

Scaling up Ecological Restoration in Australia

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The NEED for Restoration

- Our environment is deteriorating due to increasing pressures
 - habitat loss
 - · a changing climate
 - invasive species
 - pollution
 - unsustainable usage
- Many species and ecosystems are now threatened with extinction
- UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration calls for efforts to prevent, halt and <u>reverse</u> <u>degradation</u> on every continent and in every ocean
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity
 Framework (GBF) calls for 30% of degraded
 land and water across the globe to be under
 effective restoration by 2030.
- Nature Positive Plan for Australia 30x30
- Protection alone is not sufficient.



Dept of Agriculture and Food, W.A



The Australian Institute of Marine Sciences



Martin Taylor



NSW National Parks



City of Gold Coast



CSIRO

What do we Need?

A national approach to attaining nature positive restoration in Australia

RDA Discussion paper Draft 02/09/2024





Restoration Decade Alliance

Australian Restoration orgaisations supporting the goals of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

Politically and Strategically

- Shifts in policy and bipartisan leadership at all levels
- Integration of biodiversity and climate change goals
- Restoration planning to foster improved conservation management and recovery of Australia's carbon dense natural ecosystems including native forests, mangroves and seagrass
- A National Restoration Plan
- A National Nature Investment Strategy
- Changes to the way we fund restoration projects particularly at scale
- Better collaboration and partnerships
 - With First Nations People key stakeholders
 - Between academia, scientists and practitioners
 - Between areas (states, regions, local) corridors

What Do We Need?



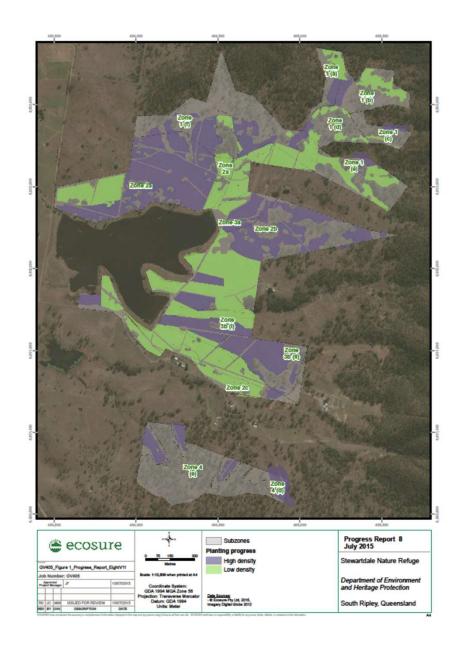
Practically

- A larger and more highly skilled restoration workforce
- Greater capacity to assess resilience and apply a variety of restoration approaches
- Quality vocational training in Conservation and Ecosystem Management
- Better collaboration and partnerships
 - With First Nations People key stakeholders
 - Between academia, scientists and practitioners
 - Between areas (states, regions, local) corridors
 - Between professional practitioners and volunteers (e.g. Landcare)
- Development of practical restoration plans that
 - Integrate 6 principles from the National Standards
 - guide on ground works integrating fire, pest animal management and threatened species management
- Vary techniques
- Large scale native seed production.

Ecological Outcomes need to be guided by **quality** restoration planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting

Restoration planning

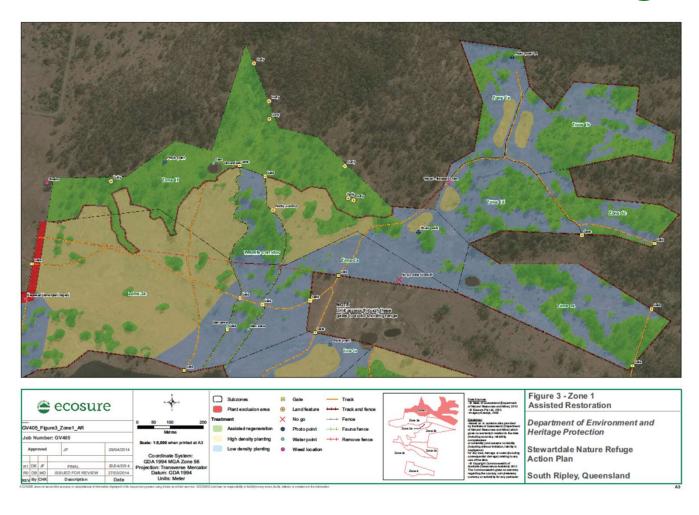
- Requires detailed site analysis and understanding of how each ecosystem / area on a site was disturbed and is disturbed naturally - influences intervention
- Understand and assess resilience / capacity for recovery and what techniques would stimulate recovery
- Analysis of connectivity and how local / regional flora and fauna are likely to move onto or through the site
- Habitat requirements for local and migratory fauna
- Integration of fire, threatened species management
- A practical document that guides on ground restoration, management and monitoring
- At scale brings multiple stakeholders and people together so it practically direct works and keeps us moving in the same direction



Stewartdale Nature Refuge

- Queensland Govt. funded project as part of Nature Refuges Program
- Site connects to the largest remaining dry sclerophyll corridor in SEQ – Flinders Karawatha Corridor
- Restoration area is 205 ha of 969 ha site
- Facilitated Natural Regeneration across 65 ha
- Enabled specified planting of 114 000 trees to be focussed to areas less resilient
- 5 years funding + 1 year to plan incl. seed collection, restoration planning, fencing etc.
- Saved >\$500K and facilitated better results
 - Planting survival approx. 92%
 - Maintenance reduced
 - Site connectivity significantly improved
 - More efficient use of resources environmental, financial and human.

Detailed Restoration Planning



Stewartdale - Varying Approaches to Restoration Facilitated Natural Regeneration and Revegetation (planting)







2014 Dec 2015 June 2016

Stewartdale - Varying Approaches to Restoration Facilitated Natural Regeneration and Revegetation (planting)





December 2018 Se

September 2024





Utilising varying restoration approaches to maximise resources - environmental, financial and people





What is Needed

- A much larger, skilled workforce that are properly renumerated
- Expansion of courses delivered across Australia delivered by experienced restoration practitioners
 The course is now Conservation and Ecosystem Management, Certificates I to V (Diploma)
- Greater collaboration with universities and researchers to:
 - learn and share ideas
 - carry out research and development
 - Innovate
 - Carry out monitoring
- Large scale and longer term funding

Numinbah Conservation Area, a 598 ha site on Gold Coast wit402 ha restored Only 17 ha planted



2007



2011



2024





May 2008 August 2008





July 2009 June 2010





June 2011 June 2012





June 2014 November 2015

Photo credits: Saul Hondow and Darcey Forster City of Gold Coast

Balaam Hills, Lockyer Valley Facilitated Natural Regeneration





2013 2023

Facilitated Natural Regeneration



2018



2023

Restoration carried out by Ecosure

Facilitated Natural Regeneration Wide Bay



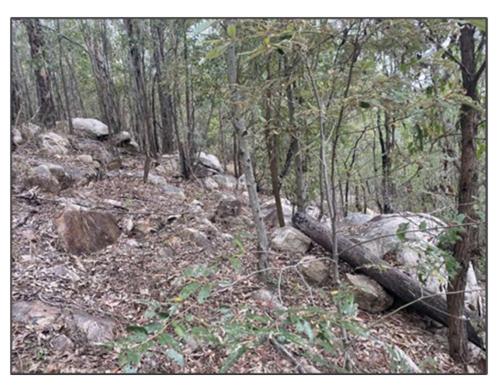


2018 2023

Restoration carried out by Ecosure

Facilitated Natural Regeneration Brisbane





2014 2020

Restoration carried out by Ecosure



RDA Discussion Paper Feedback

Use this form to provide your feedback on the <u>Draft Restoration Decade Alliance (RDA)</u>

<u>Discussion paper - to attain a national approach for nature positive restoration in Australia</u>. To contact the RDA please email: admin@restorationdecadealliance.org