

Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board

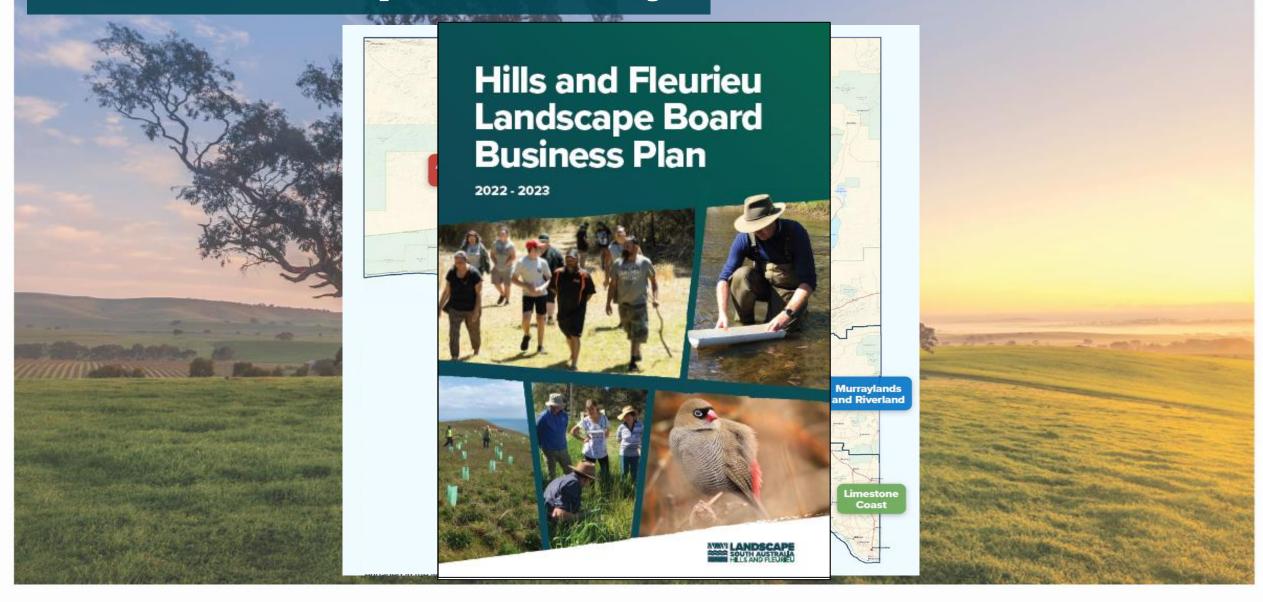
Working together to care for land, water and nature

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The Landscape SA Story



The role of a landscape Board

To undertake, promote and integrate the management of natural resources within its region, with particular reference to;

- land management,
- water resource management, and
- pest animal and plant control,

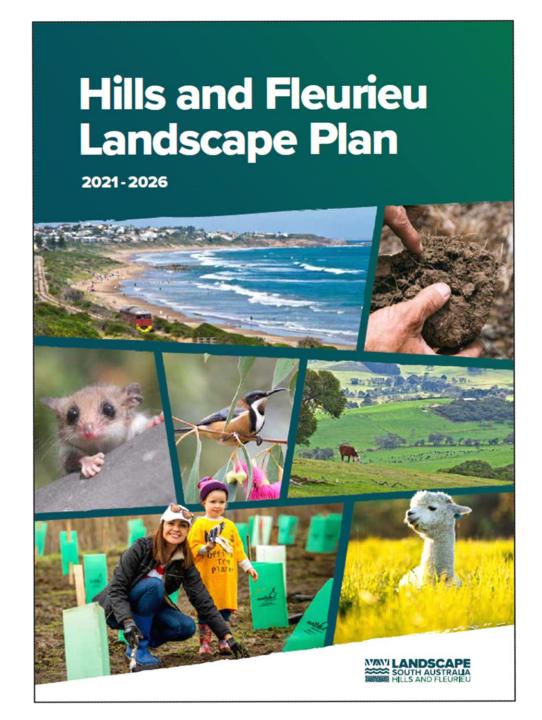
...to build resilience in the face of change and to facilitate integrated landscape management and biodiversity conservation'.

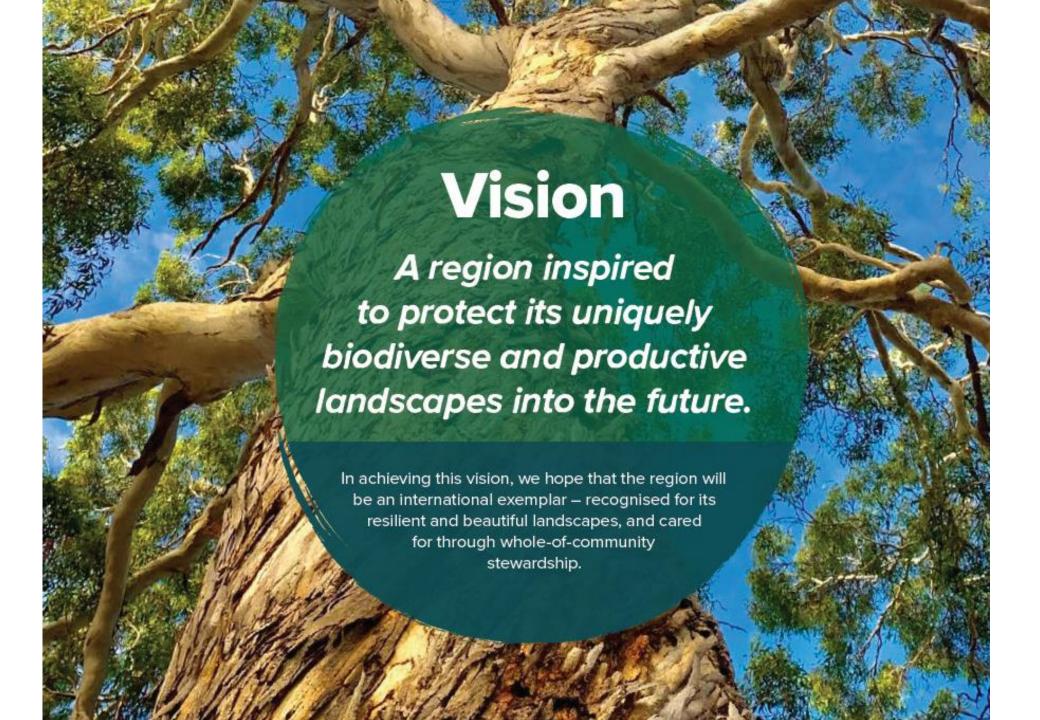




Regional Landscape Plan

- Significant stakeholder and community input to set a strong vision and priorities for the region.
- Partnerships between the board, land managers, local government and community are key to achieving the plan's outcomes.







Regenerating biodiverse and highly productive landscapes



Water

Managing water resources sustainably



Nature

Conserving natural places, ecosystems and wildlife



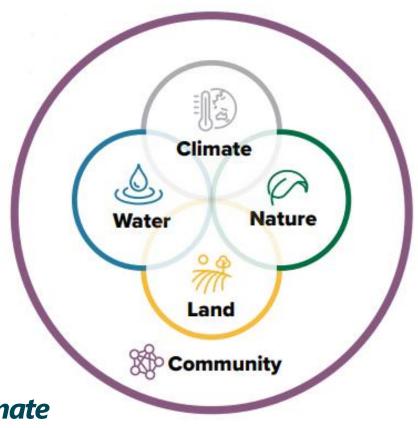
Climate

Becoming a carbon neutral and climate resilient region

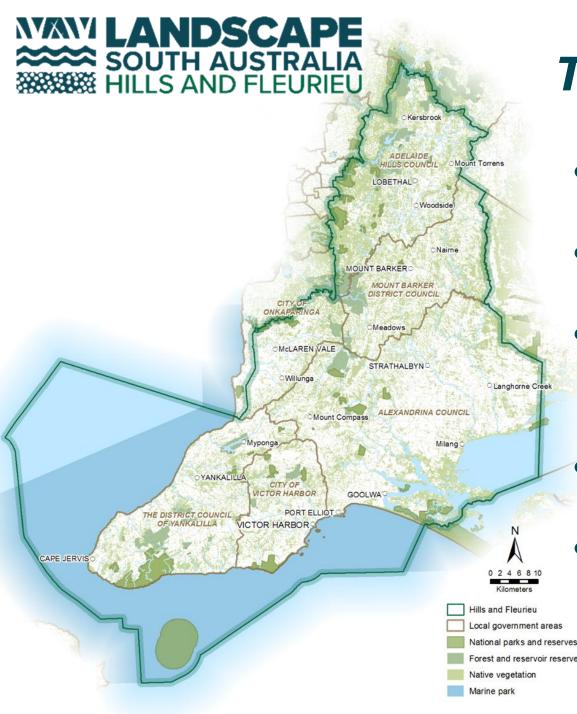


Community

Everyone caring for our landscapes



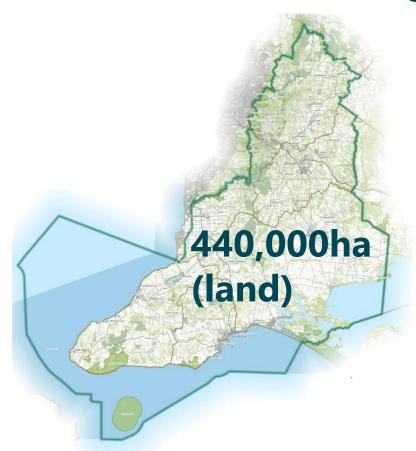




The Hills and Fleurieu Region

- 660,000 Ha in area
- 130,000 people high growth
- One of Australia's 15 biodiversity hot spots
- Highly productive landscape
- First nations Kaurna,
 Ngarrindjeri and Peramangk

Hills and Fleurieu region

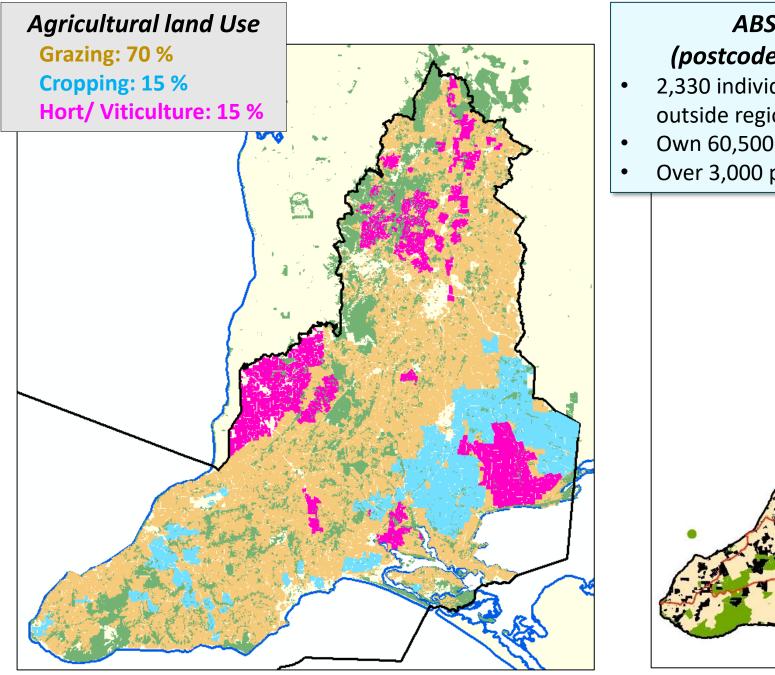


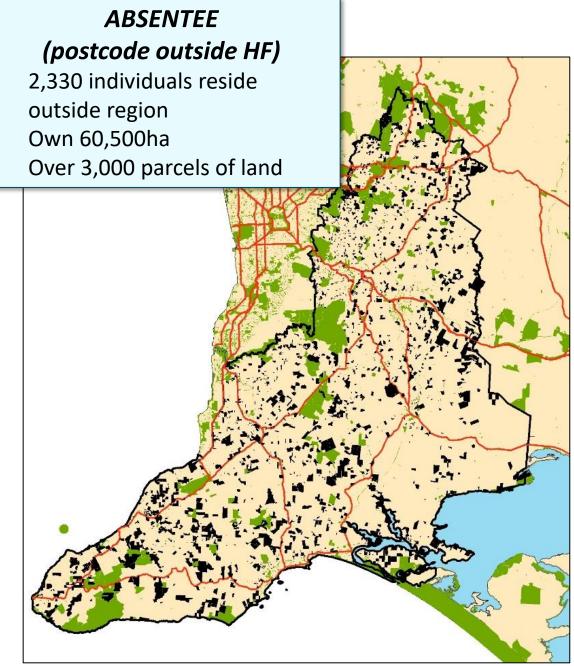


Total 14,000 private rural landholders > 1ha own 375,000 ha with properties of land

5,800 with > 10ha own 343,000 ha of land properties

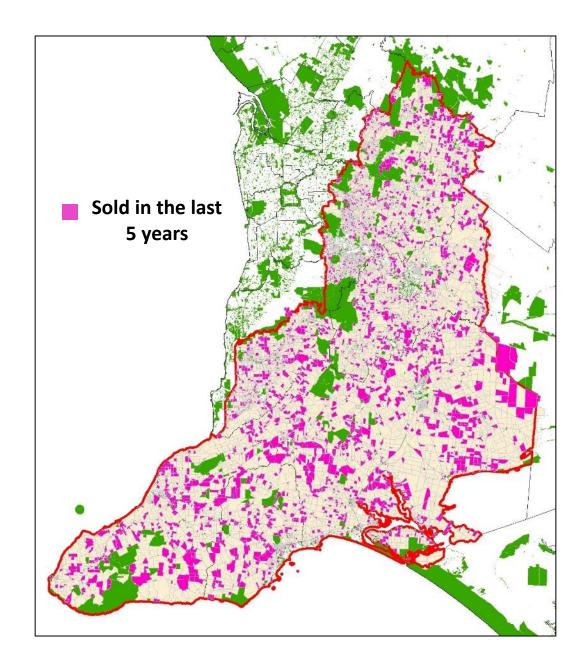
These 5,800 landholders own (and manage) 92% of the private land in the H&F





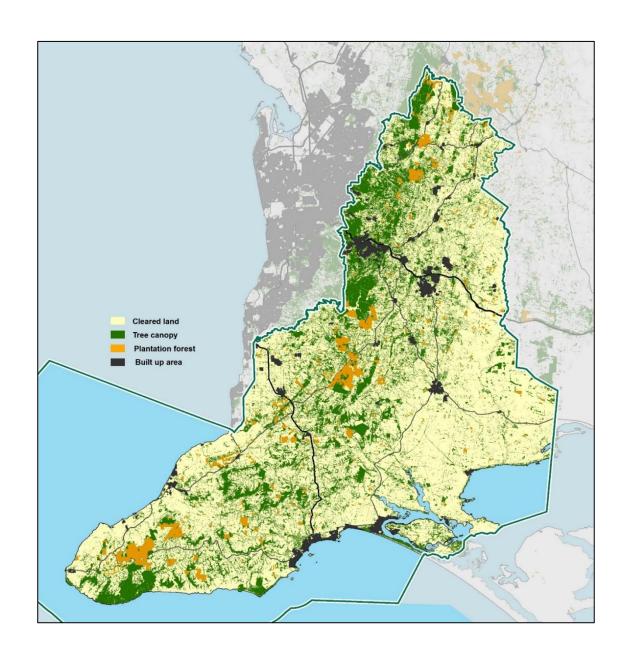
Turnover of rural land

- Median turnover = 9.6 years
- 35-45% of agricultural land in the region will change hands this decade



Landscape pressures

- Current vegetation cover 15-25%
- Remnant vegetation occurs as fragmented patches or linear strips, but scattered 'paddock' trees provide important habitat and connection
- Small patches vulnerable to other threats (small population sizes, pest and weed invasion, climate change)



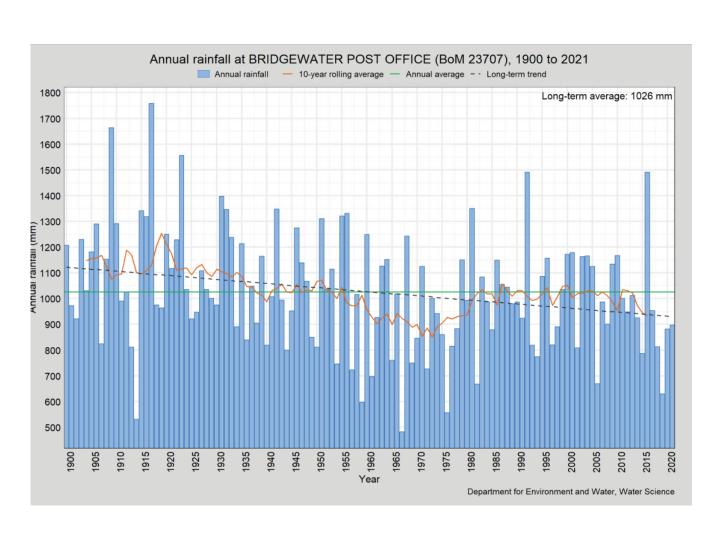
Climate change ... effects are being observed now

Trend of **declining rainfall** (1900-2021) and **streamflow** (1974-2021) in the Eastern and Western Mount Lofty Ranges

Projections suggest

- Hotter, drier future
- More extreme weather heatwaves, storms, severe fire danger

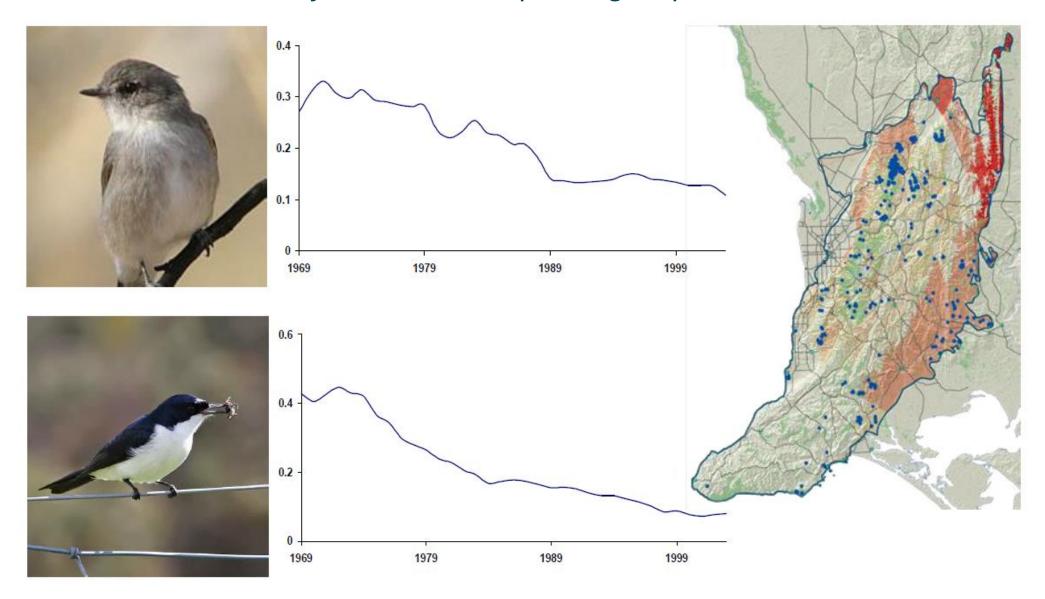
"By 2030, time spent in drought will nearly double in the Hills and Fleurieu"



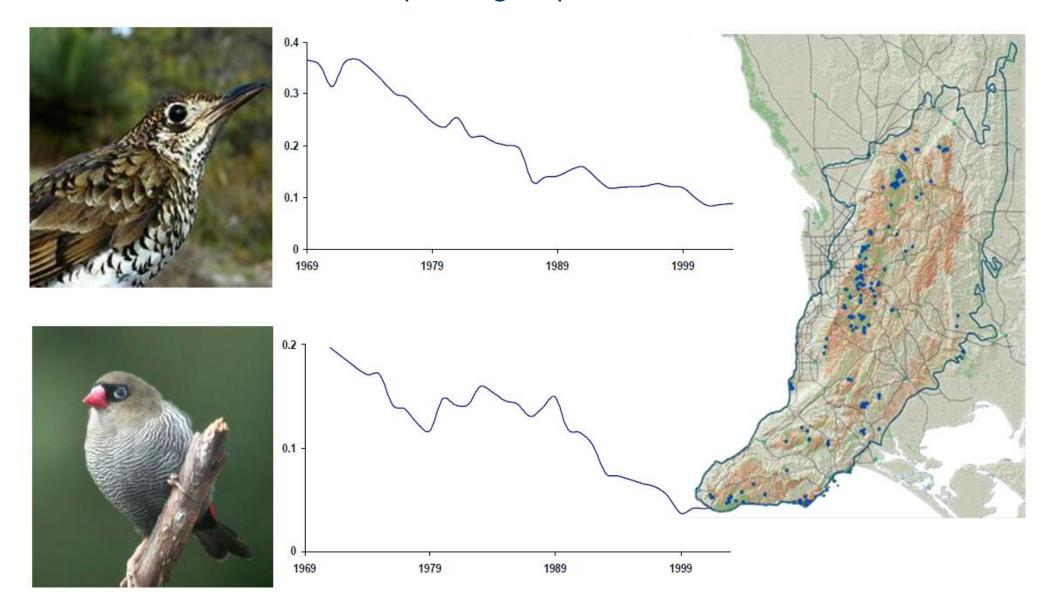
[^] Under emissions scenarios RCP4.5 & RCP8.5)

Region in extinction debt

Birds in decline - Grassy woodland response group



Birds in decline - Heathlands response group



Urbanisation – Additional pressures

- Loss of mature trees and hollows
- Stormwater runoff
- Pet impacts on wildlife
- Aggressive, common species push out other species (e.g. Noisy miner)
- Urban interface increased fire risk to people, increased threat to biodiversity from asset protection zones

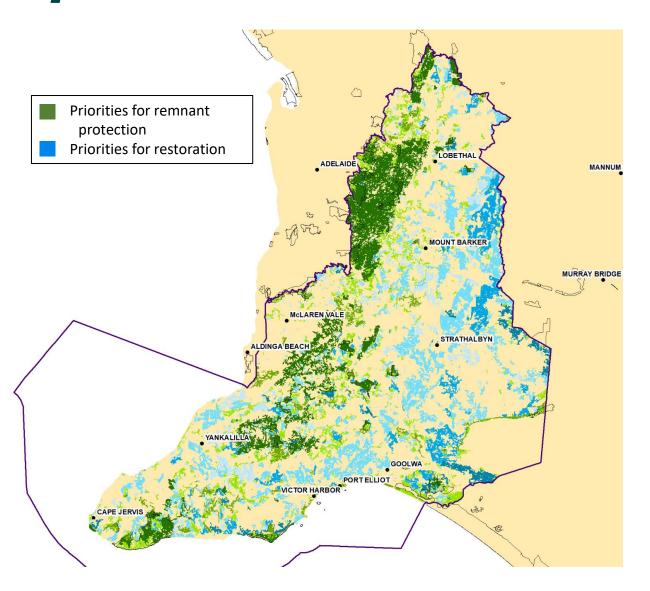






Landscape restoration priorities

Protecting only what is left... is not enough!





Thank-you. Q&A





Our Sources of funding

Funding source	2023-24 (\$)
Landscape and water levies ¹	
Regional landscape levy	5,647,100
Water levy	2,423,300
External funding ²	893,900
TOTAL REVENUE	8,964,300
Other funding (carry-over)	3,065,100
TOTAL FUNDING	12,029,400

Regional landscape and water levies

- Landscape levies collected by constituent Councils on behalf of landscape boards.
- H&F landscape Levy based on the capital value of land.
- Water Levy raised through the DEW Water Licensing.
- Historically higher levy in SAMDB NRM region than in AMLR NRM region.
- In 2023-24, equalising the landscape levy so everyone pays the same rate across the region.

Program investment

Priority	Landscape and water levies (\$)	External funding (\$)
Land	2,175,700	377,300
Water	4,080,700	0
Nature	1,279,300	997,900
Climate	1,014,800	0
Community	2,038,700	65,000
Total expenditure	10,589,200	1,440,200