

NRM News!



DECEMBER 2011

Broome Community Seagrass Monitoring Project



Department of Environment and Conservation
Our environment, our future



After a short break between project managers, the BCSMP is now back on the mudflats with Kylie Weatherall and Jules Rau encouraging our coastal community to know and protect our beautiful Roebuck bay and it's essential habitat – seagrass.

The October monitoring and annual training event was the first community event for 2011 and was an overwhelming success with participants travelling from Djarindjin, Aardyaloon, Beagle Bay and Bidadanga to attend. Yawuru rangers (DEC) and the Bardi Jawi, Nyul Nyul and Karajarri Rangers facilitated by the Kimberley Land Council participated alongside the Broome community in the Level 1 accredited training.

Visiting scientist Len McKenzie from Seagrass Watch Queensland presented the training where participants learnt about taxonomy, ecology, threats, methodology and global management of seagrass resources. Lured by Kylies magnificent muffins and steaming

hot coffee, participants gathered at Town Beach at sunrise for the monitoring event putting into practice the skills learnt and refining their seagrass observation techniques.

“Seagrass meadows are rated among the world's most valuable ecosystems but are extremely sensitive to human impacts.”

BCSMP is co-managed by Environs Kimberley and DEC, funded by Coastwest and receives support the Port of Broome and Seagrass Watch. The BCSMP

is one of 259 seagrass monitoring sites that have been established by Seagrass Watch across 17 countries. By engaging communities in studying their local ecosystems the “local eyes global wise” program aims to help communities make the connection between their local area and the global systems of which they are a part.

Seagrass meadows are rated among the world's most valuable ecosystems but are extremely sensitive to human impacts. Seagrass meadows function as fish nurseries, provide habitat for diverse benthic invertebrates populations and feeding grounds for

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Working hard during the classroom training to identify Seagrass species

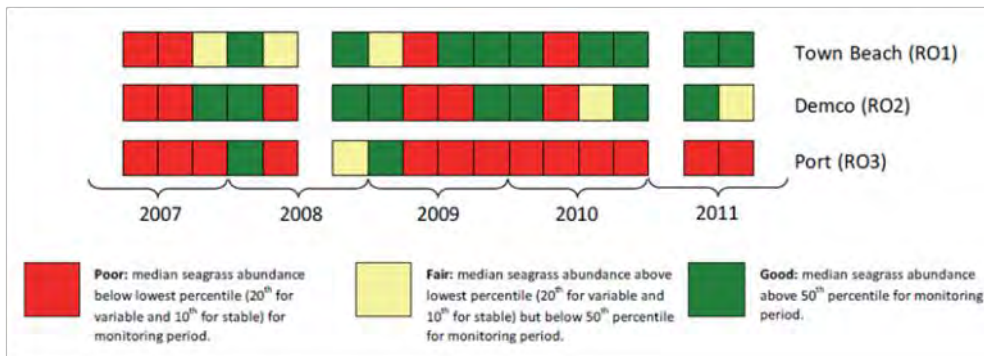
SEAGRASS MONITORING PROJECT CONT'D....



turtles and dugongs. They are fundamental to maintaining water clarity, removing harmful nutrients and sediment pollution and reduce erosion from coastal run off.

Understanding the health of the seagrass through long term monitoring is vital. Seagrass is like the "Canary of the sea." A useful bio-indicator, they provide an early warning system on change in the ecosystem and vital information for measuring and managing impacts on the marine environment.

Many longer term volunteers have been commenting



Source: Mckenzie & Yoshida (2011)

about the improved health and density of the seagrass meadows in 2011 and the reduced occurrence of Lyngbya (a harmful Blue-green algae). Thoughts were that the high 10/11 rainfall potentially diluted the nutrient run-off into the bay. After analysis of the BCSMP data from 2007- 2011, Len was able to provide some useful information for us:

- Seagrass abundance is higher between late dry/ early wet (October to December) and lower in late wet/early dry (April to June).
- Trends indicate that the Port area has a continued state of "poor" seagrass health, while Demco is more variable with greater fluctuations between "poor" and "good." The town beach seagrass is more consistently in "good" health, but with some occasional loss in condition. Overall the Broome seagrass meadows have remained in a "fair" state.

The story is far from complete and the ongoing monitoring contributes important data for an accurate picture of the health of Roebuck Bay seagrass. This will be increasingly important as Broome experiences a growth in population and development.

In 2012, the West Kimberley Nature Project (Environs Kimberley) will be working to incorporate the monitoring of Lyngbya into the BCSMP. Lyngbya is a blue-green algae that is occurring in blooms within Roebuck Bay, most likely as the result of pollution and

sediment run-off from the town but is also promoted by warm seawater temperatures. This toxin producing algae can become attached to seagrass and mangroves and as well impacting the animals that feed in these areas, such as turtles and dugongs, can cause rashes, burns and breathing problems in humans.

We know that Seagrass ecosystems, one of the most effective carbon sinks, are being destroyed by coastal development, runoff and pollution at a rate of a football field every half hour. Globally, we are losing seagrass meadows faster than rainforests, yet Broome still retains a healthy abundance of them. The Broome Community Seagrass Monitoring Project is committed to ensuring that healthy populations of Dugong, Turtles and Fish continue to have such a bountiful resource and Broome people and visitors always have a healthy Roebuck Bay in which to play.

Come and join us in January for our next lot of monitoring, hot muffins & fresh coffee!

Upcoming dates are:

Thursday, January 26 – meet at 5:30am for 5:45am start (Port slipway)

Friday, January 27 – meet at 5:30am for 5:45am start (Demco Beach car park)

Saturday, January 28 – meet at 6:30am for 6:45am start (Town Beach car park)

Contact: Kylie Weatherall and Jules Rau
seagrass@environskimberley.org.au



Above Level 1 trainees in action monitoring on the bay

PROJECT WEBSITE

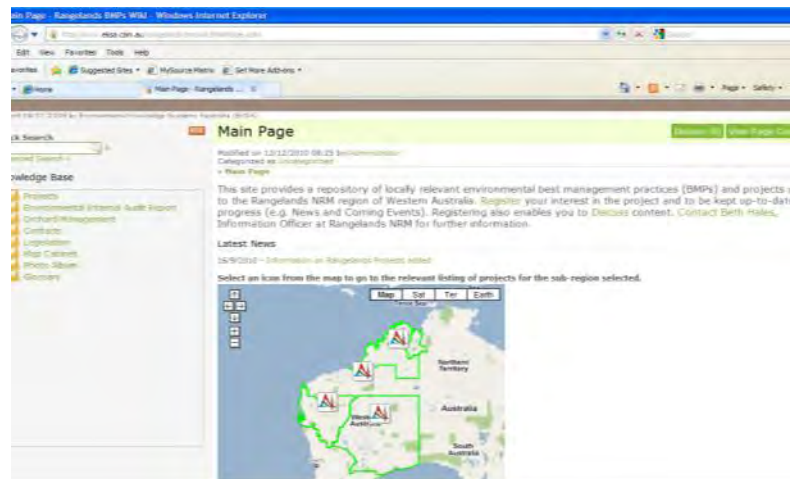
A project website has been established which provides an overview on projects Rangelands has funded. The projects are divided into our sub-regions: Kimberley; Pilbara; Gascoyne - Murchison; and Goldfields/Nullarbor.

Projects from earlier Natural Heritage Trust (NHT), and National Action Plan (NAP) are displayed on this site.

The project website can be found at:

<http://www.eksa.com.au/rangelands-bmpwiki/>

If you would like more information on any of our projects, call one of our offices (details on last page).



CARBON IN THE RANGELANDS - 2012 WORKSHOPS

The recently passed Carbon Farming Initiative bill creates the mechanism for land managers to earn income from activities that avoid green house emissions or sequester CO₂ on the land.

This workshop will explore the **facts, fallacies, and opinions** related to opportunities, risks and barriers to carbon offset projects for land owners and managers. The workshop will outline the new CFI act and other legislation that will impact on Carbon offsets from land based activities, and provide opportunities for discussion. It will also explore areas of uncertainty around Carbon offsets in the rangelands. There is still uncertainty around Carbon sequestration rates, carbon measurement methods, CFI 'Methodologies', the economics of rangeland Carbon projects, pastoral tenure and native title.

The workshop aims to:

Inform land owners in the rangelands of the issues, opportunities, barriers and risks to Carbon offsets from land based Carbon Farming Initiative projects.

The outcome will be for:

Better informed land managers, able to make good decisions regarding Carbon offsets.

Issues to be addressed include:

International Carbon trading rules under the UNFCCC

and Kyoto Protocol.

The new Carbon Farming Initiative (CFI) legislation that allows land managers to generate carbon offsets from their land.

Land tenure, Native Title and Carbon Rights for land managers....the certainties and uncertainties under state and federal laws.

Carbon price and government policies.....how much could Carbon offsets be worth?

Carbon offset activities for rangelands.....how to generate Carbon offsets from the land.

What will be required to set up CFI projects to generate carbon offsets from land based activities.

Economics of Carbon offsets in the rangelands.....is it economically viable??

This workshop will present a neutral view of the CFI and carbon offsets. It will encourage discussion and questioning to enable a better understanding of the issues and perceptions of land managers.

For more information contact:

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Agricultural Consultant
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**The Board and Staff of Rangelands NRM WA
 wish everyone a Merry Christmas and
 Prosperous New Year.**



SOCIETY FOR KIMBERLEY INDIGENOUS PLANTS & ANIMALS



Like every year, 2011 has been full of rambling adventures, wild landscapes, getting our hands dirty and having fun.

People who don't have access to 4WDs get a dose of country and sleep out under the stars after a long day's bush walk through the Kimberley landscape, marvelling at and learning about our plant and animal communities.

This year SKIPA has been ripping, cutting and poisoning invasive weeds. We knocked out an isolated infestation of coffee bush, *Leucaena leuco-phala*, at an old camp off the Milliwindi track in July.



We ventured to Willie Creek to work with Jason Roe from the West Kimberley Nature Project (WKNP) to attack two populations of Parkinsonia, a Weed of National Significance (WoNS).

For more details on our activities, check out our website: <http://skipas.wordpress.com/>

We meet weekly to propagate seeds and trial new techniques for growing Kimberley plants, which we give away to the Broome community. SKIPA tends its monsoon vine thicket garden in the courtyard in front of the TAFE library. With the support of Beau Bibby and Phil Docherty, SKIPA has transformed a lawn into landscaped greenery. The SKIPA group planned the garden, installed the reticulation, created foot-bridges, mulched the ground and planted it out with our nursery stock. Before we started, the gravel paths were laid out by Broome high school students working with Conservation Volunteers Australia. It was a great collaborative effort and example of how to use Kimberley plants in an urban garden.

Dave Dureau, Phil Docherty and Louise Beams conducted a field trip to visit the three known populations of the Nationally Critically Endangered endemic plant species, *Keraudrenia exastia*.



Keraudrenia exastia

We saw this beautiful desert plant in mass flower and took notes about the surrounding

plant community so we can learn how to protect our small population in Broome. Another Endangered plant ; *Pandanus spiralus* var. *flammeus*, had a visit from Kylie, who caught a ride to Logue Springs with DEC on their annual survey.

Other activities:

- Plant surveys and drain revegetation at Broome North
- Providing advice to Broome North about native plants and design
- Developing a publication for new residents about using Kimberley plants.
- Supporting the Bardi Jawi Oorany rangers with their community publication 'Plant Stories'
- Describing the restricted plant community 'Mangarr on relic dunes' on the Broome Peninsula
- Training members to install reticulation systems
- Herbarium evenings with visiting botanists
- Supporting the Broome community to do scats and tracks surveys for small mammals
- Presentation from an ecologist on mammal survey techniques using scats, tracks and hair analysis.

With great leadership and enthusiastic members, SKIPA has been very active this year.

A Caring for our Country grant gave us many more resources. Thanks also to West Kimberley Nature Project (Environs Kimberley), the Kimberley Institute for Training and CVA for their support.

Anyone can join us at any level, any time.

E-mail Kylie skipas@environskimberley.org.au to be put on the email list – we look forward to seeing you all



Phil Docherty and Louise Beames looking at the plants in the SKIPA Monsoonal Vine Thicket garden at the Kimberley Training Institute

SKIPA CONTINUED...



Dave Dureau and Phil Docherty survey the Mangarr on Relict Dunes community near the Port.



SKIPA's Michelle Teoh and Phil Docherty transplanting seedlings at the Kimberley Institutes horticulture compound



Kylie Weatherall (Environs Kimberley) and Phil Docherty work to record SKIPA's germination techniques and success of various treatments.

WORKING TOGETHER TO ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE AND MANAGEMENT OF MONSOON VINE THICKETS ON THE DAMPIER PENINSULA

The culturally significant Monsoon Vine Thickets of the Dampier Peninsula are an extremely rare and restricted rainforest-allied vegetation community. Collaborative ecosystem investigations have now found that these iconic ecosystems are disappearing faster than previously thought.

The West Kimberley Nature Project, run by Environs Kimberley, is working with Traditional Owners and Indigenous Ranger Groups which are facilitated by the Kimberley Land Council including; Bardi-Jawi, Nyul Nyul, and Bardi Jawi Oorany Rangers to protect and conserve the culturally significant and threatened Monsoon Vine Thicket (MVT) community on the Dampier Peninsula.

In addition to developing and implementing management plans for key MVT sites within Bardi and Nyul Nyul country, the collaborators have been examining the ecology of MVT's to improve monitoring and evaluation.

Works include; weed control, cool fuel reduction burns and fire breaks, tourism management, biological monitoring and recording of Traditional Knowledge about vine thicket plants including the development of a community based publication "Plant Stories" with the Bardi-Jawi Oorany Rangers.

By working with ecologist Dr Judith Fisher, to develop the science behind the monitoring the rangers now have a relevant and useful tool for monitoring vine thicket health. The monitoring protocols focus on floristic structure, as well as the invertebrate fauna- specifically ants (a useful bio-indicator for vine thickets). Backed up by a comprehensive analysis of the fire scar history and vegetation change, rangers will now be armed with both their Traditional and practical on-ground knowledge, as well as a scientific understanding about what changes are occurring and how best to adapt and prioritise management planning.

Nyul Nyul ranger Yoshi Akune said

"We would like to thank Environs Kimberley for helping us maintain and monitor the health of the monsoon vine thickets in our country. They assisted us in doing buffer burns, weeding, surveying and putting out some ant traps so the vine thickets can be protected."



MONSOON VINE THICKETS CONT'D.....



About Monsoon Vine Thickets

Monsoon Vine Thickets (MVT's) of the coastal sands of the Dampier Peninsula are a culturally significant and Threatened Ecological Community and are currently being assessed for inclusion as an Endangered Ecological Community under the Federal EPBC Act (1999). These thickets are distinct from other Northern Australian vine thickets as they are uniquely confined to the leeward side, or swales, of the long exposed Holocene sand dunes restricted to the east and west coastlines of the Dampier Peninsula.

MVT's are an important traditional resource for Indigenous people and host reliable sources of bush tucker, medicine, tools and other significant items. Many patches are important sites for Biidin (fresh water under the ground), camping, ceremonial areas and law grounds. Names for vine thicket plants and uses are rich features within Bardi, Nyul Nyul and other peninsula language groups, whose people retain a



Bardi Jawi Ranger Chris Sampi (pictured above removing neem seedlings from a monsoon vine thicket patch) said -

"We are grateful for the support of Environs Kimberley and many other organisations who are assisting us to abate the threats to this national treasure. As well as the obvious environmental values, Monsoon Vine Thickets have many uses for aboriginal people and have been a part of our lives for centuries; we want that to continue for future generations".

wealth of Traditional Knowledge about their biology and ecology.

MVT's are highly fragmented and variable patches of rainforest-allied vegetation that occur as discrete, often linear patches along the coast and dominated by large trees such as Marool (*Terminalia petiolaris*) or Joongoon (*Mimusops elengi*). The patches are inter-dependent, acting as an ecological network and

biological refuge. Twenty-three percent of the species known to the Dampier Peninsula occur within Monsoon Vine Thicket patches. Monsoon vine thicket plants depend on frugivorous (fruit-eating) birds and bats moving from one patch to the other to eat the fruits

and spread the seeds. The birds and bats rely on the many vine thicket patches, spread over a large area, producing fruit at different times so there is always sustenance available.

MVT's are increasingly threatened by hot and frequent wildfires, weed

invasion, feral animals, clearing, climate change and off-road driving which erodes the dunes that provide the essential the micro-environment for the ongoing survival of the MVTs. As patches become degraded and further isolated from each other, the opportunity for birds, bats and other threatened fauna to follow the variable fruiting periods and move between patches is reduced.

The loss or serious degradation of a single large or critical patch has the potential to compromise the entire network emphasising the importance of collaborative management of vine thickets across the Peninsula.

What has been done so far

- Bardi Jawi and Nyul Nyul Rangers have worked with EK, with advice from Elders and the community to develop management plans for 6 monsoon vine thicket sites on their respective countries.
- These plans, including fire, tourism and weed management have been implemented over the last two years under a fee for service arrangement.
- Flora monitoring protocols have been developed with each group, adapting to variations in species occurrence and language names. Rangers have been trained in flora and ant monitoring with interesting preliminary results.



Bardi Jawi Rangers and Bardi Jawi Oorany Rangers work together with Environs Kimberley to restore a degraded monsoon vine thicket site through weed control and revegetation.

MONSOON VINE THICKETS CONT'D.....

- The fire scar history and vegetation change of the 72 monsoon vine thicket patches on the Peninsula have been analysed for 1989 -2009 with valuable preliminary results.



Nyul Nyul Rangers Brendon Smith and Yoshi Akune (Nyul Nyul Rangers) prepare ant traps with Jason Roe and Taran Cox (Environs Kimberley) at Gnylmarung earlier this year.

What we know that we didn't know before:

- There is a significant diversity of invertebrates occurring within and surrounding Monsoon Vine Thicket areas. For example, from the five locations surveyed we have identified 70 species of ant.
- There are clear distinctions between the ant communities occurring within, outside and between vine thickets, indicating that the monitoring protocols developed will enable a sound assessment of vine thicket health.
- Two invasive ant species are present in the monsoon vine thickets: The Black Crazy Ant *Paratrechina longicornis* and Singapore Ant *Monomorium destructor*.
- Preliminary results suggest significant losses to vegetation canopy cover of monsoon vine thicket patches is occurring, and this is related to the number of fire events over time.
- A significant area of MVT is being burnt annually. Preliminary results suggest that it might be in the order of 400ha in 2009 alone. Considering that MVTs only span approximately 2700ha, this is of great concern.
- Fire frequency and vegetation loss maps produced will enable Bardi Jawi, Nyul Nyul and other Rangers and land managers on the peninsula to identify the most vulnerable vine thicket locations and overlay cultural, conservation and community priorities when developing their work plans.



Nyul Nyul Rangers and Environs Kimberley conduct a structural flora assessment within a burnt woodland in close proximity to monsoon vine thicket.

Who are we?

The Environs Kimberley West Kimberley Nature Project is run by Louise Beams with Jason Roe, Taran Cox and Kylie Weatherall. The WKNP is funded by Rangelands NRM WA through Caring for our Country. The State NRM WA has funded the complementary practical ecology and fire history components of the project.

You can contact the project coordinator:

Louise Beams

Ph: 08 9192 1922

Email: louise.natureproject@environskimberley.org.au



Trevor Sampi (Bardi Jawi Rangers) measures tree diameter as part of the floristic structural assessment



Conducting cool burns to prevent hot wildfires entering vine thickets



Bardi Jawi Rangers prepare ant monitoring transect line within a monsoon vine thicket.

Protecting the Ramsar Values of Roebuck Bay

Increasing human use impacts on the Ramsar coast and toxic algal blooms of *Lyngbya majuscula* are posing serious biodiversity threats to this National Heritage listed site.

OBJECTIVES

The Roebuck Bay Working Group will:

- increase community awareness of links between Lyngbya and pollution from the Broome townsite.
- work with partners to address Ramsar threats.
- increase volunteering to monitor shorebirds, benthos, turtles and seagrass in Roebuck Bay.

METHODS

- 'Develop a 'Keep Our Bay Clean' community awareness campaign to reduce nutrients and sediments in the Bay
- Identify priority devolved grants:
 - Monitor stormwater drains into Roebuck Bay for sediments and nutrients.
 - Monitor Lyngbya distribution and biomass on the seagrass meadows.
 - Close/rehabilitate coastal vehicle tracks, install signs, remove weeds to reduce human impacts on Ramsar coast.
 - Support research on nutrient enrichment impacts in the Ramsar site.

RESULTS

- Greater public awareness through displays, community talks and newspaper articles.
- Primary students understand the link between pollution in storm water drains and effect on Roebuck Bay's biodiversity and Ramsar values.
- Signage installed, coastal vehicle tracks closed then rehabilitated, weeds removed from Ramsar coast.
- Increased research into drainage, water quality, Lyngbya and nutrients in food web of Roebuck Bay.

FUTURE

- Turn awareness into actions with community support.
- Continue to reduce nutrients and sediments entering Roebuck Bay and reduce the major Lyngbya threat to biodiversity and Ramsar values.

For further information contact:

Kandy Curran
0400 003 864
info@roebuckbay.org.au

Battling the thorny menaces Mesquite & Parkinsonia



OBJECTIVES

To build on previous investment in WoNS management in the Pilbara through strategic control of mesquite and parkinsonia in priority locations to protect significant assets. To empower land managers with the skills and knowledge to undertake effective and efficient weed control programs.

METHODS

Regional coordination of key activities by an experienced Project Manager include:

- Aerially survey historic weed locations to gather baseline data on current presence and density.
- Develop Weed Action Plans for individual pastoral stations.
- Increase the skills of local workforces with one-on-one weed control training programs.
- Provide temporary employment opportunities to further these skills with on-station work.

RESULTS

- 70% of participating stations developed Weed Action Plans.
- 70% of pastoral land managers undertook on-ground control of mesquite and parkinsonia.
- Fortescue Metals Group, Onslow Salt, Citic Pacific Mining and BHP Petroleum undertook additional control programs on their tenements.
- A total area of 60,000ha of Pilbara pastoral leases was surveyed and control work undertaken.

FUTURE

The Pilbara Mesquite Management Committee is investigating formal partnerships with local industry groups to fund core activities and coordinate mesquite and parkinsonia programs. We aim to increase participation in annual on-ground control programs to 95% of all pastoral stations and finalise the remaining 30% of Weed Action Plans. A regional strategy for WoNS management is paramount to guide public or private investment in weed management programs in key areas and with clear outcomes.

For further information contact:

Linda Anderson

Pilbara Mesquite Management Committee Inc
0407 139 302

Regional Landcare Facilitators Network



OBJECTIVES

- Promote sustainable agriculture and contribute to the uptake of sustainable practices.
- Provide support to the pastoral industry across the WA rangelands.
- Initiate projects that support the rangelands pastoral community to increase their participation in sustainable land management.

KEY ISSUES

- Decreasing population in the rangelands and loss of support networks that goes with it.
- Low community morale linked to climatic events and current government policies.
- Reduced capacity to maintain the momentum of community groups linked to rangelands management (e.g. LCDC, RBG, producer groups).
- Limited options for sustainably increasing productivity and whole-property incomes.
- Lack of 'spare' resources to maintain rangeland condition.
- Broad scale hot wildfires causing extensive damage to overall landscape health.
- Viable and effective weed and feral animal management.

HIGHLIGHTS - LANDCARE OFFICER INITIATIVES

Alex Harper
0402 855 358



Flood recovery mode

After the December 2010 Gascoyne floods over \$74,000 was raised from local businesses, community groups and mining companies which helped to purchase simple things such as fuel and oil to get generators and vehicles up and running as well as boots, beds and tools. The goods went to eight very thankful properties in the Gascoyne where the devastation to houses, livestock, infrastructure and the landscape was beyond belief.

Mel McDonald
0439 416 007



Erosion Control Workshops – Fitzroy River Catchment

During August 2011 over twenty land managers, staff and contractors representing nearly 2.5 million hectares attended a series of Erosion Control Workshops. Darryl Hill (Soil Save) shared his experience in reducing erosion along graded roads and fencelines to more efficiently increase soil conservation. Feedback was overwhelmingly positive and we hope to run further workshops within the WA Rangelands next year.

Kaz Collins
0437 315 436



School of the Air Photo Competition

WA's School of the Air Network across the Rangelands of WA was the vehicle for involving many of the next generation of land managers in their landscape and understanding how it works. Rangelands NRM supported a Photo Competition to give students the chance to show off their photography skills and show us all "Why I Love Where I Live". The competition was a huge success, with over 200 students from across the state involved and many brilliant examples of their 'little bit of the rangelands'. All images are printed into books for the School to showcase their student's talents and share with our broader community. Photos will be on the Rangelands NRM website over the next few months.

WEED WARFARE CONTINUED 2011

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have taken a beating this year with work undertaken by the Environs Kimberley West Kimberley Nature Project and collaborative partners including Karajarri Rangers facilitated by the Kimberley Land Council, Society for Kimberley Indigenous Plants and members of the Goolarabooloo community.

Jason Roe and the WKNP team from Environs Kimberley have been working with these groups to undertake weed control works for outbreaks of *Parkinsonia aculeata* and *Lantana camara* in the



Parkinsonia aculeata
(photo Noel Wilson)

Lantana camara



Jason Roe, Environs Kimberley (left) demonstrates how to pull out shallow rooted *Parkinsonia* plants.

Dampierland region. These two species are among the twenty WoNS declared by the Commonwealth in 1999 because of their invasiveness, impacts, potential for spread and their impact on socio-economic and environmental values.

Parkinsonia occurs as scattered populations on Karajarri Country at Anna Plains, and also north of Willie Creek. In order to treat these populations various methods have been used including treating cut stumps with herbicide and also taking advantage of the loose sandy soils in which they occur and pulling them out using chains and vehicles.

A small population of *Lantana* was among the weeds treated at a significant monsoon vine thicket site – Mojal on Goolarabooloo country. The first treatment

appears to be successful with no new growth observed, but it will be monitored following this year's wet season. Other serious, but not listed weeds treated included the sinister *Leucaena leucocephala* or Coffee Bush and Neem, *Azadirachta indica*.

Other weed works within monsoon vine thicket in the northern Dampier Peninsula have included the removal of Buffel Grass *Cenchrus ciliaris* and other fire promoting species such as Siratro *Macroptilium atropurpureum* and Hairy Merremia *Merremia aegyptia*. These species are particularly damaging to monsoon vine thickets as they increase the fuel load on the edge of the thicket and allow fire to penetrate and open up the generally closed canopy. This degrades the structure of the thicket and increases its vulnerability to fire in following years. These works have been conducted in-line with the monsoon vine thicket management plans that have been developed and implemented in collaboration with Indigenous ranger groups facilitated by the Kimberley Land Council; the Nyul Nyul Rangers and Bardi-Jawi Rangers.

The Environs Kimberley Weed Cards were updated earlier in 2011 with the support of the Weeds Society WA and Environmental Weeds Action Network. They have proved incredibly popular with rangers and other land managers, with over a thousand being distributed throughout the Kimberley. Limited copies remain, however the weed cards are still available for download online at: <http://www.environskimberley.org.au/kimberley-region-conservation-publications/caring-for-country-information/kimberley-weed-cards/>



The West Kimberley Nature Project is managed by Environs Kimberley and funded by Rangelands NRM WA through Caring for our Country.



Jason Roe and Louise Beames (Environs Kimberley) take on "Parky Island" with SKIPA north of Willie Creek

NRM News!



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Rangelands NRM WA is the largest NRM region within Australia and encompasses over 86% of Western Australia's landmass and more than 75% of its coastline.

Rangelands NRM WA is a non-government organisation which represents community needs and encourages the sustainable use of land, flora and fauna, fresh water and coastal marine environments.

Rangelands is responsible for the establishment, management, evaluation and communication of many natural resource management activities and projects.

With the rangelands area producing more than 88 percent of Western Australian's mining activities and contributing significantly to the Western Australia's gross domestic product, Rangelands WA strives to balance the needs of the environment with the needs of those who use the land and water resources.



Christmas / New Year Closure:

Rangelands' Offices will be closed from 4.30pm, Friday 23 December 2011 and will re-open on Tuesday 3rd January, 2012.

Best Wishes for the Festive Season from Rangelands NRM WA

