocking down fences and in an extreme case burning infrastructure

Fencing areas for management of cattle is the most popular proposal for utilising funding. Landowners also expressed interest in biodiversity surveys, fire breaks and weed and feral animal control.



Images: Michael Anthony

Coming up on the Cape

www.capeyorknrm.com.au/calendar.html

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May

- 19 Cooktown to Weary Beach Clean-up
- 21-23 CYPPMAG, FNQPAF NAMAC joint meeting
- 23 World Turtle Day
- 27 Opening - First Contact Memorial Mapoon
- 29-30 Mareeba Rotary Agricultural Field Day
- 27-31 Indigenous Land and Sea Conference Darwin

June

- 12-13 Cape York NRM Board Meeting and Community BBQ - Northern Peninsula Area
- 7-9 8th Annual Weipa Fishing Classic
- 8-10 Cooktown Discovery Festival
- 21-23 Laura Aboriginal Dance Festival
- July
- 31-5 August Chili Beach (Lockhart River) Clean-up

Cape York NRM Project Funding Allocations (cont.)

Small Projects Allocations:

Wunta Aboriginal Corporation

TM & LT Rayner

Portland Roads Property Services

Olkola Aboriginal Corporation

Oasis Steve Irwin

Noel Accoom

Kuuku Ya'u Aboriginal Corporation

Injinoor ranger program

Technical Consultants:

Biome5 Environmental Consultants

Cultural Mapping Consultancy

Firescape Science

Footloose Publications

Howley Environmental Consulting

Karrell Ross

Northern Gulf Resource Management Group

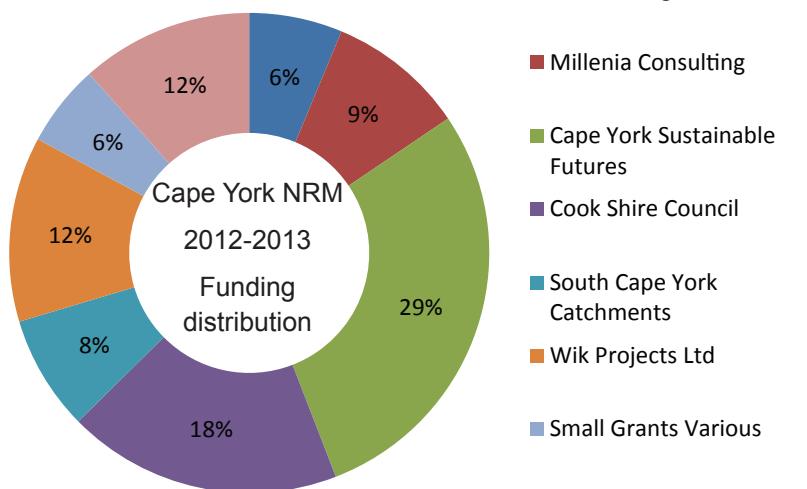
Sandy Robinson & Associates

TierraMar Consulting Pty Ltd

Mulong Productions / Traditional Knowledge

Revival Project

Information correct at time of printing.
Funding as approved up to 30 April 2013.



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Next Edition:
Land and Sea
Want to contribute?
Deadline 7 June 2013



CARING
FOR
OUR
COUNTRY



Queensland
Government

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