

Kooreelah

*Plan of
Management
2021-2025*



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Acknowledgement

The Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation pays Respect and acknowledges the Jardwadjali People who are the Traditional Custodians of the Country in which Kooreelah is situated. Winda-Mara also extends their Respect to Gunditjmara Traditional Custodians, Elders past and present, who have maintained their strong connection to Country through millennia.

The Plan recognizes that Country means the entirety of the environment; including nature, heritage, sustainability, material and spiritual components and aspires to honour that connection through practical land management and modern business practices.



Front gates of Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

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INDIGENOUS HISTORY OF THE AREA



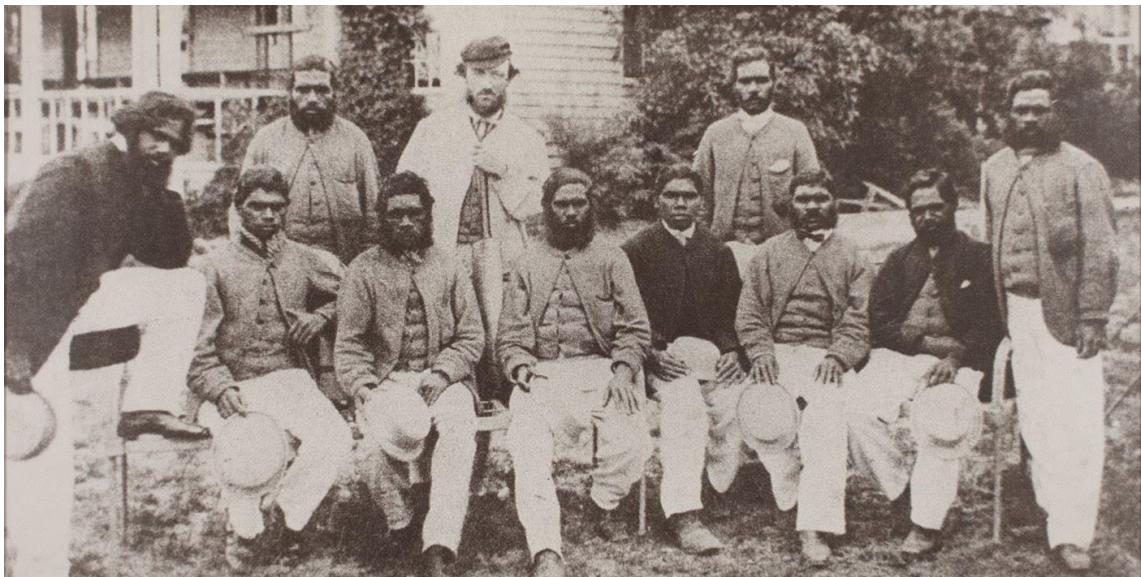
Victorian Map, showing First Nations Language Groups with Jardwadjali outline in red and the shaded oval is an approximate position of Kooreelah,

The area has a rich and long Aboriginal history.

The 37 Jardwadjali and neighbouring Djab Wurrung clans formed a regional Cultural bloc maintained by intermarriage, common language and mutual interests of various kinds. Jardwadjali clans shared a matrilineal form of moiety organisation with their immediate eastern (Djab Wurrung), southern (Dhauwurd Wurrung) and north western (Wergaia) neighbours.

The process of dispossession for the Jardwadjali was particularly bitter in the south: at Konongwootong, where the Whyte brothers massacred the local Konongwootong Gunditj clan in two separate massacres in 1841, commemorated by the place names Fighting Hills and Fighting Waterholes. In the north, Jardwadjali resistance was such that local squatters referred to Aboriginal reprisals as producing 'a sort of guerrilla warfare' (Bride 1983, 217). The deployment of detachments of the Native Police Corps in Jardwadjali country was instrumental in ending this resistance. **See Appendix A

The Jardwadjali formed the core of the Aboriginal Cricket team that toured England in 1868. Despite efforts by the Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines to prevent the tour, on grounds that the party might be abandoned and left destitute, the party arrived in May, where they played 47 matches, winning 14, losing 14, and drawing the remainder.



Aboriginal cricket team that played the "Boxing Day match" between the Melbourne Cricket Club at the MCG. Fltr (standing): King Cole, Tarpot, Tom Wills, Johnny Mullagh, Dick-a-Dick; (seated): Jellico, Peter, Red Cap, Harry Rose, Bullocky, Cuzens. Some of these players were members of the squad which toured England in 1868.

Although the Jardwadjali did not have any Aboriginal missions formed in their territory, two were formed on nearby tribal lands. From the late 1860s, the north eastern Jardwadjali remnant began to frequent Ebenezer mission station on the Wimmera River in Wergaia country. The southern and north western People frequented Lake Condah mission in Dhauwurd Wurrung Country. Relocation was both forced and voluntary. From the 1870s, it is very difficult to trace the history of the Jardwadjali people as their stories became fused with these two missions, the only exceptions being a few aged people who refused to leave their homelands.

The Kana Gunditj Clan inhabited the area until European arrival in 1830. The native population was quickly displaced by European farmers, but the area of the Kooreelah property saw little farming activity.

Following European arrival land appropriation began followed by establishment of homesteads and construction of fences.

Large areas of land were cleared of trees and sown with European pasture species for grazing by sheep and cattle.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The property covering an area of 1040 ha is located at Fords Road Chetwynd. It is approximately one hour and twenty minutes from Heywood. A Crown river lease is also part of the property.

The property consists of north facing slopes running down to Bochara (the Glenelg River). Much of the property has been cleared for grazing but large areas of remnant vegetation still exist on the property.

Infrastructure of the property consists of tracks, fences, cattle yards, dams, woolshed, and machinery shed and a house with 14 bunk beds.

Tree plantations of 220ha of blue gums (harvest date 2028) and pines 39.4 ha replanted 2020 (harvest date 2050) will provide a substantial potential income in future years. Further forestry expansion is a possible option on the property.

Up to 300 steers are run on the property depending on seasonal conditions. Cattle production is limited by poor fertility soils and the north west aspect of the property which dries out very quickly reducing pasture growth. Further subdivision into smaller paddocks and additional watering dams will improve livestock and pasture management on the property.

The property has many Culturally important ancient trees and a recently discovered possible ochre site. A full archeological survey is yet to be undertaken. Some site protection work has been undertaken including fencing off areas of remnant vegetation.

Main weeds on the property are Patterson's Curse, Sweet Briar and Blackberry. These weeds are controlled annually with a spraying program.

Future economic opportunities include recreation and tourism including establishment of a river camp site and renovating the old shearers quarters for accommodation of large groups. Establishment of walking and bike trails. Bushfood production (a wattle seed trial plot was established in 2020). Forestry including carbon offset is another potential income earner for the property.

2. INTRODUCTION AND CURRENT SITUATION

The property is 1040 hectares in size and located at Fords Road, north of the Dergholm State Park, located in the Casterton District of Victoria.

Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation gained management of this property through the Indigenous Land Corporation 2013, with the handover of the property to Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation in 2017.

The property is valued for its Cultural values, high biodiversity and regional ecological significance.

The management of the property centres on Cultural site protection, enhancing and increasing the numbers and diversity of the native flora and fauna and maintaining a sustainable and profitable cattle and forestry farm.

There is the potential for a stocking rate of 9-12 DSE (dry sheep equivalent) per hectare and currently a herd of up to 300 steers are fattened on the property. Farm forestry on the property consists of 220 hectares of Blue gum coppiced in 2018 and 39.4 hectares of Pine, replanted 2020.

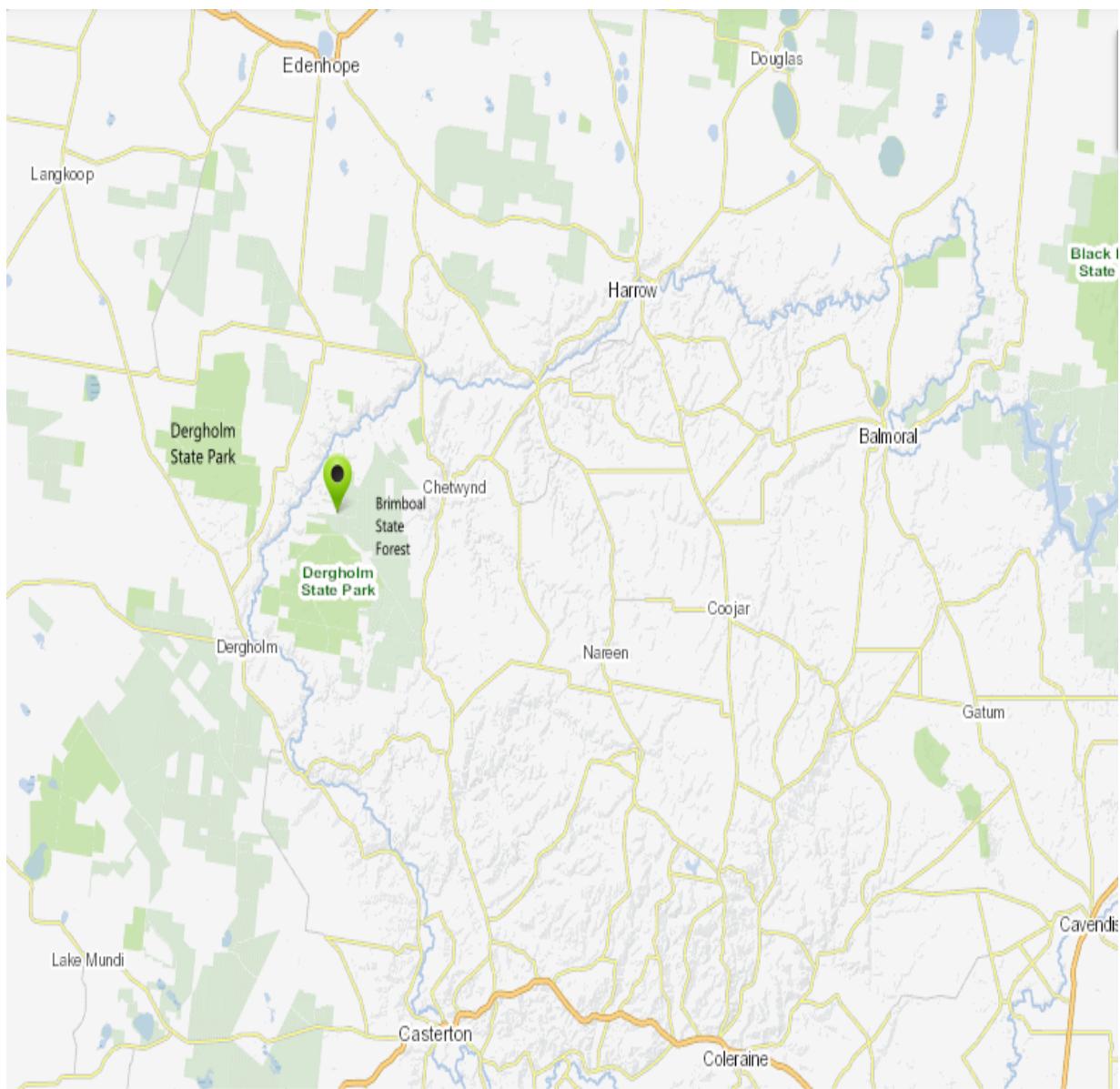


Boundary Creek, Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Blm Rangers.

2.1 LOCATION MAP

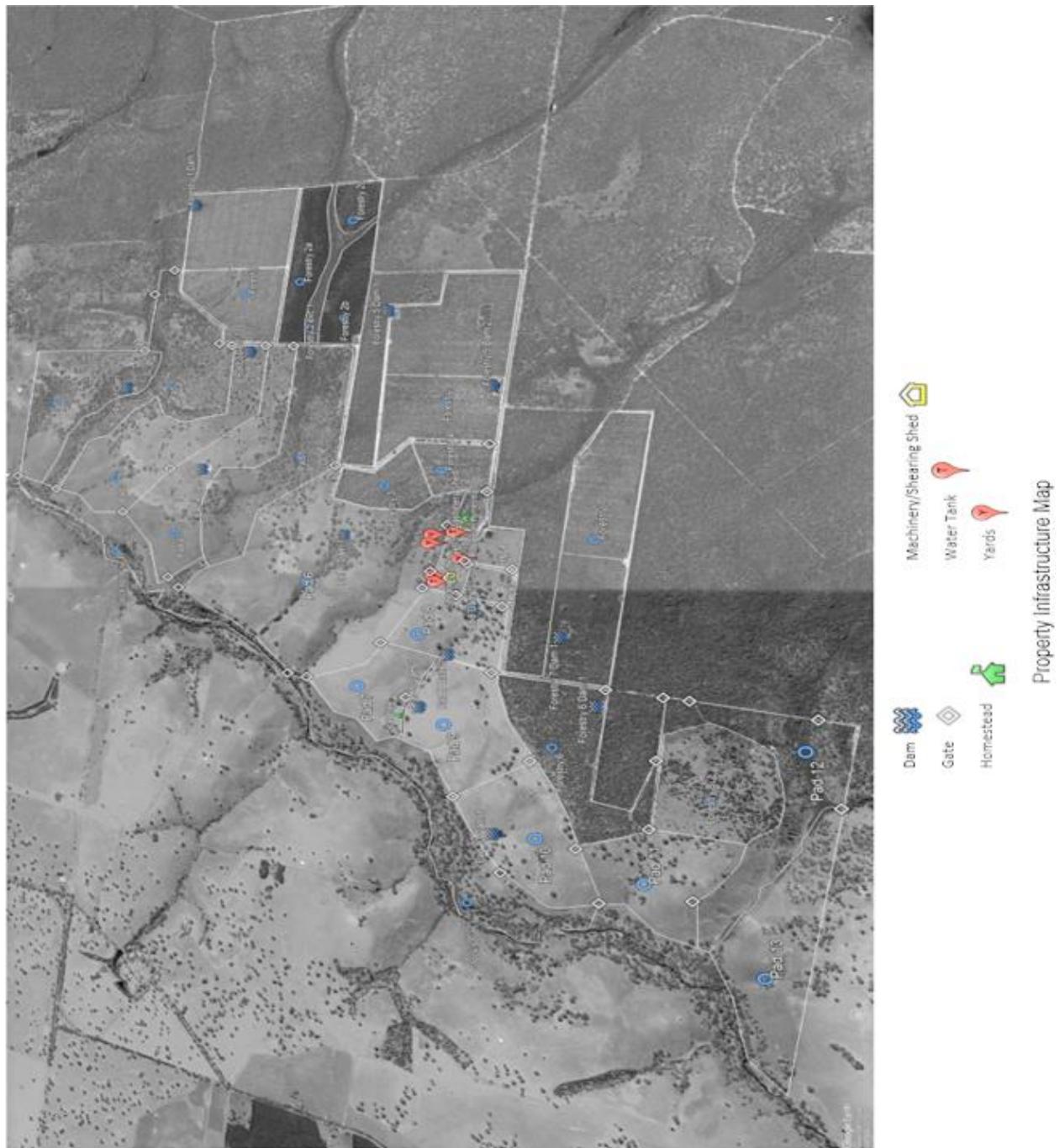
Kooreelah is situated in Western Victoria, 42km north of Casterton, 17.5km west from Chetwynd/Dergholm and approximately 35km south of Edenhope.

Kooreelah itself is 1044ha in size.



Map of mid-Western Victoria, pinpointing the location of Kooreelah.

2.2 PROPERTY INFRASTRUCTURE

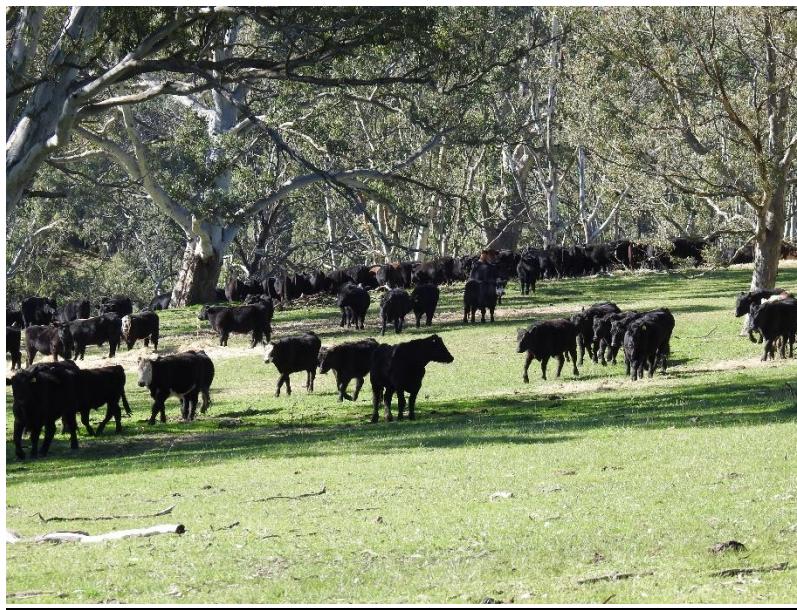


Map showing modern structural sites



Cattle yards.

The cattle yards were constructed in 2016 by W.M.A.C. Land Management Staff



Stock at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3. EXISTING CONDITIONS

Kooreelah is located within Woorrowarook Mirring (Forest Country) the property is valued for its Cultural and ecological significance. Today the site preserves and protects native wildlife and plants, many of which are unique to the area covering the forested plateaus and is the Country of the Jardwadjali clans.



Knot tree found at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.1 GEOLOGY

Kooreelah is characterised by undulating rolling hills in the east with steep slopes along a series of steep banked water courses and creeks, running out towards Bochara (Glenelg River).

Seashells have been discovered, as well as sandy caps dunes on the property which gives an indication of the area being a foreshore or under oceanic waters. Rocky outcrops are present in many paddocks on the property.



Revegetation in the wildlife corridor completed in 2020. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.2 SOIL

The predominant soil through the west portion of the property is heavy black loams running to light sandy soils through the eastern portion of the property.



Soil core sample at Kooreelah showing black loams running to light quality sandy soil. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Heavier clay loams are present in lower slopes adjacent to Bocharra (Glenelg River)



Soil pit showing sandy loam soil on higher areas of the property. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Darker loam found on the lower sections of the property. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.3 DRAINAGE

The property enjoys good natural drainage, with freely draining sandy soils on higher ground and steep slopes draining to the river flats in the northern portion. The river flats are subject to occasional flooding.



The tree lined Bochara (Glenelg River) forms the northern boundary of the property. Photo by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.4 FLORA

Remnant native vegetation includes a mixture of riparian vegetation dominated by mature River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) with cleared grassy understorey along river flats and lower slopes, and mixed Eucalyptus woodlands of Brown Stringybark (*Eucalyptus baxteri*) with heath understorey on the upper slopes and sandy ridge top.



Guinea Flower (*Hibbertia vestita*) found at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Scented sundew (*Drosera whittakeri*) at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.4a ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES

Kooreelah has a wide variety of trees including plantations of blue gum and pines.

Mature River Redgums dot the landscape with a mixture of Brown Stringy bark, several species of wattle trees & weeping she oaks.

Many of the larger Redgum trees are very ancient, some over 400 years old and some have Cultural significance.

Small to medium shrubs include:

Heath (*Epacris impressa*);

- Daphne heath (*Brachyloma daphnoides*),
- Common beard-heath (*Leucopogon virgatus*),
- Golden heath (*Epacris impressa*)

Rush (*Juncaceae*);

- small mat-rush (*Lomandra confertifolia*),
- dwarf-mat rush (*Lomandra longifolia*),

Austral Bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*)

Sedges (*Cyperaceae*);

- black-rapier (*Lepidosperma carphoides*),
- common bog (*Schoenus apogon*)

A few examples of “vulnerable and endangered” Ecological Vegetation Classes at Kooreelah are available from the <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evt-benchmarks> website.

Hills Herb-rich Woodland	Vulnerable
Sedge-rich Woodland	Vulnerable
Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	Vulnerable
Semi-arid Woodland	Vulnerable
Brackish Sedgeland	Endangered
Swamp Scrub	Endangered
Floodplain Riparian Woodland	Endangered
Low Rises Woodland	Endangered

3.5 FAUNA

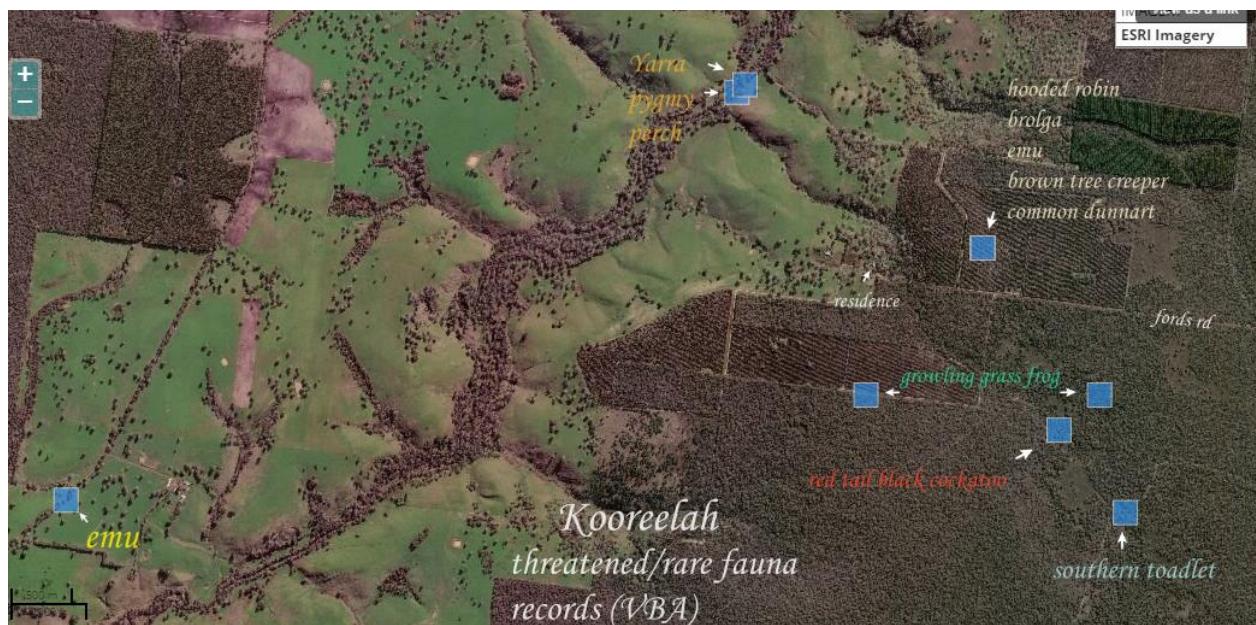
Based on records for the nearby Dergholm State Park the following fauna is likely to be found in or near the Kooreelah property:

The sugar glider (*Petaurus breviceps*) and other animals likely to be present, include echidnas (*Tachyglossidae*), koalas (*Phascolarctidae*), eastern grey kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*) and various reptiles such as marbled gecko (*Christinus marmoratus*), eastern blue-tongued lizard (*Tiliqua scincoides scincoides*) and tiger snake (*Notechis scutatus*). Birds include the red-tailed black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii*), swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) and powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*)

The Ponponpooramook (red-tailed black cockatoo) is considered a threatened species and is regularly sighted in the area, only consumes the seeds of three tree species: Brown Stringybark (*Eucalyptus baxteri*), Desert Stringybark (*E. arenacea*) and Buloke (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*). The availability (or lack thereof) of food for the Red-tailed black cockatoo is thought to be the primary factor of limiting the population growth as well as the lack of hollowed nesting trees.

Sixty-four species of birds were recorded on the property by Portland Field Naturalists in a survey conducted on the 23rd of October 2015 *see Appendix C.

The Budj Bim Rangers planted 5000 Brown stringy bark in 2020 attempting to increase the food supply of the red-tailed cockatoo in the area.



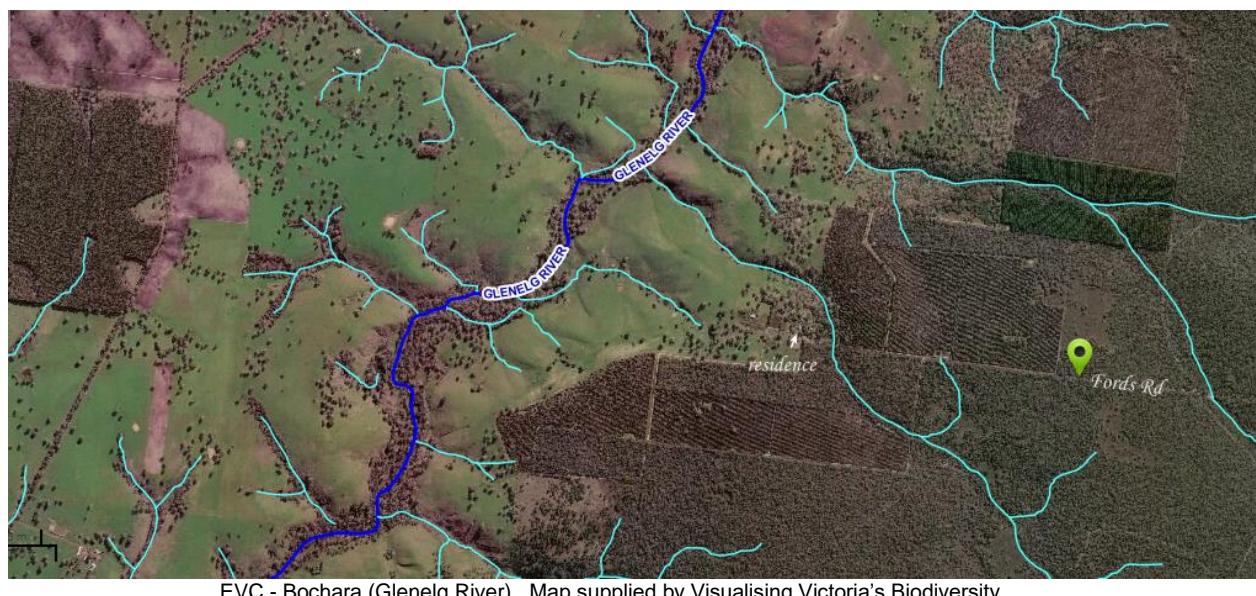
Aerial map indicating the threatened / rare fauna of Kooreelah. Map supplied by Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity

3.6 WATER

Average rainfall is estimated at 685-710 millimetres per annum, generally reliable, with the heaviest falls in winter. Winter temperatures averaging 12C-15C to a high in summer around 35C-38C. Kooreelah enjoys approximately 7 kilometres of Glenelg River (Bochara) frontage, which is permanently flowing. McPhersons Creek traverses the property. There are nine reasonably deep, earthen catchment dams which are susceptible to running low or dry in periods of drought.



One of nine dams on the Kooreelah property. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



- Vicmap Hydro (WMS)**
- High or major importance feature
- Medium or moderate importance feature
- Low or minor importance feature

3.7 PASTURE CONDITIONS

The estimated carrying capacity is for six-eight dry sheep equivalents per hectare on the cleared portions of the property.

Pastures on the property were in a very poor state in 2015 with many pastures weed infested and showing few productive pasture plants. Renewal of pastures began in 2015 with all but 2 grazing paddocks resown by 2020. Pasture species now include: Sub clover, Phalaris, Cocksfoot and Ryegrass.

Pasture species require careful management to persist on this property. This management includes rotational grazing and careful monitoring of pastures in the summer and winter months to avoid overgrazing.

Pasture renewal may be required every ten years depending on pasture quality and persistence.

Pastures may require annual spraying using a ground sprayer to control broadleaf weeds such as Patterson's Curse and Capeweed.

Fertilizer application occurs in January with an annual amount of 100 kg per ha. Soil tests should be carried out every 5 year to determine future fertilizer applications.



Aerial spraying at Kooreelah 2020 targeting Patterson's curse, horehound and blackberries. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Improved pasture following resowing. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Comparison of condition of the pastures, above being winter and below, summer.



Pasture conditions during summer. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.8 FARM FORESTRY

Blue gums

In 1998 and 1999, 220ha of Kooreelah was planted out to *Eucalyptus globulus* (Blue Gum) under Forestry Agreements with a private plantation company, and the land titles were encumbered by the two agreements for a maximum of 24 years each.

These Blue Gums were harvested in 2018 / 2019. The trees were then coppiced in 2019. Projected harvest date for Blue Gums is 2028-203

Pinus Radiata

The Pine Plantation of 39.4 hectares was replanted in 2020 following harvest in 2019. It is expected to be ready for harvest in 2050.



Bluegum plantation at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Desired Outcomes

- To maintain a sustainable forest enterprise on the property

Strategies and Actions

- Maintain tracks for fire suppression.
- Educate staff on Forest production.



Pine plantation recently replanted 2020. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.9 KOOREELAH LIVESTOCK

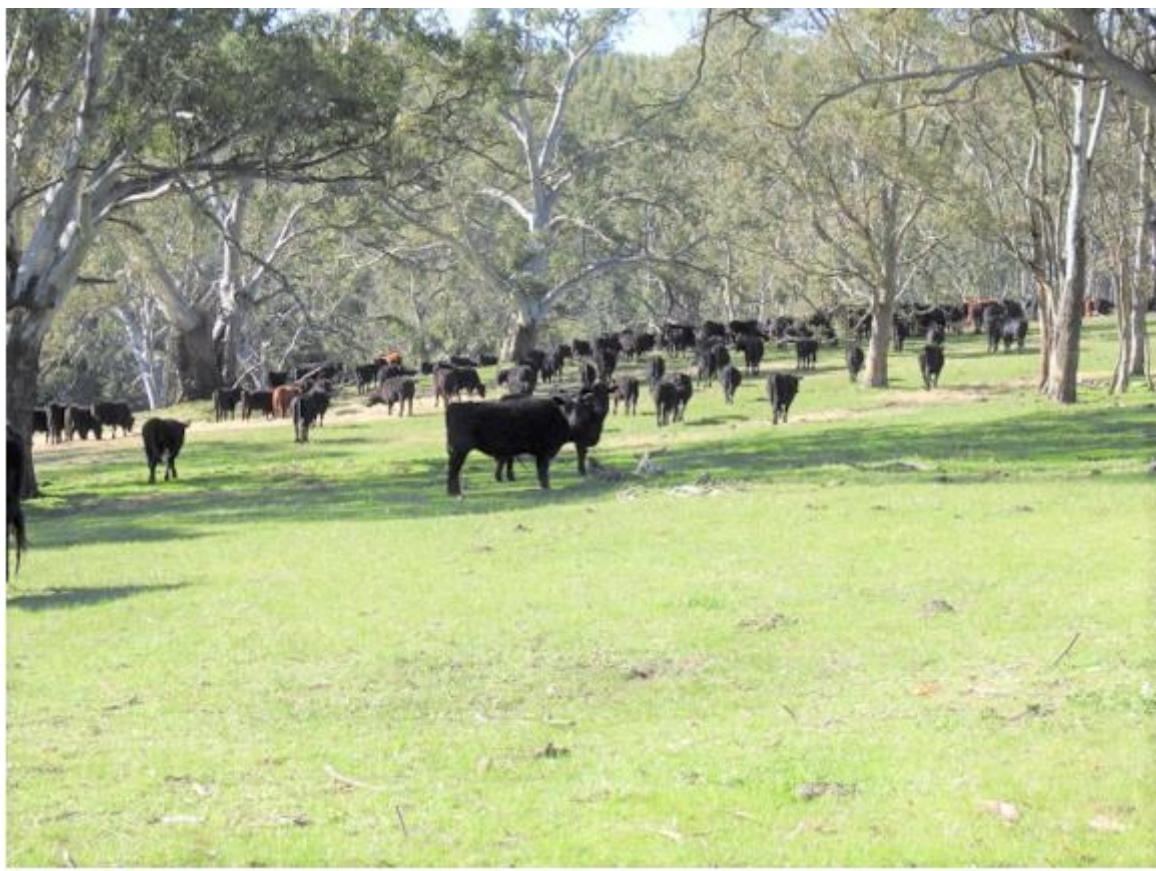
Kooreelah has the carrying capacity of 250 to 300 steers depending on seasonal conditions. Young steers are bought in during the spring and late summer at 300 to 350 kg live weight and are fattened for sale at a target liveweight of 650 kg. Seasonal conditions are a major factor in determining how long it takes to reach target liveweight.

Young stock are purchased in the spring and summer with the majority of fat stock sold in the late spring.

Cattle are run in one mob and rotationally grazed.

All stock are drenched and put in a separate paddock when they arrive on the property.

Staff will undertake ongoing training with Agriculture Victoria in pastures, soils, mapping, land classing and livestock management.



Cattle at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Desired Outcomes

- Maintain a healthy profitable herd of livestock.
- Never overstock the property and base livestock on a sustainable production system.

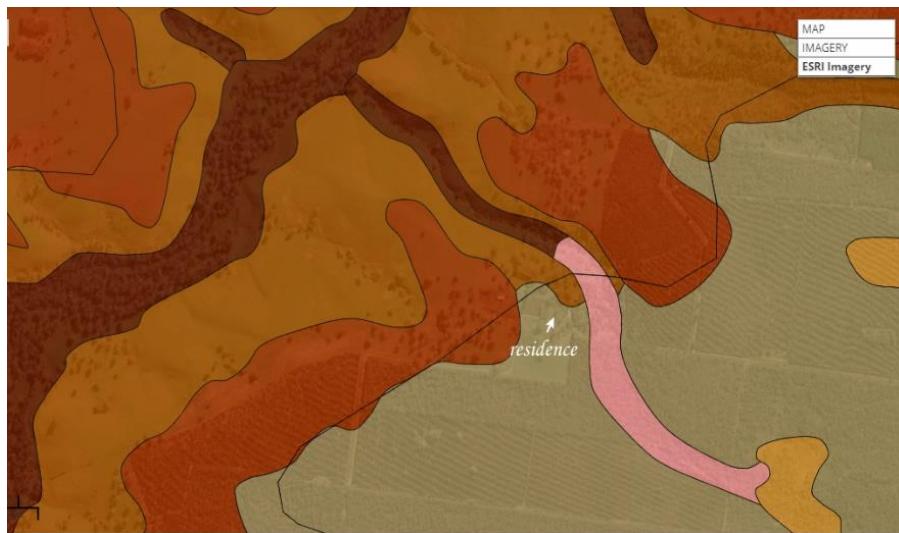
Strategies and Actions

- Ongoing staff training
- Maintain livestock facilities, (yards, fences and laneways)



Livestock at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.10 ABORIGINAL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE



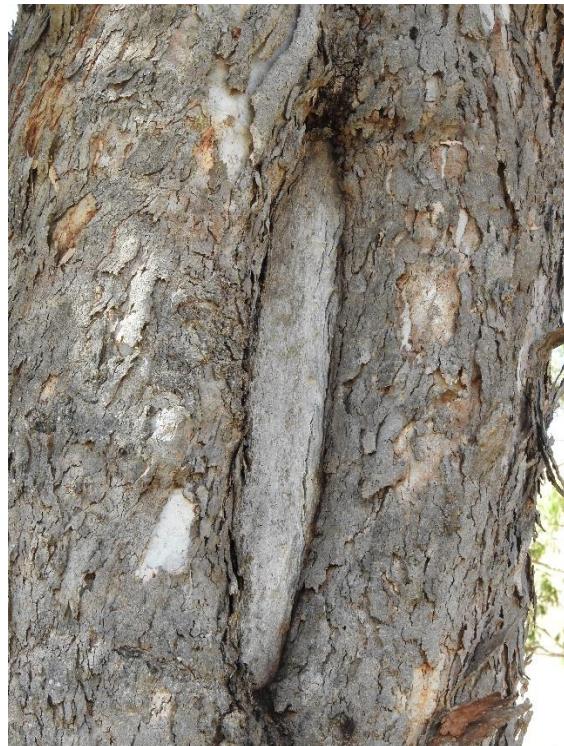
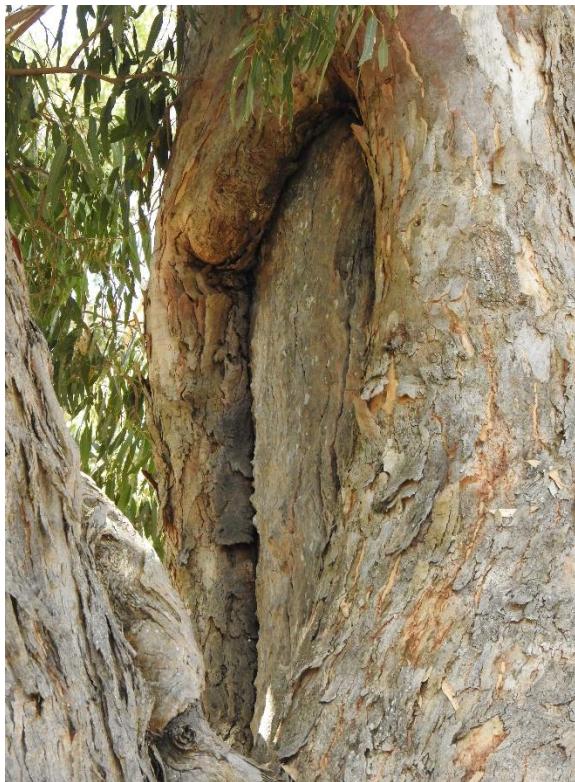
EVC - Bochara (Glenelg River) pre 1750's Map supplied by Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity



EVC - Bochara (Glenelg River). Map supplied by Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity

Legend

- Riparian Scrubs or Swampy Scrubs and Woodlands
- Heathlands
- Riverine Grassy Woodlands or Forests
- Mallee
- Heathy Woodlands



One tree with two scars at Kooreelah.



Scar tree at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Blim Rangers.

The identification, mapping and protection of Cultural heritage sites within the Kooreelah property will be an ongoing priority during the development phase. These Cultural values will underpin ALL commercial and tourist operations at the property. Several scarred trees have been observed on the river flats, and it is likely that the river, being the most resource rich area, was the focus of Traditional resource use and habitation.

Aboriginal places and objects can be found all over Victoria and are often near major food sources such as rivers, lakes, and swamps. Those that might be expected to be present at Kooreelah include:

- Scar Trees- Aboriginal people caused scars on trees by removing bark for various purposes such as for making canoes and coolamons. The scars, which vary in size, expose the sapwood on the trunk or branch of a tree. Scarred trees are found all over Victoria, wherever there are mature native trees, especially box and red gum. They often occur along major rivers, around lakes and on flood plains.
Budj Bim Rangers at an ochre pit, Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.
- Freshwater midden- Freshwater middens are accumulations of shell produced by Aboriginal people collecting, cooking, and eating freshwater shellfish. Freshwater shell middens are found along riverbanks and floodplains, near swamps and lakes and in sand dunes.
- Flaked stone tools- Flaked stone tools were made by hitting a piece of stone, called a core, with a 'hammerstone', often a pebble. This would remove a sharp fragment of stone called a flake. They occur in many places and are often found with other remains from Aboriginal occupation, such as shell middens and cooking hearths. They are most common near rivers and creeks.
- Burial sites- Aboriginal burial sites have been found in almost every kind of landscape, from coastal dunes to mountain valleys. They tend to be near water courses or in dunes surrounding old lake beds. Many burials have been found on high points, such as dune ridges, within surrounding flat plains.



possible ochre site at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers

Desired Outcomes

- Protect Cultural heritage values of Country for current and future generations.
- The presentation of Aboriginal Culture will be overseen and directed by Indigenous stakeholders.
- All visitors to the Kooreelah will be made aware of the significance of the area, pre- and post-European arrival.
- Increase interpretation skills of staff.

Strategies and Actions

- Staff will continue learning professional tourism skills through TAFE courses, regular staff workshops and comparison with best practice of Indigenous tourist operations.
- Assessment and mapping of Cultural heritage within the property will be regular and ongoing. Particular attention will be given to Culturally sensitive sites such as river flats and water courses. A systematic walk-over of the river flat will be undertaken during periods of low vegetation cover, eg drought.
- Any regular Cultural presentations will be approved by Elders before delivery. Staff are to be Culturally inducted by Elders prior to any Cultural presentations.
- Staff will have regular public speaking training and reviews.



Budj Bim Rangers at an ochre pit, Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Yellow ochre found at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Red ochre from Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Willarn (Yellow tail cockatoo) – Gunditj Mara (Southern Area) totem. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Ponponpooramook (Red tail cockatoo) – Gunditj-Mara (Northern Area) totem. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.11 NATIVE PLANTS

Since European settlement, more than 70% of the land area of Victoria has been cleared of native vegetation. Kooreelah's remnant vegetation mostly consists of healthy woodland, natural landscapes are very important for the ecosystem, the benefits are:

- Providing habitat for native fauna
- Helping control dry land salinity.
- Providing ground cover so that soil structure is maintained.
- Controlling erosion

Desired Outcomes

- Control of pest plants
- Any remnant native pasture identified and protected.
- High value habitats identified and protected.
- Vulnerable remnant trees protected.
- All dead trees retained for habitat.

Strategies and actions

- Ongoing revegetation program
- Vegetation management will be varied across the property to reflect cultural and commercial considerations:
- Existing Tree farms will be managed according to best commercial and environmental practice.
- All water courses and gullies will be fenced off and revegetated with suitable plants.
- Steep slopes will be fenced and revegetated with local indigenous plants to arrest erosion.
- Native pastures will be identified and encouraged through modified grazing regime.
- Ongoing revegetation program

3.12 NATIVE ANIMALS

A healthy and diverse population of native animals is desirable to sustain the ecological balance on the property. This will require healthy and diverse habitats for signature or keystone species. These aims may need to be modified to protect commercial plantations and grazing values.

Large native animals present on the property include kangaroo, wallabies and a large number of bird species including emus in considerable numbers and wedge tailed eagles with nesting sites on the property.

Desired Outcomes:

- A diverse and sustainable assemblage of native bird and animal species
- Increased viable habitat for vulnerable species.
- Minimal disturbances

Strategies and Actions:

- Regular bird monitoring
- Shooting or trapping of any pest species including foxes and rabbits.
- Increased vital habitat for the red tail cockatoo, by revegetating previous cleared area with 5000 stringy bark trees.
- Controlled cull of any native species over-represented or reaching plague proportions.
- Consider culling any pest species impacting on native vegetation / native animals.



Large mobs of kangaroos can be seen at Kooreelah., Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.13 Introduced Species

Weeds, or invasive plants, pose a serious threat to biodiversity in Victoria. Many species have the potential to reduce agricultural productivity, displace native species and contribute significantly to land and water degradation. The Kooreelah property has several pest weed species that require ongoing control

3.13a Introduced Plants

Kooreelah has a significant weed problem exacerbated by poor weed management practices by a former title holding body over a number of years. Approximately seven kilometres of Bochara (Glenelg River) frontage is infested with blackberries and sweet briar and all pasture areas are infested with Salvation Jane (Patterson's curse), saffron thistles and variegated thistles.

Patterson's Curse or Salvation Jane is poisonous when consumed in large volumes. It can reduce livestock weight, potentially cause death, and can cause irritation to human skin. Ground spraying, by spray packs with the use of a herbicide and aerial spraying deployed by a helicopter at Kooreelah commenced in early August 2011 and was completed by late September 2011. A total of 246 hectares was ground sprayed.



Salvation Jane: a continuing management issue at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Blackberry is considered a serious environmental threat and is highly invasive. It can provide harbour and a food source for pest species, as well as serve to outcompete and eliminate other vegetation by excluding light from the soil surface. Blackberries must be hand sprayed for the chemical to effectively penetrate the plant, blackberries need to be sprayed before they go dormant. This was undertaken early December 2011 to early January 2012.



Ripened blackberries, photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Sweet briar is a rose bush, an invasive plant, each fruit contains a large number of seeds, seeds that can remain viable in the ground for up to four years, these invasive plants are hand sprayed to achieve best possible results.

Desired Outcomes

- A net decrease in pest plant populations.

Strategies and Actions

- Regular Monitoring and identification of pest species
- Establish priority weeds for control and create an integrated pest plant management plan.
- Implementation of integrated control program for priority weeds
- Staff to obtain Australian Chemical User Permit
- Carry out annual weed program using helicopters, ground sprayers and knapsack sprayers.



Tinges of red indicate invasive weeds, treated with a broad-spectrum glyphosate-based herbicide.
Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.13b Introduced Animals

Rabbits and foxes are the major pest species on the property. Cats and deer are sighted infrequently.

Wild pigs may be a future threat.

Red foxes pose a serious conservation problem in Australia. 2012 estimates indicate that there are more than 7.2 million red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and growing with a range extending throughout most of the continental mainland. The species became established in Australia through successive introductions by settlers in the 1830s. Due to its rapid spread and ecological impact it has been classified as one of the most damaging invasive species in Australia.

In 1859, European wild rabbits were introduced into Australia so they could be hunted for sport. Within 50 years, rabbits had spread across almost the entire continent, with devastating implications for Australia's indigenous flora and fauna. The proliferation of rabbits was the fastest of an introduced mammal anywhere in the world.

All management activities will aim to have minimum impact on existing indigenous flora and fauna.

Desired Outcomes

- Monitor and identify pest species.
- Ensure there are minimal or no negative impact of control methods.

Strategies and Actions

- Identify priority pest species and create Integrated pest management plans for their control.
- Regularly survey pest populations
- Carry out strategic pest control as per IPM Plans.
- This will include gassing rabbit and fox dens and laying bait, if required.



Budj Bim Ranger gassing rabbit warren. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

3.14 Fire Management

Cultural Burning

Management of fire must aim to achieve long-term conservation of indigenous plant and animal communities, and include the protection of life, cultural heritage, Kooreelah's property assets and neighbouring properties.



Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Desired Outcomes

- Reduce wildfire hazard.
- Use fire as a tool to maintain, and where appropriate, diversify existing ecosystems.
- Protect Cultural sites.

Strategies and Actions

- Undertake cultural mosaic burning when conditions allow.
- Maintain and update fire-fighting equipment.
- Monitor fuel loads.
- Coordinate activities with Traditional Owners, DWELP and CFA
- Staff training in minimum impact fire-fighting techniques.
- Train staff in appropriate cultural burning practices and hold attend Firesticks workshops.
- Avoid use of heavy machinery in fire suppression.
- Rehabilitate areas damaged by wildfire.

4. Future Directions

4.1 Economic opportunities through Education and Recreation

Kooreelah features a large area of tranquil surroundings in an isolated setting. It is a working cattle production property with river frontage, rolling hills, adjacent to the Dergholm State Forest. The recent planting of Wildlife corridors through the property, and a continuous revegetation program are adding to the natural landscape making Kooreelah a haven for wildlife.



Kooreelah wildlife corridor, from the north of Dergholme State Forest to the west to the Bocchara (Glenelg River). Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Desired Outcomes

- Increase visitation from corporate and educational groups.
- Increase the range of activities/opportunities for guests.
- All guests gain a greater understanding of the Cultural significance of the area.
- All guests gain a greater understanding of the environmental values of the property and area.
- To create another income stream for the Community
- Creating a space where the Community can access workshops for tool/weapon making.
- Access to Fishing and Hunting
- Bush Food Collection
- Apiary

Strategies and Actions

- Improvements and upgrades to all infrastructure subject to funding (Roads/tracks, Accommodation, Security, Shedding.) Including access road to the camping site along side Bochara (Glenelg River).
- Annual community meetings to set priorities and track progress.
- Upgraded accommodation and shower/toilet facilities.
- Woolshed upgraded into a conference centre. This will require substantial capital investment in flooring, insulation, lighting, Wi-Fi, Kitchen, and toilets
- Signposted walking tracks through the Dergholm State Forest.
- Consideration of plans for a mountain bike trail.
- Jetty/Landing on the river for seasonal fishing and launching canoes/kayaks.
- Upgraded limestone roadway and culverts into property and roadway through the property to Bochara (Glenelg River).
- Animal viewing areas.
- Outdoor activity area including obstacle course, orienteering courses, flying fox / zipline, fire pit, workshop for indigenous tool manufacture, archery tag.
- Examine feasibility of working with companies like 'HAVAGO AUSTRALIA' or 'MANSFIELD SAMBA SAFARIS' to bring hunting groups out to assist with feral animal populations.
- Security upgraded. (Restricted access to property and all buildings. Installation of security system)
- Joining both NARTA (National Accommodation, Recreation, and Tourism Accreditation) and ATAP (Australian Tourism Accreditation Program)
- Winda-Mara School Holiday Program to host camps at Kooreelah.
- Continuous Revegetation program.
- Investment in workshop equipment and tools for the creation of tools and weapons. (Bandsaw, Table Saw, Various hand and power tools.)
- All Strategies/actions to be sanctioned by Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation Board of Directors.
- Marketing Program Developed.



Wedge tail eagles in flight at Kooreelah – Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.



Camping area at Kooreelah. Map by Google earth.

4.2 Wattle seed and other Bush Tucker opportunities (Silviculture)

The vastness of Kooreelah enables Wind-Mara Aboriginal Corporation growth and development into the catering industry, wattle seed is currently retailing at approx. \$40 per a kilogram.

Wattle seed has been labelled as a “super food” (offer maximum nutritional benefits for minimal calories. They are packed with vitamins, minerals and antioxidants.)

Wattle trees are a rapid growth tree, profusely flowering by the second year.

The Budj Bim Rangers, alongside Peter Cunningham, <https://wattleseeds.com.au/publications/> surveyed the soil and in 2020 identified a preferred site and discussed the preferred wattle species for a wattle tree plantation.

The Budj Bim Rangers current plan is planting a variety of species:

1. *A.retinodes* (Wirilda) 3 Provs. 205 trees
2. *A.pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) 2.Provs. 205 trees
3. *A.longifolia* ssp. *Longifolia* (Sallow Wattle). 2 Provs. 205 trees.
4. Other ssp. 6 ssp. 34 of each.

A.microbotrya
A.daphnifolia

A.argyophylla
A.cowleana

A.victoriae
A. calamifolia

Approximately 850 trees were planted in August 2021.

These trees are currently growing well and we expect the first seed in 2024



Longfolia species, planted at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Desired Outcomes

- Establishment of wattle seed trial plot

Strategies and Actions

- Consult with Wattle Seeds Australia.
- Maintain the trial plot to decide in 5 years which is the best species for a commercial plantation.



Trial Wattle seed plantation at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

4.3 Research and Monitoring

Research and Monitoring

Research will continue to underpin development of the Kooreelah by improving the understanding of plant and animal populations, Aboriginal cultural heritage and ecosystems. This will assist in the management of cultural and natural heritage values.

Desired Outcomes

- Up to date knowledge of invasive pest plant and animal species including an active database through fauna survey.
- Research fire history and impacts.
- Ongoing research into trajectory of threatened plant and animal species.
- Continue cultural heritage research.

Strategies and Actions

- Follow Traditional Owner protocols for gaining approval for research projects.
- Research will be carried out using minimum impact techniques.
- Encourage universities and community groups to undertake research. Publicise research findings to visitors and the community.



Revegetating at Kooreelah with Boundary Creek in the background.
Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

4.4 Facilities and Operations

Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation is based at 12 Lindsay St, Heywood. The Budj Bim Rangers facilities consist of Budj Bim Tour Centre, Land Management offices and machinery depot is at 598 Henty Highway, Portland.

Desired Outcomes

- Improve the existing dwelling to a high standard.
- Provide camping facilities.
- Continued maintenance of grounds
- All management facilities and operations will adhere to OHS best practice.
- Management facilities and actions will minimize risk and enhance visitor safety.
- Historic sites to be protected.
- Continue subdivision to improve pasture utilization.

Strategies and Actions

- Maintain and upgrade vehicle tracks and fire trails to a serviceable standard of stability and access.
- Maintain and upgrade boundary fences.
- Implement GMTOAC *Wandering Stock Policy* and develop close relationships with neighbours.
- Review annually OH&S and risk analysis.
- Ensure the depot is adequately equipped.



Budj Bim Tours / Rangers depot. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

5. Plan Implementation and Future Reviews.

This Plan of Management will underpin the annual *Scope of Works* activities. It will be implemented as priorities evolve and as funding for specific projects becomes available. Priorities will be guided by the Committee of Management on advice from stakeholders, including the Budj Bim Rangers, Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, the Catchment Management Authority, C.F.A. & DELWP

The environmental and Cultural impact of all activities will be assessed prior to implementation.

The term of this Management Plan runs from 2021-2025.



Bochara (Glenelg River) Western boundary of Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

5.1 Plan Implementation

ISSUE / ITEM	MANAGEMENT ACTION	PRIORITY – H / M / L
Aboriginal / Archaeological Heritage	Record, monitor, maintain and protect, and complete Cultural survey	H
Post contact heritage	Monitor, maintain and protect	L
Native Plants	Develop weed management plan. Conduct Cultural burns	M
Native Animals	Monitor and control introduced species. Maintain stock proof fence. Monitor population	M
Introduced Plants	Ongoing weed control. Conduct Cultural burns. Continue re-vegetation program	M
Introduced animals	Monitor and control introduced species. Undertake control measures including shooting and baiting.	M
Economics opportunities through Education and Recreation.	Improve access roads and maintenance	M
Fencing	Regular inspection and maintenance. Replace dilapidated sections of boundary fence. ----- Continue subdivision of large paddocks.	H M
TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT		
Animal / Plant I.D.	All staff to be competent in animal / plant I.D.	M
Cultural Burning	All staff familiar with Cultural burning practices.	M
Create camp site	Mow site when required. Construct barbecue shelter.	M
Renovate old house	Get quotes and begin renovation	M
Construct shower / toilet block	Get quotes and begin construction	M

5.2 Plan of management, Renew Schedule.

- Undertake an annual review of progress in implementing this plan.
- Evaluate management plan effectiveness every four (4) years.
- Review is plan in conjunction with the Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation Strategic Plan.
- Training and Staff development should be reviewed annually.



Budj Bim Rangers revegetation with native trees, shrubs and bushes. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Appendix (A)

Massacres and conflict

The first Europeans encountered by Jardwadjali clans were probably Edward Henty's squatting party in 1836, and TL Mitchell's exploration party in July and August 1836. The squatting invasion came in two waves; the first in the southern part in the Glenelg valley had effectively ended as the second wave began in the north in 1840, when Lieutenant Robert Briggs took up Ledcourt, near Lake Lonsdale.

Seventeen massacres and killings have been recorded for this territory. Of these the most notorious are Fighting Hills (near Wando Vale) and Fighting Waterholes (Konongwootong). The Whyte brothers, William, George, Pringle, James and John, occupied Konongwootong station on Koroit Creek, 6.5 kilometres north of Coleraine, in February 1840. The Fighting Hills massacre was the first of two inflicted on the Konongwootong Gundidj clan by the Whyte brothers. Here, over 40 Jardwadjali men, women and children lost their lives. Reported deaths indicate possibly up to 80 Konongwootong people were killed in this conflict.

The Fighting Waterholes massacre was the second inflicted on the Konongwootong gundidj clan by the Whyte brothers in the first two months of their occupation of Konongwootong station. This second massacre occurred at some waterholes on Denhills Creek, which later became the Konongwootong Reservoir. Numerous old men, women and children were killed in this massacre.



Fighting Hills, one of many massacre sites within the Jardwadjari Country. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers.

Excerpt - Ian D Clarke, book – **Scars in The Landscape. a register of massacre sites in western Victoria, 1803–1859**

Konongwootong Reservoir Quiet Place

Wannon Water's Konongwootong Reservoir was the site of a unique ceremony in July 2014 to acknowledge indigenous cultural values and respectfully recognise a massacre that occurred in 1840 at the site now occupied by the reservoir.

The ceremony involved the opening of a new commemorative "Quiet Place", which Wannon Water established in consultation with the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Corporation to encourage informed visitor contemplation.



Photo supplied by Wannon Water, opening of Konongwootong Quiet Place 8th July 2014

Appendix (B)

POST CONTACT HERITAGE

Kooreelah is one of many settled properties in the area, a rural setting, very significant in terms of economic and aesthetic value.

Stripped of its native bushland for sheep stations, lost in the advancement of Australia becoming the world highest wool producing country in the world. The wool industry dates from 1797, when John Macarthur and Samuel Marsden imported Spanish merino sheep to attempt to start a wool industry. Before 1840, Australia was producing more than 2000 tonnes of wool each year, jumping to 2020, 324,900 tonnes.

Settlement began in the early 1800's for sheep stations, with tracks becoming roads, horse and cart obsolete as automobiles and trains became the preferred style of travel.

Dwellings for the landowners and workers emerged as the European populace progressed, leaving tell-tale signs of evidence.



Older style wooden dwelling at Kooreelah. Photo supplied by Budj Bim Rangers

Within the boundaries of Kooreelah is various evidence of post-colonial heritage. These include the weatherboard house, a roughly hewn log/timber bridge and sheep yard.

Appendix (C)**Bird survey undertaken by Robert Farnes 2015****KOOREELAH****CHETWYND**

22-23 Oct 2015

<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	good numbers 30+
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck	2 flocks some with young
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	pair nesting
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier	one
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	one
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	pair
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	one
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	6-8
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	one
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	three
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	a few
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	2 pairs
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah	a few small flocks
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella	flock
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	common
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	three
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	common
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	up to 10
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	five
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	two
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper	several
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairywren	several
<i>Acanthorynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill	six
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	small numbers
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater	small numbers
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater	six
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	two
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	common
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	small numbers
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	small colony
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	three
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	four
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	several
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	several
<i>Smicromys brevirostris</i>	Weebill	small number
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	two
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill	2 groups
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	a few groups
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill	three
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	three
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	common
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	three
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	five
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	pair
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	small group
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Australian Golden Whistler	female
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	common
<i>Colluricinclia harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	common
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	three
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	common
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	one
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven	a few

<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	good numbers 30+
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck	2 flocks some with young
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	pair nesting
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<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	common
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	one
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven	a few

Appendix (D) Logic Agriculture and Livestock.

Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation PROGRAM LOGIC Agriculture and Livestock

Goals	Purpose
<p>To accomplish a profitable and economically sustainable enterprise in livestock production</p>  	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Through income generation - improve pastures and agricultural resources.2. Build capacity of staff to deliver and promote sustainable farming (agriculture and livestock) practice.3. Promote business skills and opportunity in Community.4. Recognise the reward through collaboration and working together.  

Outcomes Desired

1. Build reputation of brand – Quality cattle for Sale.
2. Maintain approx. 300-450 head of livestock through continuing purchase and sale.
3. Compliance with NLIS and regulations
4. Achievement of sustainable farming practice through implantation of sustainable agricultural model.
5. Animals treated humanely in animal husbandry.
6. Achieve sustainable and economically viable low carbon farming.
7. Achieve biodiversity conservation alongside farming practice.
8. Good Governance through integration and embedding of quality and risk management practices.

Achieve Sustainable agriculture practices.

- Rotating crops and embracing diversity.
 - Planting cover crops.
 - Reducing or eliminating tillage.
- Applying integrated pest management (IPM).
 - Integrating livestock and crops.
 - Adopting agroforestry practices.
- Managing whole systems and landscapes

Implementation of Sustainable Agricultural Modelling

Step 1: Understand the challenge

- Open dialogue to identify challenges and problems to solve.

Step 2: Brainstorm/Think of new ideas and plan solutions.

- Choice of the best tools and joint construction of an effective action plan
 - Design and field test sustainability solutions

Step 3: Implement actions

- Fieldwork

Step 4: Measure and report results

- Agile monitoring and evaluation system embedded in everything we do

Inputs needed to achieve Quality in Outcomes.

1. Strong performance in team accountability for success
2. Good practice in Health and Safety and manual handling
 - a. Understanding Hazards
 - b. Standard operating procedures
 - c. Job safety analysis
 - d. Behaviours, attitudes and responsibilities for safety
3. Identification of land availability – Currently 700 hectares at Chetwynd and approx. 700 hectares through Allambie, Lake Gorrie and Condah mission.
4. Clarity of arrangements with GMTOAC (cattle agistment land use etc.)
5. Competent Knowledge in animal husbandry to achieve good practice.
6. Competent knowledge in sustainable agricultural practice – soil health, water supply and availability, pastures, crop rotation and cover crops etc. (See outcomes desired)
7. Competent knowledge in NLIS (National Inventory of Livestock Management regulations) and identification, tagging and preparation of cattle to achieve quality sales.
8. **Quality Indicators for livestock**
 - a. Target live weight 650kg
 - b. Purchase of quality cattle for meat production
 - c. Assurance of purchase, maintenance and sale of healthy cattle
 - i. Documentation of cattle movement (PIC #) and maintenance and scanning of cattle via ear tags (currently - Gallagher EID Tag reader and HR5 software)
 - ii. Helminthic health records (Application date; amount and product)
 - iii. Disease prevention practice (i.e. Lice control, mineral supplements if req'd)
 - iv. Understand of livestock stress and prevention practices (humane handling)
9. Turnover rate of approximately 18 months (dependant on cattle diversity environmental and market volatility/condition
10. Understanding impact of Rainfall variation
11. Pasture and Fertilizer management and continuing improvement - (Costs, source etc.)
12. Grazing management and purchase of Fodder (Keep cattle weight up May-Sept)
13. Training in chemical management - safe use and handling including agricultural chemical equipment storage, transport and use, including environmental aspects (i.e. runoff and use near waterways)
14. Asset Management – Farming equipment and machinery – aging summary/ upgrade
 - a. Quality practice in purchase of fit for purpose equipment
 - b. Register, service, inspection and maintenance of farming equipment and training in use.
 - c. Vehicles – (including cattle transport)
 - d. Livestock weighing equipment.
15. Training and licensing in high-risk machinery and equipment
16. Business and IT support – resources, electronic tagging equipment use and training, software applications, vendor and purchasing process, financial management (P&L for livestock??) etc.
17. Development of quality relationships (Principle 7 QMP) - Internal, Stakeholders - stock agents, transport, Traditional Owners, neighbours (property), DWELP, CMA??
18. Quality Reporting – agreements, management, ILC, Financial – profit and loss etc.
19. Agility for future growth – acquisition of property, train and empower staff in practices and accountability, run more cattle to create future growth.

That's all-folks Review and endorsement due by 27th May 2020 Accepted by Land Manager

Appendix (E) Logic Agroforestry

Winda-Mara inherited through property ownership approx. 40 hectares of pine plantation (*Pinus Radiata*) and 240 hectares of Blue Gum plantations (*Eucalyptus Globulus*).

Goal/s	Purpose
<p>To achieve a profitable enterprise in an environmentally sustainable forestry management system.</p> <p>To train staff to develop understanding and consideration of forestry and tree crop production including soft and hardwoods, production wattle seed and comparison of different plantings, harvesting times, product development needs.</p> <p>Look to the future for potential opportunities including carbon offsets.</p> <p>Four key focus areas – Our business, Our environment, Our Community and our staff</p> <p>Each area outlines a set of goals and targets which align with the QMS Standard and articulate our commitment to maintaining sustainable plantation forests and business.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.To provide a program logic that can be monitored and measured, evaluated, and managed that enables staff and members to understand and identify where risks and opportunities arise to inform good decision making in plantation management.2.Provide assurance of good practice and value in return for the members of Winda-Mara.3.The plan summarises our systematic approach to sustainable forest management, outlines our compliance requirements and demonstrates our commitment to integrating Quality Management standards in what we do.4.Through good practice achieve best price income generation and improve business opportunities.5.Build capacity of staff to deliver and promote sustainable farming practice.6.Promote business skills and opportunity for Community.7.Recognise the reward through collaboration and working together.

Outcomes Desired

1. Continue to build on reputation of delivering sustainable farming practice –delivering value for members.
2. Maintain plantations for productive revenue.
3. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
4. Achieve biodiversity conservation alongside farming practice
5. Identifying criteria to meet/achieve Quality Management Standards and integrating informed decision making to manage risk and opportunity
6. Provide assurance of good governance in support of safe and sustainable practice
7. Good relationships with neighbouring farms and contractors

Achieve Sustainable forestry practices.

- Diversifying portfolio according to market value –hardwood and softwood.
Being prepared for long term outcomes. (It takes approx. 10-30 years for plantations to reach maturity. This is variable dependant on conditions.
Applying integrated pest management (IPM).
Integrating crops.
Adopting agroforestry practices.
Managing whole systems and landscapes

Implementation of Sustainable Agricultural Modelling

Step 1: Understand the challenge

- Open dialogue to identify challenges and problems to solve.
- Understand tender document development and sale processes for timber.
- Know when external expertise is required - engage forestry specialists.
- Costs associated with re planting – (Approx. 20K for 39.4 -40 hectares planting)

Step 2: Brainstorm/Think of new ideas and plan solutions.

- Opportune harvest time
- Investigate offset planting –e.g., VicRoads, Dept. of Infrastructure – i.e. Air Travel and other opportunities for carbon offsets. (Possibility for further 100 hectares)
- Design and field test sustainability solutions

Step 3: Implement actions

- Learning and growth, Fieldwork

Step 4: Measure and report result

- Agile monitoring and evaluation system embedded in everything we do.

Inputs needed to achieve Quality Outcomes.

- 1.**Strong performance in team accountability for success
- 2.**Good practice in Health and Safety and manual handling
 - a. Understanding Hazards
 - b. Standard operating procedures
 - c. Job safety analysis
 - d. Promote a culture of workplace safety.
- 3.**Identification of land availability for plantations if further growth desired.
- 4.**Competent knowledge and learning in sustainable agricultural practice
 - (a) soil h pest management, disease management, reseeding,
- 5.**Develop understanding of markets, volatility, change in opportunities and timeliness/readiness for harvesting and sales and engagement of forestry consultant if required.
- 6.**Understanding Insurance needs and requirements to protect assets.

Quality Indicators for Plantation seeding, growth, harvest and sales.

- 7.**Timely turnover rate that addresses market volatility and conditions
- 8.**Understanding and adjusting for impact from rainfall variation
- 9.**Fire mitigation and preparation
- 10.**Inspections –annual and periodic, maintaining access tracks, fencing,
- 11.**Fertilizer management and continuing improvement - (Costs, source etc.)
- 12.**Training in chemical management - safe use and handling including agricultural chemical equipment storage, transport and use, including environmental aspects (Staff to have ACUP accredited training)
- 13.**Asset Management – Farming equipment and machinery – aging summary/ upgrade
 - a. Quality practice in purchase of fit for purpose equipment
 - b. Register, service, inspection and maintenance of farming equipment and training including listing equipment in the Land Management Asset Register.
 - c. Vehicles – track maintenance, fencing etc.
- 14.**Training and licensing in high-risk machinery and equipment
- 15.**Business and IT support – resources, software applications, vendor and purchasing process, financial management
- 16.**Understanding relationships (Principle 7 QMP) - Internal, Stakeholders - stock agents, transport, Traditional Owners, neighbours (property), DWELP, CMA, Contractors for planting etc.
- 17.**Quality Reporting – agreements, management, ILSC, Financial – profit and loss etc.
- 18.**Agility for future growth – acquisition of property, train and empower staff in practices and accountability to create future growth.

