

Appendix F

Issue Categories From Regional & Sub-Regional Strategies

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Table F-1 Issue Areas/Strategy Categories From Regional And Sub Regional Strategies

BDTG		TTLC	
1	Catchment Management and Awareness	1	Coordinated management-catchment approach
2	Water Management and Quality	2	Land, vegetation and wildlife
3	Vegetation Management	3	Water, wetlands and waterways
4	Habitat and Biodiversity Protection	4	Coastal and marine environments
5	Pest Management	5	Environmental quality
6	Soil Conservation	6	Community involvement and education
7	Coastal and Marine Area Management		
8	Social and Economic Issues		
BBIFMAC		BRIG	
1.	Water Management	1.	Land management for sustainable production
	1.1. Groundwater		1.1. Sustainable resource management in the grazing industry
	1.2. Irrigation		1.2. Sustainable management of other land uses
	1.3. Surface water management	2.	Land management for maintenance of biodiversity
	1.4. Drainage/flooding		2.1. Management of the region's biodiversity
2.	Nature Conservation		2.2. Community awareness of biodiversity
	2.1. Fish habitat	3.	Management of water resources
	2.2. Wetlands		3.1. Management of wetlands and aquatic environments
	2.3. Environmental weeds		3.2. Water allocation and management
	2.4. Remnant vegetation	4.	Social and economic factors
	2.5. Revegetation		4.1. Community involvement in NRM
	2.6. BRIA		4.2. Economic issues impacting on NRM
	2.7. Wildlife		
	2.8. Feral animals		
3.	Sustainable Land Use and Development		
	3.1. Sustainable development		
	3.2. Production sustainability		
	3.3. On farm practices		

- **BDTG** = Burdekin Dry Tropics Group Inc., *Burdekin Dry Tropics Regional Strategy for Community Based Natural Resource Management*, Natural Heritage Trust and Department of Natural Resources and Mines
- **BBIFMAC** = Burdekin-Bowen Integrated Floodplain Advisory Committee September 2000, *A Community Based Natural Resource Management Strategy for the Burdekin-Bowen Floodplain Sub-Region*, Burdekin-Bowen Integrated Floodplain Advisory Committee
- **TTLC** = Townsville-Thuringowa Landcare Association Inc. December 2001, *A Community Plan for Natural Resource Management in Townsville-Thuringowa*, Townsville-Thuringowa Landcare Association Inc.
- **BRIG** = Herbert, S. and Rickert, A., *Burdekin Rangelands Subregional Strategy*, Qld DPI

Appendix G

***Issues By Issue Areas/Strategy Categories From Regional And Sub
Regional Strategies***

Issues By Issue Areas/Strategy Categories From Regional And Sub Regional Strategies

(Note: Numbers in brackets refer to categorisation in the **Issues Summary table-Appendix J**)

Table G-1 - Burdekin Dry Tropics Group (BDTG)

<p>1. Catchment Management and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional approach difficult due to size of region (NA) • Access to information/no coordinated centre (34) • Incomplete information sets (33) 	<p>2. Water Management and Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sediment loads (22) • Nutrient loads (22) • Rising groundwater levels (20) • Aquatic weed infestations (18)
<p>3. Vegetation Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woody weeds in native habitat (18) • Grazing pressure (7) • Clearing for development (16) (1) • Dryland salinity (15) • Fire regime alteration (6) 	<p>4. Habitat and Biodiversity Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of protection outside conservation estates (29) • Fragmentation/loss of connectivity (28) • Lack of buffer provisions re intensive land use (30) (13)
<p>5. Pest Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feral pigs (17) • Woody weeds (18) • Aquatic weeds (18) • New weeds (18) 	<p>6. Soil Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragile soils (16) • Vegetation removal (28) • Disturbance (15) • Salinity (15)
<p>7. Coastal and Marine Area Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unregulated access (5) • Inappropriate development (2) • Fragility of dune systems (5) • Discontinuity between terrestrial and marine management (34) 	<p>8. Social and Economic Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural population decline (36) • Variability in structure of primary industry (34) • Urban community apathy (32) • Awareness (33) • Under resourced community participants (37)

Table G-2 - BBIFMAC

1. Water Management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater (20) • Sea water intrusion on coastal aquifers (21) • Lack of sub regional management coordination (34) • Lack of knowledge of response to irrigation practices (33) • Altered recharge characteristics from changes in flow regime after Burdkein Falls Dam (27) (26) • Urban water quality decline (22) • Irrigation (27) • Water use efficiency, practice and methods (27) • Off farm impacts of tail water and drainage (27) • Effects on soils from poor quality water and rising groundwater (15) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop health from recycled tail and drain water (27) (31) (35) • Water pricing (27) • Surface water management (27) • WRP process (27) • Impacts on wetlands (28) (31) • Irrigation tail water in natural systems (31) (35) • Turbidity of Burdekin Falls Dam water inputs (27) (22) • Limited monitoring coverage (19) • Drainage/flooding (25) (27) • Sanding of waterways (26) • Increase in stream vegetation due to altered flow regime (26) • Altered surface flow hydraulics especially post BRIA (27) (8) (35) • Bank stability from riparian vegetation loss (26) (28)
2. Nature Conservation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed impacts – Typha, floating aquatic, ponded pasture, pasture grasses (18) • Need for coordinated planning and integrated approach based on catchments and existing strategies and plans (11) • Water quality impacts-suspended solids, nutrients, pesticides, salts (22) • Information gaps including mapping (33) • Fish passage barriers (23) • Riparian area vegetation loss (28) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive removal of native vegetation in intensive development areas e.g. BRIA Clarification of roles in conservation efforts (28) (5) (2) (35) • Awareness of vegetation roles in the landscape (33) • Impacts from changes in hydrology/groundwater (27) • Habitat loss and fragmentation (28) • Feral animals-pigs, cats and potential exotic fish (17)
3. Sustainable Land Use and Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship between land use suitability and development (2) (5) • Pre-development planning processes including cane assignment-level and scale of assessment (2) • Property planning (11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable industry size-limitations to exceed (38) • Water and land management practices-best practice and suitable guidelines (10) • Environmental requirements and legislation (13)

Table G-3 - TTLC

<p>1. Coordinated management-catchment approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of natural resource management based on natural resource units (11) • Insufficient commitment to a coordinated process (34) (32) • Community awareness levels (33)
<p>2. Land, vegetation and wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance, especially to lowland areas, from; broad-scale clearing, grazing, urban expansion, altered fire regimes, feral animals and environmental weeds (1) (6) (7) (17) (18) • Information gaps and dispersed information (33) (34) • Habitat fragmentation (28) • Protection of core areas (29)
<p>3. Water, wetlands and waterways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low appreciation of environmental value of wetlands (33) • Lack of formal protection of some wetland types (29) • Threatening processes for wetlands including; reclamation, clearing, weeds and pest animals, changes to hydrology and drainage patterns, reduced water quality, littering, unmanaged access, inappropriate fire regimes and use conflict (30) (31) • Degraded riparian vegetation and water quality (28) (22) • Modifications to banks and beds of streams (26) • Changes to natural drainage patterns (26) (27) • Artificial impoundments (23) • Excessive water extraction (27) • Weed invasion (18)
<p>4. Coastal and Marine environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and industrial expansion on the coast (1) • Upstream land use and management practices (31) • Degraded vegetation and accelerated erosion due to human activities (28) (5) • Acid sulphate soils (16) • Irresponsible fishing and recreation practices (30) (5) • Marine transport and facilities (3) • Recognition of indigenous groups' rights and traditional values (39)
<p>5. Environmental quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of waste generation (40) • Waste disposal methods (40) • Illegal disposal including littering (40) • Unrecognised costs of waste management (40) • Impacts of fossil fuel use (40) • Inefficient energy use (40) • Release of ozone depleting gases (14)
<p>6. Community involvement and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased expectation of community participation in NRM (33) (37) • Lack of understanding of ecosystem functions and threats (33)

Table G-4 - BRIG

<p>1. Land management for sustainable production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture condition decline (7) • Soil erosion (15) • Woody weeds (18)
<p>2. Land management for maintenance of biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of ecological processes and threats to biodiversity including resource inventory (33) • Loss of vegetation and soil degradation (15) (28) • Impacts of over grazing (7) • Feral animals and pest plants (17) (18) • Unsustainable land use and management practices (38) • Practical management guidelines (33) • Perception that conservation is not profitable (38) • Impacts of external policy makers (34) • Level of biodiversity extension services (33) (37)
<p>3. Management of water resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health of aquatic organisms and habitats (28) • Impacts of land use activities including increased incidence of run-off and levels of sediment, nutrients and chemicals (22) (31) • Weed invasion (18) • Water quality (22) • Water extraction and allocation (27)
<p>4. Social and economic factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and interaction between stakeholders (34) • Perspectives on appropriate management (32) • Declining employment opportunities (36) • Availability of information and extension resources (33) (37) • Conflict resolution mechanisms (32) • Technology and infrastructure for communication (34) (37) • Planning process accessibility (34) • Polarisation of interest groups and government agencies i.e. lack of an agreed and coordinated approach to community involvement in natural resource management (34) (32) • Cultural differences between stakeholders and between government agencies making processes difficult to coordinate and manage (32) (34) • Depressed markets (10) (11) • Successive droughts (10) (11) (5) • Rising property values (36) • Tenure security and flexibility (2) • Changes in the mining industry (3) • Capacity to change (32) • Support and incentive mechanisms (38) (37) • Viable alternatives and diversification (2) (5)