

Three NRM Regions of Tasmania

Tasmania is home to some of the most lush natural environments, from rich agricultural land to rugged mountainous areas.

South

The South region of Tasmania covers 25 000 sq km and supports 232 000 people (about half Tasmania's population) in the municipalities of Hobart City, Huon Valley, Brighton, Central Highlands, Clarence City, Derwent Valley, **Glamorgan-Spring Bay**, Glenorchy City, Kingborough, Sorell, South Midlands and Tasman.

The region is characterised by dramatic landforms and rich scenery. Some features of the region include:

- **four Ramsar-listed wetlands of international significance**
- 27 wetlands of national significance
- **important sites for migratory birds and other animals**
- nine estuaries of high conservation significance
- three distinct marine bioregions, Bruny, Davey and Freycinet, including marine protected areas
- three major river and estuarine systems, the Derwent, Huon and Gordon rivers and parts of the north-flowing Macquarie and Esk rivers

The region also has extensive Aboriginal cultural heritage value and a rich European cultural and historical tradition, including many heritage sites. There are extensive areas of conservation significance, including the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area and the Macquarie Island World Heritage Area.

Resource-based industries, such as agriculture, forestry, mining and fishing, are socially and economically important, with most rural towns dependent on one or more of them. The region is renowned for its seafood, apples and cool climate wines.

North

The North region of Tasmania is renowned for its sea life, wildlife, wine, crags and beaches, and rich history.

North West

The North West region of Tasmania, which attracts almost half the state's tourists, is renowned for its unique and diverse environment, which includes pristine wilderness, rugged mountains, extensive forests, untouched coastlines and fertile agriculture lands.



Local Council NRM

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council takes Natural Resource Management and associated legislative obligations seriously. The NRM Unit of Council is led by a full time manager and supported by a committed and highly skilled team.

The control of weeds is a responsibility that is shared by both Council's Works Crew and NRM Unit, sharing equipment, knowledge and resources to achieve a co-ordinated and cost-effective outcome.

The following are utilised by Council and available to hire*:

Wash Down Unit – to clean machinery between sites to reduce spreading weeds

Quik Spray Unit – for larger weed control tasks, 600 litre tank and two spray leads

Please contact Amanda on 0488 573 175

* Subject to conditions



Glamorgan Spring Bay Council's NRM Team

Contact the 'Catchments to Coast' team:

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Catchments to Coast Newsletter

"Working Together to look after Our Rivers & Our Community"



Natural Resource Management (NRM)

Natural resource management is about taking care of natural resources, with a particular focus on how the management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.

Our natural resources are everywhere. They are in our bush, around our coast, along our rivers, on our farms and in our cities and towns. In essence our natural resources are our water, soil, plants and animals.

Importantly, people are a resource too - our farmers, our landowners and our rural and urban communities.



Glamorgan Spring Bay NRM Committee

Stakeholders from a cross section of the community form this 'special committee of council' that provides advice, input and direction on Natural Resource Management issues in our municipality.

Their practical working knowledge is a valuable source of direction on local issues at the coal face.

In the past decade the committee has moved forward a number of initiatives including developing and implementing the **Glamorgan Spring Bay's Weed Management Plan** and forming the **Catchments to Coast Program**.

Recent items include campaigning DIER for better control of roadside weeds, informing the community on the effects of invasive species locally and bringing Bush Watch to the East Coast.



Catchments to Coast

– A partnership of the GSB NRM Committee, NRM South and GSB Council



Catchments to Coast is a long term project that partners with many stakeholders to get things done on the ground. Consisting of a part-time co-ordinator, an Administration and Communications Officer, two on-ground works officers and volunteers, Catchments to Coast implement a broad range of projects across land tenure.

- Control of serrated tussock (a Weed On National Significance)
- Gorse control in the Nationally Listed *Callitrus oblonga* / *Eucalyptus ovata* vegetation community
- Weed mapping and control around Moulting Lagoon
- Review of the Swan Apsley Catchment Plan
- Support of the Little Swanport Catchment Committee
- Weed control on smaller rural blocks
- Property planning using aerial photos
- Community engagement via shorebird awareness program
- Threatened species awareness raising
- Coastal weed control
- Ramsar wetland protection
- Sustainability education & awareness
- Regenerative agriculture trials



Biodiversity Officer on Callitrus project

Apsley Marshes Gorse Control

The Catchments to Coast team and NRM South have been successful in obtaining major funding through the Federal Caring for our Country program for **large scale gorse control to protect the internationally significant Apsley Marshes wetland**, south of Bicheno.

"Because we have skilled and passionate people we are able to attract funding and achieve outcomes for natural resource management." GSB NRM Committee Chair David Tucker said. "The project also relies on volunteers and casual workers and we plan to build a local workforce that can continue to achieve quality Natural Resource Management into the future."



Little Swanport Catchment Committee

– Community Information Evening

Thursday 15th November 2012 @ Woodsdale Hall



The aim of this public meeting was to showcase some of the more recent work underway in the catchment and opportunities for landholders to become involved in different initiatives.

Representatives from Tasmanian Institute of Agriculture, Southern Midlands Council, Institute of Marine & Antarctic Studies, Glamorgan Spring Bay Council and NRM South gave mini presentations.

Dr Christine Crawford from IMAS, Launched the book *The Value of Water in a Drying Climate*, which she co-produced with Professor Tor Hundloe after extensive research within the Little Swanport Catchment.



About NRM South



NRM South was established in 2003 under the Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Act 2002 as one of three Tasmanian regional natural resource management bodies. NRM South forms part of a national network of 56 similar entities across Australia.

Their responsibilities under the Act include engaging with the three tiers of government, business and the community in helping to protect, preserve and manage **Southern Tasmania's wealth of natural assets.**

NRM South is supported through funding from the Australian Government's **Caring for our Country** and the Tasmanian Government. NRM South fund a number of catchments to coasts projects in Glamorgan Spring Bay.



Caring for Our Country



CARING FOR OUR COUNTRY

Australia's environment is at the centre of our national identity and our economy. Australia derives a significant proportion of the nation's wealth from its environmental assets, including agriculture, mining and tourism.

The Australian Government recognises that national leadership is required to redress the decline in the health of Australia's landscapes, protect its national environmental assets, facilitate sustainable and productive natural resource management land use, support viable rural communities and better engage with Indigenous Australians in these actions.

Caring for our Country is delivered in partnership with regional natural resources management groups, local, state and territory governments, Indigenous groups, industry bodies, land managers, farmers, landcare groups and communities.

Australia's progress towards a healthier environment and the sustainable use of natural resources depends on the collective actions of many individuals, groups and communities.