



The **Running** Postman

Newsletter of the Private Land Conservation Program

August 2011
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*Building partnerships with landowners for the sustainable management
and conservation of natural values across the landscape.*



Manager's Message



This edition of *The Running Postman* focuses on our oldest continual covenanting program in Tasmania, and one of the oldest in the country: the Protected Areas on Private Land program, or as it's better known 'PAPL'.

There is plenty to talk about with PAPL, and the following stories will at least show the tip of the iceberg, but there are many more interesting aspects of this program that we couldn't squeeze in this time. And as with all protected areas, each of the PAPL reserves has a great bounty of natural assets that are unusual, under-represented, rare or otherwise special.

The beautiful swift parrot on the cover is a great example of one of those special features, and a great motivator for us all to keep plugging away with conservation management.

In the national news, there has been a bit of movement in the carbon farming and wildlife corridors initiatives that may be of interest to Tasmanian landowners. Nothing concrete just yet, but it's worth having an internet search on those subjects if you are interested in thinking about the possibilities.

And finally, an apology. Our December 2010 "Fire" edition of

The Running Postman mentioned the imminent release of an instructional DVD on ecological burning that some of our reserve owners had put together. Finalisation of this has taken a little longer than anticipated at that point, so we have not yet been able to mail it out to those who have requested it. Sorry for the delay – it is coming, and if you would like to be on the list, simply drop us a line and we'll mail it out as soon as we have it ready.

Happy reading – and let us know if you have any feedback – we aim to please.

John Harkin



In this Issue

Manager's Message	2
Partners in Protected Areas	3
The Woodland Birds Project – a partnership with PAPL	3
An expanding protected area network on the East Coast	4
The role of covenants in threatened species protection	4
Need advice or information? We are here to help you	5
The survival instinct	6
Celebration of the 30th anniversary of Land for Wildlife	8
Antechinus – a small marsupial with voracious appetites	8
A wildlife haven	9
Covenants to be on Flinders Island	9
An interview with Paul Dimmick – co-owner of Mt Misery Habitat Reserve	10
Taking on technology – a guide to using infrared motion sensor cameras	11
2011 Tasmanian Landcare conference	12
Selling Property?	12

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On the cover: Swift Parrot. Photo by Chris Tzaros.
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Partners in Protected Areas



One of the great things about being involved in this line of work is collaborating with people and organisations to achieve conservation outcomes.

PAPL is a great example of such a collaboration that has led to some terrific results. The program harnesses resources of the Australian Government's National Reserve System Program, the Tasmanian Land Conservancy, private landowners, the Tasmanian NRM regions and us here in the PLCP. We all bring different elements to the program and operate under a steering committee that has, over the years, shaped the direction of the program and brought about one of the most successful initiatives of its kind in Australia.

With the first covenant registered in 1999, PAPL is now approaching its 200th private protected area – the vast majority of these without any payment.

To those involved, past and present, the program results speak volumes for the commitment of the partners and the uniqueness of Tasmania's natural assets.

John Harkin



The **Woodland Birds** Project – a partnership with PAPL

The past decades have seen a significant decline in woodland bird species in south-eastern Australia. Birds Australia's Woodland Birds Project aimed to address this decline by protecting important woodland bird habitat on private land in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania through a combination of on-ground works and conservation covenants.

The target species for the Woodland Birds Project in Tasmania were the swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) and the forty-spotted pardalote (*Pardalotus quadragintus*). Prioritisation mapping identified the dry blue gum and white gum forests of southeast Tasmania as most important for protection of these nationally endangered species.

Dr Sally Bryant, Coordinator of the Woodland Birds Project in Tasmania says

“these wonderful birds are irreplaceable and part of the fabric of this island”.

In Tasmania, the Woodland Birds Project is being delivered in partnership with PAPL and the Tasmanian Land Conservancy, and will result in the establishment of perpetual conservation covenants over some 360 hectares of critical

habitat for the swift parrot and forty-spotted pardalote. Five PAPL covenants have been negotiated with landowners and will be registered as part of the delivery of this project in Tasmania.

Two of the covenants that have been negotiated are on south Bruny Island on the properties 'Inala' and 'Whalebone Way'. These covenants will protect significant areas of forest and are also the base for an eco-tourism business that specialises in guided tours for bird enthusiasts. At the north end of Bruny Island, 'The Township' provides a haven for both of the target species and has become a long-term monitoring site. 'Wattle Banks' at Little Swanport was once part of a large grazing property and was purchased by the present owner primarily for conservation. This covenant was recently registered on title, and at 234 ha it will be the largest of the areas covenanted by PAPL for the Woodland Birds Project in Tasmania. Downstream and on the other side of the Little Swanport River is the smallest covenant – an 11 ha property with magnificent old-growth blue gum forest and riparian vegetation.

*Matt Taylor
Tasmanian Land
Conservancy*

Photos (L to R):
Forty-spotted pardalote. Photo by Chris Tzaros.
White gum forest at Inala. Photo by Matt Taylor.



An expanding protected area network on the **East Coast**

The dolerite boulders in the creek at this time of year are slicked black, cool and slippery under foot. As we rock hop across the creek it's with some relief we get to the other side without getting wet. We are aiming for the one patch of sunlight, almost unbearably bright on the eye. At the confluence of two creeks and where we now stand is a water hole, turgid, icy and deep. Ridge lines arch down towards us and we look upon the patchwork of forest communities; of blue gum forest, white peppermint forest, and the clusters of Oyster Bay pines leading down into dense riparian scrub. The winter light has just the energy to vaporise some of the water lying heavily on the forest and a lazy haze hangs low across the land.

It's a nice spot, one that I am guilty of coming back to. Today's visit is to check on some infrared cameras. The use of such cameras is quite popular, giving people an insight into the habits of animals on their properties. Stored on the SIM card were images of several inquisitive brushtail possums, black rats and

best of all, a young devil, a pregnant devil and an old timer devil.

Ten years ago a single conservation covenant was registered in this area, on the place we stood by the waterhole. Since that time four other covenants have been registered on adjoining properties and the broader protected area has increased to almost 1,600 hectares. Each of the properties has its own special values, like the endemic grassy and open white peppermint forest up on the ridge, and scattered across the network of protected areas, a prostrate shrub, Tasmanian velvetbush (*Lasiopetalum micranthum*), listed as rare in the wild, endemic to Tasmania and confined to this area of the east coast.

On the way out I plan to stop off and meet some people who will join the Land for Wildlife program, which will again expand the size of this network of protected areas.

Dean Vincent

The role of **covenants** in threatened species protection

The 644 (and increasing!) conservation covenants in Tasmania support a diverse array of natural values, from grasslands to forests, caves to sand dunes, eagles to beetles.

Significant among these values are a large number of threatened plant and animal species, which are listed on either (or both) State or Commonwealth legislation, and whose threatened status reflects a risk of extinction without careful management and protection. Tasmania has more than 600 species of plants and animals that are considered to be threatened, and private land reserves play an important role in the conservation of a number of these species.

More than half of all private land reserves support a threatened plant or animal species, with a third of these supporting both threatened plant and animal species!

Photos (clockwise from left):
Tasmanian velvetbush. Photo by Kerrie Spicer.
East coast forest vista. Photo by Dean Vincent.
Wye River. Photo by Annika Everaardt.
Young and shy devil in covenant. Photo by Dean Vincent.

Photo (left):
Purple coralpea. Photo by Oberon Carter.

Among the threatened species included in private reserves are, for example, 75 wedge-tailed eagle nests and 35 white-bellied sea eagle nests, as well as the only known occurrences of two plant species, purple coralpea (*Hardenbergia violaceae*) and marsh leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum limnetes*).

Surveys undertaken on private land either prior to, or after, covenants are registered, have greatly increased the knowledge of threatened species distributions. In the last year, for example, surveys located two species that were not known to occur in Tasmania, as well as identifying many new populations of other threatened species.

The increased knowledge created by such surveys, and the increased security of populations which are within covenanted areas means that the threatened status of a number of species can now be reconsidered. An example of where this has already occurred is the endemic plant species Tasmanian velvetbush (*Lasiopetalum micranthum*) which is now listed as rare rather than vulnerable, following extensive surveys and reservation of private land areas on the east coast.

Private land reserves provide security of land tenure for populations of threatened species and perhaps more importantly, allow management to be tailored to promote the ongoing survival of these species.

After years of drought, the coming spring should provide excellent opportunities for further surveys, so keep looking! You might be amazed at what you find ...

Helen Crawford

Need advice or information? **We are here to help you**

The Monitoring and Stewardship team are a group of very enthusiastic people dedicated to assisting covenanted landowners with support and information. The Stewardship Officers based in Hobart and Launceston are the first point of contact for landowners with questions, management issues and/or seeking information about their conservation reserves.

The Stewardship Officers' role covers the following areas:

- First point of contact for questions about covenant documents and Nature Conservation Plans. Providing advice and information on issues such as habitat health and sustainability, weeds and native species;
- First point of contact for authorised activities - such as locations for putting in authorised access tracks and fence lines, fire management and stock grazing;
- Inspection of funded works to allow payments to proceed;
- Review of the Operations Plans and Nature Conservation Plans every 5 – 10 years, providing an opportunity to review and discuss the management conditions to see if they are meeting the habitat and landowner's requirements;
- Providing signs to landowners to indicate the reserve boundary;



- Work with other conservation staff and groups such as NRM groups, Landcare, Tasmanian Land Conservancy and Local Government to better manage natural values across landscapes and coordinate and deliver conservation programs and events;
- If a covenanted property is being sold, we can provide (with the landowner's permission) information on natural values and management to Real Estate agents and prospective purchasers;
- Participation in landowner events both on properties and community events like Agfest; and
- For landowners interested in finding out more about the birds on their reserves, Zoom digital recorders are available for loan, see Issue 6, Dec 2009 p9 "Twitching technology".

A list of resources which might be of interest to landowners is also available on the PLCP website at www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/inter:nsf/WebPages/DRAR-7TKVQL?open

Contact details for the Monitoring and Stewardship team are available on the website or the back page of this newsletter.

Lyn Pullen



The **survival** instinct

Pardon the pun, but Scott Bell is not one to beat around with his bush. The Bell Reserve, in Tasmania's north east, is concerned with conservation outcomes that are at the centre of national and global interest. While the reservation of private land in Tasmania has traditionally been driven by targets for the conservation of vegetation communities, the heartland of the Bell reserve is a sanctuary for survival of a Tasmanian identity – the Tasmanian devil.

Devil Facial Tumour Disease - here are four words that together have a very final feel to them. Implied is the sense of futility that cancers have imparted upon us. But also, the nature of the disease, a grotesque attack on an image we identify as purely Tasmanian is an awkward and confronting challenge.

It's also a challenge commonly perceived as the work of others. Ultimately the answer, we entrust, will be unearthed by a scientist in a laboratory or research facility. Many will not see that they have a role and, to be honest, many more would be grateful the responsibility is removed from them. Scott Bell

is not one of these people. I'm leaning on the back of the Bell farm truck while Scott coolly recounts to me his recent walk across the Simpson Desert, and being cut off by flood waters. More than a big thinker, Scott lives out his goals.

The free-range enclosure is the work of the 'Save the Tasmanian Devil Program' (or STDP). Constructed over an area of 22 hectares, it is currently home to around 18 disease free devils.

Designed from the beginning as an integrated component of the Bell Reserve, it is a unique approach to wildlife conservation in Tasmania.

It's also a big commitment from an individual private landowner.

Shortly after Scott purchased the property, an intense wildfire

swept through the area. "On the one hand" says Scott, "although upsetting, it was good to be able to see and traverse the lay of the land. But it also got me thinking about the welfare of the fauna and how they would recover".

After investigating a range of options to use the property to support wildlife conservation Scott soon discovered that the property would lend itself well as a refuge for the captive breeding program of Tasmania's most iconic species. A friendly lease agreement was drawn up between Scott and the STDP and shortly thereafter work began on an immense enclosure.

The construction of the enclosure was managed and partly funded by the Devil Island Projects group as one of four built in partnership with DPIPW, and the largest attempted to date.

The enclosure is flanked by two perimeter fences as impenetrable as any fortress you might imagine. The outer fence is a six foot chain mesh combining an in ground vertical and horizontal apron, rolled over at the top on the outside as a further

Photos (L to R):

Free-range enclosure boundary fences. Photo by Stuart King.
Scott working on the fence construction. Photo by Stuart King.
Recovery after the fire. Photo by Stuart King.



frustration to potential invaders. But if that can't hold back a keen (but potentially infected) male devil, a 'No Man's Land' separates the outer fence from another inner one of slippery corrugated iron, also around six feet high.

Dave Schaap is Senior Keeper of captive breeding for the STDP. He is instrumental in the everyday operation of the free-range enclosure. "Right now we are without a vaccine or any kind of effective mechanism for eradicating the disease from wild populations. And wild populations may have only one breeding opportunity in a now drastically shortened lifespan.

Free-range enclosures offer a chance for the species to maintain and possibly recover a viable population base. The Bell Reserve free-range enclosure supports what we call insurance populations".

These populations, established throughout Australia could play an important role in helping to re-establish wild populations in Tasmania. This is particularly relevant for the free-range enclosures, being less intrusive, more natural and the first to house devils of different ages together, and so better replicating natural systems.

However, as Dave explains, the free-range enclosures are still a new approach. "There was very little known about managing devils in this way, so the Program's experts began working through issues relating to the size of the enclosures, den construction, food sources and the numbers and sex ratio of animals to house for the best outcome. The free-range enclosures (there are currently three in the state) offer an area larger than their pens at Cressy. It was great to see them running off further than they've ever had the opportunity to do."

The enclosure on Scott Bell's property is the only one of its kind situated within an area of privately owned land protected by covenant under the State's

Nature Conservation Act (2002). It's something Scott is particularly enthusiastic about. "We currently have three females within the enclosure that are with offspring", this in a region of the State that has experienced a 95% reduction in the devil population. "It's a good outcome for the covenant" Scott tells me, "not just for devil conservation but it fits in with my overall philosophy for the property in terms of wildlife conservation. For example, the property also had a number of gravel pits and while we sourced from them for the construction of access roads we created island refuges to create safe breeding grounds for birds, offering protection from cats".

Free-range enclosures, such as that on the Bell Reserve were born out of an international conference of concerned parties held in Hobart 2008. They aim to retain as well as possible the resident population's wild behaviours. Something I think Scott Bell can identify with.

Stu King



Celebration of the **30th anniversary** of Land for Wildlife

Antechinus – a small marsupial with voracious appetites

For those who were able to come along, you'll agree that the sun shone and there was wonderful company and good food at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of LFW.

An unforeseen last minute change of plan meant that the northern event was held at 'Brickendon' near Longford. Despite this gathering being smaller than anticipated, it provided the opportunity for the LFWers who attended to share their experiences in the scheme and speak about some of the wildlife encounters they have had on their properties. It also allowed the volunteer assessors who attended to speak of their support and connection with the scheme.

There was a lot of interest in motion activated infrared cameras which a couple of LFWers brought along to show. Ian and Marsha have captured some great footage of wildlife and have identified at least nine different Tasmanian devils which visit their property, something that they are understandably excited about. Another member spoke of their success with the camera that they have been using for around three years. This sparked a lot of interest in these cameras by others in the group who headed off intent on getting one of their own.

The southern celebration was held at the 'Nandroya Vineyard' at Margate, owned by John and Joy Rees. At least 50 LFWers, came along, some who knew each other and others who made new friends. After a few lovely speeches we had a scrumptious morning tea. The Country Women's Association (CWA) again were more than generous with the tasty food they supplied.

John then lead a walk through their beautiful bushland down to the North West Bay River, which only weeks before was raging in flood.

A big thank you to John and Joy for providing a beautiful venue for the southern celebration. A big thank you is also extended to the staff at Brickendon and the Huonville and Longford CWA ladies for providing such a splendid feast. And a final thank you to the television stations who featured the celebration on the news that Sunday – an excellent way of spreading the story of success.

Don't assume all small furry animals with long noses are rats; it just may be an antechinus. These are secretive, small, carnivorous nocturnal marsupials which are rarely observed in the wild. They forage amongst leaf litter and scrape the soil looking for worms, insects, skinks and other small prey or vegetable matter. They have a voracious appetite and quickly devour their prey, moving on to search for the next.

In Tasmania there are two species, the dusky antechinus (*Antechinus swainsonii*) and the swamp antechinus (*A minimus*). They nest in log hollows, amongst leaf litter or under low dense bushes. Antechinuses are solitary for most of the year, although in winter, the hormone charged males seek out females, competing with rivals in a frenzy of sexual activity. Such is the frenzy of this activity that many males die just weeks later due to the stress.

They are delightful animals and it is a real treat if you are lucky enough to see them.



Iona Mitchell



Iona Mitchell

A wildlife haven

Our covenants cover most of our 233 acres of land on four blocks straddling the Mersey River to the north of the Gog Range.

While it wasn't intended to be a wildlife orphanage, the first orphan arrived not long after we did in 1995, when I brought home its dead mother to prevent it becoming a dangerous lure for scavengers. It was an epic veterinary battle at first, but the hairless youngster survived to become a memorable character.

People saw or heard about young Wod, and further calls began to come about other small refugees.

All matter of native creatures followed, from little pygmy possums and various nestlings to wombats, devils, and Bennetts wallabies.

On top of the difficulty of ignoring a helpless creature, we found all the species that have arrived to be far more interesting, individual, and generally lovable than most people would ever imagine. They also, we suspect, have substantially increased the number of people dropping in, ostensibly to visit us.

Building suitable pens for the variety of animals leaving the nursery for outdoor life does involve some modest expense and labour, but they usually have multiple uses. The same caged garden that grows spinach has also been an aviary for the pair of swamp harriers and the raven who kept the rodents modest during their residence.



Covenants to be on Flinders Island

There has also recently been the formation of the Friends of Carers (FOC) group intended to both recruit and increase support for carers.

While releasing a creature into a free life in the wild is immensely satisfying, it is also the occasion of a carer's greatest anxieties. Nature itself is unforgiving to even young animals with a natural mother, but the perils are made much worse by the activities of humans.

A significant number of the animals arriving on the doorstep are on, or approaching, State and/or Commonwealth threatened species listing. Many, such as spotted-tail quolls, bettongs, potoroos, devils, and even the pademelon, are either already extinct on the mainland, or fast approaching that condition.

Most of our wildlife is diminishing more quickly than people realise.

While the "last chance to see" is moving, the chance to know them is vastly more so.

*John Hayward
Reserve owner*

The PAPL team have visited Flinders Island a number of times over the last year to meet and discuss covenanting with interested landowners. Twenty different properties have been assessed and it is expected that in the coming year several of these will be registered as covenants.

Some of the outstanding natural values recorded in the proposal areas include listed vegetation communities, a multitude of threatened plant species, shearwater rookeries and even some sleepy local wombats. The team also located an unrecorded wedge-tailed eagle's nest and an active colony of forty-spotted pardalotes.

The local NRM Facilitator, Mick Sherriff, has been of great assistance, putting the team in touch with locals and taking us to the out of the way places that the local car rental companies put off-limits. Thanks also go to Wayne Dick of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service who helped transport the team to Little Dog Island.

I'm certain the monitoring and stewardship team are going to enjoy visiting these properties, getting to know the owners and helping them to manage these wonderful conservation assets into the future.

Dean Vincent

An interview with **Paul Dimmick** – co-owner of Mt Misery Habitat Reserve



A short drive south of Hobart brought us to the evocatively named Mt Misery Habitat Reserve on a cold and grey day in late May. The co-owner, Paul Dimmick, was there to meet us with a hot coffee for a chat about the reserve that is in the heart of a network of covenanted areas southwest of Huonville. This 100 hectare bushland property is his home, as well as the site of a flourishing tourism enterprise.

Paul and partner Michael Higgins bought their first property in 1989. A few years later, they entered into negotiations to create Tasmania's first two conservation covenants which were finally registered in May 2001. Since that time they have extended the habitat reserve through involvement in the purchase of a further 17 properties, some of which they have retained, and others of which have been covenanted and on-sold. This mosaic of protected properties totals 1,300 ha, providing a forested backdrop that can be observed from the Huon River.

Paul came upon the property where they now operate Huon Bush Retreats in the late 1980's, and told us the story of the magical moment when he was admiring the rainforest gully from what is now the lookout, when a wedgie

alighted high in one of the massive regnans trees nearby. Inspired by this dramatic portent, he resolved to buy the property which at that point he was not aware was on the market. It was only when he passed the front gate later that he saw the 'For Sale' sign and followed through with his resolution.

This purchase and other subsequent buys, have kept land that would have otherwise been logged, intact and protected, providing valuable continuous habitat for a plethora of native fauna. Paul and Michael intend to continue building on the Reserve through further joint purchases with other interested people, and negotiations with adjacent Crown Land managers. His enthusiasm for this undertaking is palpable and infectious.

Unusually, these covenanted areas include a flourishing accommodation business right in their heart - in and around farmland that was abandoned in the 1980's, as well as a woodlot on the fringe that will eventually provide firewood to help ward off the chilly winter (and summer) air.

With tipis and outdoor bathtubs, there's rustic luxury in bushland regarded by many visitors as 'better than some national parks'. A series of well-constructed walking tracks provide easy access to some beautiful

natural features – lookouts, waterfalls, big trees – with informative and thought provoking interpretive signs discreetly located throughout.

A striking feature of the interpretation is the focus on the indigenous heritage of the area.

Paul explained that all the tracks were routed in consultation with the South East Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation (SETAC), to ensure that the cultural features of the landscape were given appropriate treatment.

The whole operation is constructed and located in a way that minimises its impact on the surrounding bushland. Solar power, composting toilets, wood heaters and sympathetic building designs all contribute to a small environmental footprint, including being carbon positive.

From time to time Paul rehabilitates orphaned or injured wildlife. At the time of our visit, Lucy the pademelon was in residence, with Paul creating a pouch in his jacket to carry her around during our guided tour.

*John Harkin and
Dean Vincent*

Taking on **technology** – a guide to using infrared motion sensor cameras



What an exciting thing to be able to see what wildlife visits your property by day or night without having to actually be there. Rapid advancement in technology has resulted in smaller, compact, reliable infrared motion sensor cameras which are also becoming more affordable. There are many uses for such cameras and within DPIPWE they are used by a number of programs for disease monitoring, species distribution, surveillance, and identifying presence/absence of species to name a few.

With good footage or still shots, it is possible to identify individual animals by recording characteristics of their coat or markings.

For example, in the Devil Program, the markings of devils recorded by the cameras are sketched so that individuals can be monitored over time. This obviously is not as accurate or reliable as trapping animals and physically examining them, but it reduces the frequency of trapping and hence stress on the animals.

In this article, Wildlife Biologist Phil Wise of the Devil Program who has a lot of experience in remote

cameras provides valuable tips for newcomers using the technology.

An important aspect for obtaining good clear quality photos or video is to have a good quality camera with a memory card of at least four gigabytes (4G). Another consideration is good battery life, as this can often be a limiting factor rather than image storage. There are many models of infrared motion sensor cameras and the choice can be difficult, so be sure to check out any examples of images taken in daylight and at night shown on web sites advertising such cameras.

When deploying the camera, it is important to ensure that it is set in a position that will maximise the chances of capturing the target animal (or animals). This may involve tilting towards the ground for smaller mammals, or using a wider angle for larger animals. And of course you'll want to put the camera where the animals will be, such as ecotones (e.g. the edge of bushland and grassland), animal runways or along tracks.

To ensure the camera is positioned correctly, line up the lens to the point you wish to photograph. If needs be, look back at the camera from the point you are aiming it at and see if the lens is in full view and not partly obscured by the housing. Remember also that these cameras

are triggered by motion sensors, so to avoid repeated shots of moving leaves, make sure the area in front of the camera is clear of vegetation.

All cameras have a range of exposure, focus and metering settings that you'll need to experiment with to achieve the best image for your circumstances. You are guaranteed to have plenty of trial and error before getting the hang of it.

Most cameras are triggered by movement or heat sensors and can be programmed to vary the time interval between each photo, or to allow for still shots or short video clips.

Cameras can be set in position and left for several days, or longer. Make sure you have clean hands when handling the camera as marsupials have a good sense of smell and any traces of food will attract them to the camera. Devils have been known to even try tasting cameras, as evidenced by tooth marks on the housing!

Technology is moving in the direction of having cameras which will send images real time to your mobile phone or email address – now that would be impressive.



*Iona Mitchell
and Phil Wise*

Photos (L to R):

*Young devil. Photo by Debbie Colbourne.
Infrared camera in situ. Photo by Annika Everaardt.
Devil. Photo by Debbie Colbourne.*



2011 Tasmanian Landcare conference

The 2011 Tasmanian Landcare awards and conference will be held in Stanley on the 9th and 10th October.

The event will provide a great opportunity for landcarers of all persuasions, whether you are an individual landowner, or a member of a coastcare or bushcare group.

Come along and meet a range of local and interstate speakers and experience the flavour of the Stanley region.

This year's theme is 'from the ground up'

and will involve a choice of two fieldtrips.

Landcare is often perceived as an activity that only community groups undertake - but what is Landcare if it's not the spirit of 600 or so landowners that have chosen to protect special places on their properties, in perpetuity, via covenant?

For more information visit www.taslandcare.org.au/tlca.html



Private Land Conservation Program participants as at July 1, 2011

Number of covenants	644
- hectares	79,373
Land for Wildlife members	793
- hectares	54,402
Gardens for Wildlife members	396
- hectares	1,353

Please note that some landowners are registered with more than one program and there is some overlap in the figures presented.

Post or email

Just a reminder that if you would prefer to receive your copy of *The Running Postman* by email please contact the PLCP on 6233 6427 or iona.mitchell@dipwe.tas.gov.au

Selling Property?

If you have a conservation covenant over your property and are thinking of selling, you should keep in mind that anyone involved in the sale process (e.g. agents, lawyers) need to be informed of the covenant and its implications.

Prospective buyers and new owners must also be informed of the covenant on the property title so that they can factor this into their decisions.

A covenant may appeal to particular purchasers and should be promoted as a valuable aspect of the property. The PLCP Stewardship Officers are happy to talk to prospective buyers regarding the natural values and how to manage them in accordance with your agreement.

We often find that buyers of Land for Wildlife (LFW) properties are keen to enter the program so that they can get involved in more active conservation management.

We therefore also ask LFW owners who are selling to notify us so that we can make contact with the new owners and see if they would like to keep the property in the program.

PLCP Contacts

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Land For Wildlife

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