



# The **Running** Postman

Newsletter of the Private Land Conservation Program

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



# Manager's message

As 2012 draws to a close, we wish all of our partners a happy and healthy festive season and a chance to take stock and reflect on achievement of the past year and the challenges of the coming one.

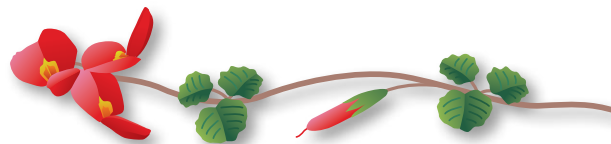
The past year has seen a number of new and exciting developments, not least being the formation of Conservation Landholders Tasmania – a new group specifically intended to support and encourage good stewardship of private conservation reserves. This group has had two successful field days and I am sure has a bright future with the support of its growing membership. You will be able to follow the exploits of this new group in each edition of The Running Postman with a feature article. I congratulate the founding members of this group for their vision and energy.

Tasmanian landscapes are amongst the most iconic in the nation and this year we learned more about the potential impacts of climate change and sea level rise on our landscapes. DPIPWE in partnership with local and national partners is developing spatial information to help in the prediction of changes brought by changed climate. Most recently this work has focussed on the mapping of sea level rise impacts on coastal ecosystems such as saltmarshes and coastlines. Future work will focus on identifying ecological refuges from threats such as fire, drought and disease. This work underscores the significance of conservation efforts on private land, in particular the opportunity to connect remnant habitat to provide movement and growth opportunities for wildlife.

With just over 700 conservation agreements now in place and 830 Land for Wildlife properties, the ongoing benefit of your personal contribution to nature conservation is enhanced by the opportunity to identify links between nearby reserves and corridors in the broader landscape, providing greater long term certainty of movement for wildlife as climates and ecosystems change. With your not insubstantial support and vision, Tasmania remains an outstanding example of community participation in nature conservation at the landscape scale.

I wish all a positive, constructive and embracing 2013.

*Peter Voller, Manager  
Land Conservation Branch*



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*The Running Postman is printed on Monza Satin recycled paper, derived from sustainable forests, elemental chlorine free pulp and certified environmental systems.*

*On the cover: Red knots (Calidris canutus) standing in front of Bar-tailed godwits (Limosa lapponica). Photo by Mick Brown. Design and layout: ILS Design Unit, DPIPWE.*

## Themed **field days** for Conservation Landholders Tasmania (CLT)



A new, informal support group for landholders owning high value conservation land – Conservation Landholders Tasmania (CLT) – has organised two field days this year. They were organised by the CLT steering committee, Robin Garnett and John Thompson, in response to last December's questionnaire to covenanted landholders.

The first field day was held in May at Ashburn, a sheep grazing property near Carrick, owned by the Walker family, with 169 hectares under conservation covenant. This event was supported by the Meander Valley NRM Committee with the theme of *Weed Control* - the issue of greatest concern to questionnaire respondents.

The 27 landholders present heard from weed experts, David Lane, Greg Stewart and Richard Holloway about different methods of gorse control, the importance of planning carefully, collaborating with neighbours and combining control methods. Gorse seeds land within five metres of the parent plant and are not spread by birds or the wind but control requires great effort and perseverance because new plants can set seed in their second year and viable seed can last in the ground for at least twenty five years. See [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au). The experts took us to three sites

on the Walker's property where they showed us red spider mite colonies and demonstrated cutting and pasting control methods.

The second field day was held in August at Chauncy Vale Wildlife Sanctuary on the theme of *Fire management for Asset Protection and Ecological Burning*. The Southern Midlands Council and NRM South both supported the day.

Again the 41 participants had presentations from very knowledgeable, experienced experts.

*Mark Chladil, Fire Management Planning Officer in the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS), outlined landowners' legal responsibilities for managing fire on their properties.*

He advised that the best point of contact for fire management advice is your TFS District Officer who may be able to refer you to your local brigade chief.

See [www.fire.tas.gov.au](http://www.fire.tas.gov.au). Dr Stephen Bresnehan, the Bushland Fire Officer for the Hobart City

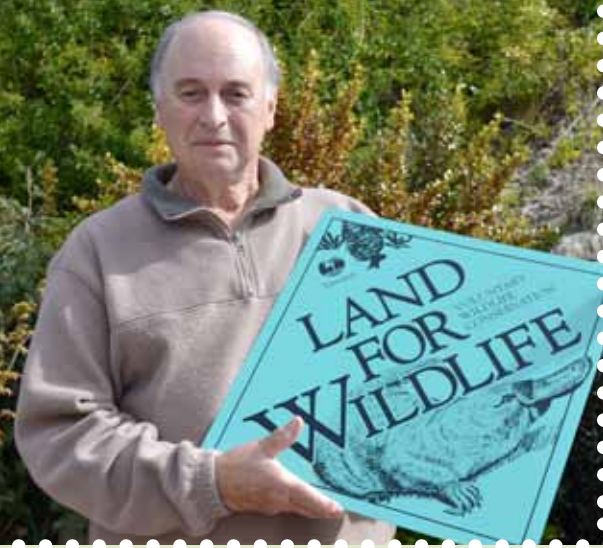
Council, talked about managing control burns with different fuel levels. He pointed out that prescribed burning is only one method of fuel reduction. Others such as slashing and mowing, or fuel removal, may be less risky. Mark and Stephen then talked about fire management strategies in the bush at Chauncy Vale. A DVD for private landholders about ecological burning is available from Stu King. Email: [Stuart.King@dpipwe.tas.gov.au](mailto:Stuart.King@dpipwe.tas.gov.au)

Those who took part in these two CLT field days were very appreciative. Typical feedback comments were: *Thank you, these opportunities to meet together are greatly appreciated; and A worthwhile group with relevant activities that fills a niche for conservation landholders.*

The next CLT field day, sponsored by the Cradle Coast NRM, is scheduled for Sunday 24 March 2013. The principal presenter will be David Tongway, retired CSIRO scientist based in the ACT and author of *Restoring Disturbed Landscapes – Putting Principles into Practice*. For more information about the field day or to add your email address to the CLT contact list, email John Thompson at [thompsonjohn@gmail.com](mailto:thompsonjohn@gmail.com)

*Robin Garnett and  
John Thompson*





## The story of John Fitzgerald's marsh

John Fitzgerald's story comes from the heart. It's the story of his marsh, of a 12ha wetland on the edge of the Derwent River. The day we visited the marsh, a steady spring breeze blew across the Phragmites and buffeted the swamp harriers, silently hunting for young chicks. Surprising we saw no result from the constant alarm cries of chicks and their parents but we did see the marsh going about its midday habits. The area is rich in birdlife, and it takes time to soak up its other elements, your senses straining to filter out frog calls, the humming of insects, the earthy stink of the marsh, the wind pushing along swans and ducks, passersby.

Back in John's living room he tells us the story of the previous owner's 'two friends' that live in the swamp. I can picture John, 'the boy' standing along an embankment at the side of the previous owner, twenty three years ago, and listening. John's mind is working hard, the words slowly registering and it is with shock he realizes the 'two friends' the owner is talking about, are tiger snakes. John

sets off at warp speed, in a straight line, back to the house. The owner stifles a sneaky laugh and watches John pull up short, waist deep in the mud, and while John wasn't going anywhere his anxiety of snakes was travelling fast.

John's ownership of the marsh came about after he had been making his weekly run in his truck to replenish the supplies of his 'grog shop' that he owned in New Norfolk.

*As a boy he had played in the marsh and grew up with half an eye on it - it was a place that he felt drawn to.*

The day he saw the 'for sale' sign, the truck made record time into New Norfolk and John went straight to the real-estate agent and said he would buy it. That was it; he had to have his marsh.

These days ill health keeps John from getting down into the marsh, leaving be the 'two friends' but he keeps a

watchful eye from the house above. As we sit in his living room he recalls the history of the place, of its jetty, long gone now, on which convicts loaded lime they dug by hand in the hills behind and to be taken across the river to the lime kilns. In between stories, the swamp harriers race past the kitchen window blown by the spring breeze.

The marsh is a special place, one that in John's own words he says 'he'd do anything to protect'. We leave John that day as the proud owner of a Land for Wildlife sign and agree over the months ahead to register the area as a conservation covenant. John tells us that it's a wonderful thing we are doing, as it is enabling the conservation and protection of natural areas for people into the future. We say to John that really the wonderful thing is what he is doing, because it is by his choice that the marsh will be there; for its amazing biological richness and for people's enjoyment of this into the future.

*Dean Vincent*



## Saltmarsh, coasts and sea level rise

We all love the beach, but coastal and estuarine ecosystems are some of the most vulnerable natural heritage at risk from the potential impacts of climate change and sea level rise. Beach-nesting shorebirds, threatened plants and animals, native vegetation communities such as coastal grasslands, saltmarsh and marsupial lawns, and wetlands are all an important part of the natural heritage of our coasts and have been an important target for protection through reserve establishment and covenanting, and ongoing active conservation management.

BirdLife Tasmania, Parks & Wildlife Service, NRM South and the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment are working together to get a better understanding of what coastal values are most at risk and to develop spatial layers and other tools to assist landowners and land managers to plan and prioritise beach-scale adaptation actions at priority Tasmanian beaches. We want to identify sensitive areas and

sensitive values, as well as identifying resilient areas which may act as refuges for natural values where their habitat can retreat in the future.

Tasmanian sea level rise planning allowances have recently been developed, based on advice from leading oceanographers and climate change experts through work commissioned by the Tasmanian Government. These guidelines allow for sea level rise of 0.2 metres by 2050 and 0.8 metres by 2100.

*Private landowners have an important role to play in protecting valuable coastal habitats – including the protection of future habitats. Land adjacent to existing sandy and muddy coastal habitats may*

*be a home in the future for many of our most sensitive species.*

We need to ensure that important refuges aren't inadvertently lost through the construction of hard barriers to the landward retreat of coastal habitat (i.e. buildings, car parks, roads and other infrastructure).

Conservation covenants may be an option that help us protect these future habitats on private land, and our work is highlighting the need for the Private Land Conservation Program to be proactive in exploring options to covenant land that may currently be paddocks or degraded native vegetation, but could in the future become saltmarsh or other coastal vegetation if we allow for the landward retreat of coastal systems in the face of sea level rise by using the suggested allowances as a basis for future planning.

*Louise Gilfedder*





## Protecting nesting shorebirds into the future

Summer is a great time to go to the beach, where you can go for a swim, have a picnic in the dunes, or let your dog go for a long run, but have you ever considered 'other' users of the beach who are being placed at great risk from your presence? These are nesting shorebirds. Nesting shorebirds are birds which breed along sandy or rocky shorelines, offshore reefs or islands, wetlands or salt marshes. Estuaries in particular are favoured spots for feeding and breeding and may often contain not only large numbers of birds, but a number of different species of shorebirds.

Some shorebird species are resident, such as Pied oystercatchers (*Haematopus longirostris*) or Hooded plovers (*Thinornis rubricollis*) which live in the same area travelling shorter distances to their breeding or feeding grounds. However, there are a number of shorebird species which travel thousands of kilometres from their breeding grounds in the northern hemisphere (such as Russia, China, Japan, Siberia, North Alaska) to feeding grounds

in the southern hemisphere in Australia and New Zealand. They do this during the time when their northern hemisphere breeding grounds are covered with snow.

The main flight path that these migratory shorebirds follow to arrive mostly during August to October is known as the East Asian – Australasian Flyway which can take in a number of different countries where birds may stop over to rest and 'refuel'. Migratory shorebirds species include larger birds such as Eastern curlews, to small birds weighing around 30 g such as the Red-necked stint – that is quite an achievement for such a little bird species. However, many of the 'stop over' places which the birds regularly return to on their flight path are becoming lost, impacted upon or degraded by human activities. Wetlands have been converted to aquaculture ponds, or drained and filled in for coastal development. This also significantly impacts upon the decline of a number of migratory shorebird species.

Shorebirds are important species

for their diversity, beauty and place in our coastal and wetland regions. They are also considered good indicators of the health of our estuaries and waterways - the greater the number and diversity of species of shorebirds indicates a plentiful amount and diversity of prey species on which they feed.

Foraging is done at low tide where shorebirds, also known as waders, can hunt for their preferred prey which lives on or within the sandy or muddy intertidal flats. Prey species on the menu include, molluscs (bivalve shells), gastropods (snails), crustaceans (crabs), polychaetes (worms) and for some larger billed birds, small fish. Competition for the same prey type is reduced through the different shapes and lengths of bills, length of legs and feeding behaviour. The long straight or curved bills of Common greenshanks or Eastern curlews can probe deeper into the sand. Oystercatchers have powerful bills which can crush molluscs or if used in a chisel like action can open bivalve shells to access the



soft body. Red-capped or Hooded plovers dart around on their short legs seeking a variety of prey which can include insects and small seeds. Whole shells can be ingested by some shorebird species where they are crushed in their gizzards which are strong muscular stomachs.

When the high tide returns, shorebirds seek out safe sites to roost, often in large congregations of the same species or mixture of species. With the threat of sea level rise there is the future risk of loss of nesting and roosting habitat because of restricted upslope shift in estuarine zones, or loss of intertidal habitat and hence foraging grounds increasing competition for feeding. In many places the terrestrial land currently adjacent to freshwater or saline wetlands may provide for the landward extension of these wetlands and hence enable provision and protection of future nesting shorebird habitat. Careful consideration should be made to protecting these areas, as what may appear to be degraded paddocks may in the future be valuable and

productive wetlands for waders.

Birdlife Australia are concerned that shorebird numbers (residential and migratory) are declining as they are highly vulnerable bird species to disturbance and loss of habitat resulting in poor successful breeding and hence recruitment. The most significant impacts are from human activities which include loss of habitat through foreshore developments, degradation of wetlands, pollution and activities on the beach, such as walking or driving vehicles along the upper high tide mark, or dogs off leashes.

Birdlife Australia has been conducting a shorebird conservation program to help protect shorebirds and their habitat. This has been done by increasing awareness through running workshops or erecting signs, to buying reusable fencing which can be readily erected during the breeding and nesting period to protect known nesting sites, they even provide little shelters for chicks to protect them from the sun and provide hiding places.

There are a number of ways in which you can help these little birds survive by being aware of their presence and avoiding their nest sites. Simple actions such as walking along the wet sand near the water edge instead of high up on the beach, keeping your dog under control so that it cannot chase or accidentally tread on eggs or chicks can make a difference. A local council initiative on the East coast of Tasmania over the last couple of years has shown how increasing awareness and actions (such as erecting restricted access fencing, signs) by individuals, the community and more broadly has greatly helped the survival and successful breeding of a number of shorebird species, including the highly threatened Hooded plover.

Learn more about how you can help to protect our amazing birdlife by looking up Birdlife Australia's web site at <http://www.birdlife.org.au/>.

*Iona Mitchell*

*Photos (L to R): Pied oystercatcher with clam shell and Hooded plovers on Dolphin Sands. Photos by Mick Brown, Barilla Bay saltmarsh. Photo by DPI/PWE.*



# Creating 'Tiabunna' – a wetland and bush sanctuary in suburban Somerset



Col and I embarked on this incredible adventure early in 2011. We fell in love with a rundown five hectare property just behind Somerset, on the banks of a huge lake almost choked with *Glyceria maxima* – but it was beautiful... cormorants guffawed, blue wrens flirted, and the whole place beseeched us to rescue it. We named it 'Tiabunna' in honour of the native hens who owned the place.

We found infestations of hawthorn, cotoneaster and blackberries in the (almost) rain forest, but delighted in enormous blackwoods, manferns, beautiful vulnerable white gums (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) and paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*) stands.

Thus began much hard work, heart ache, and huge rewards. An enormous floating glyceria/ mud mass formed the lake edge but within a week we had an excavator removing countless tonnes and dumping it in a "mud mountain" which was left to break down for planting natives later. For the next few months – seemingly without end - we cut down and/or pasted hawthorn, cotoneaster; blackberries etc, sprayed frog friendly round up (Bio-Active) or pulled glyceria out, planted hundreds of new trees to create an understorey, and restore the original rainforest - sassafras, myrtle, waratah, leatherwood, celery top, native

pepper... and many more.

We built nest boxes in winter, so had Black and Wood ducklings everywhere. We delightedly gained "Land for Wildlife" registration in August, but with spring also came renewed growth from the glyceria, which was rapidly extending its environment with roots extending through the mud created by slowing down the water movement and trapping river silt. Back with the excavator and we created islands and free flowing water channels.

Removing the glyceria, and its inhibiting, toxic chemicals has benefited all water-based flora and fauna. We were very concerned about the frog-free nights when we first moved in but now have several species. There are about 12 Great, 8 Little pied and 5 Little black cormorants resident swallowing many native (*Galaxias* sp.) and introduced brown trout daily. There have been more platypus appearances so hopefully they have bred this year. The ducks have increased to about 50 woodies during winter, 10 hard heads through spring, numerous Black duck, with Chestnut and Grey teal, Shovelers, Grebes and Swans as visitors. Native and Purple swamp hens, Crakes, Coots still abound despite removing some habitat.

After just 18 months, we have

recorded 75 bird species, including 7 endemics; Spotted-tail quoll, Devil, Possums, Platypus, Bandicoots... many vulnerable and endemic plants, birds and animals.

We still have a major undertaking ahead ... we will plant *Melaleuca* especially *M. ericifolia* on major sprayed areas; ferns and native rushes on mud banks; *Triglochin*, *Villarisa*, and native reed species in the lake thanks to a bio-diversity grant from Cradle Coast NRM. We've planted over 700 trees and plan up to 1000 more. After this, hopefully the environment will largely heal itself, but we will maintain a vigilant offensive on introduced species.

The process has been much more costly in time, money and energy than we anticipated. Glyceria is a tenacious dreadful weed creating its own toxic environment which is hard to reverse.

Despite this, the rewards are wonderful, as we enjoy the healthier wetland and its inhabitants - frogs, cormorants, ducks, platypus, goshawks, quolls, wrens, fantails; and of course the native hens!

*Rees Campbell (Land for Wildlife landowner)*





## Planned burning pilot project landholder survey

The Planned Burning Pilot Project commenced in April 2012, and is assisting landholders in rural areas of Tasmania implement safe and strategic planned burning of native vegetation on private land.

*The first stage of the project involved a survey of landholder attitudes to, and experience with, planned burning. Over 80 landholders from across the state participated in the survey, giving a broad range of opinions and perspectives.*

Key findings from the survey include:

- There is a marked difference in involvement with Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS) depending

on farm size (<500 ha versus >500 ha) – over 50% of large landholders are actively involved as a member of TFS, while only 18% of small landholders are.

- Respondents have a reasonable understanding of bushfire risk, and are aware that they are responsible for managing the risk of fire on their own land.
- Burning is used as a tool for various purposes on farms.
- There was a strong focus on burning by the calendar (i.e. time of year), rather than on physical environmental triggers which may make it suitable or not for burning.
- The major barriers that limit the extent to which landholders undertake planned burns are (in order of priority):
  1. Risk of fire escapes
  2. Potential liability from fire escapes
  3. Access to good weather/forecast information
  4. Labour to manage the burn

5. Equipment to safely manage the burn

The results from the survey are being used to assist the project team develop practical tools to support safe and effective planned burning on private land. Work is underway with a group of 10 pilot farmers based in the north east and the northern midlands to trial tools developed during the project. Case study burns will be conducted on pilot farmer properties in spring 2012 and autumn 2013.

This project is funded by NRM North and is being run by Leanne Sherriff from Macquarie Franklin and Jon Marsden-Smedley from the University of Tasmania, with support from Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS), Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association (TFGA), the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) and Forestry Tasmania.

*Leanne Sherriff,  
Macquarie Franklin*

Photos (L to R): Cool patch burn in area near coastal dunes, Photo by Leanne Sherriff, Epicormic growth post fire. Photo by DPIPWE. Degraded remnant planned burn may be beneficial. Photo by Leanne Sherriff.

# The truth about fox baiting?



The use of 1080 poison for fox baiting in Tasmania continues to be a contentious issue for some in the community. Accusations are frequently made that its use is putting native animals and the environment at risk. So why is 1080 being used and what is the risk?

1080 is currently used as an essential tool in many wildlife protection and conservation programs across Australia, including Western Shield in Western Australia and Southern Ark in Victoria. Under these programs, some endangered wildlife populations have undergone dramatic increases despite, or more accurately because of, the presence of 1080 baits in the landscape.

The Ningaloo Fox Control Project of Western Australia provides a clear example of the importance of 1080 in wildlife conservation programs. In this project, fox baiting with 1080 has led to a significant reduction in fox presence and predation on marine turtle eggs and hatchlings in the Ningaloo area. This baiting program not only protects turtles, but forms an important part of ongoing management which ensures long term benefits for many native species in the area.

The use of 1080 in fox baiting

programs has also been critical in the recovery of three mammals in Western Australia (the Tammar Wallaby, Quenda and Woylie), two of which have been taken off the endangered fauna list as a result of the successful efforts of the Western Shield Program. Western Australia remains the only area in the world where mammals have been taken off the endangered fauna list.

1080 has now been used in carefully targeted fox baiting programs in Tasmania for over ten years. Over this time, there is no evidence to support any significant impacts on native wildlife populations as a result of 1080 fox baiting programs. It is interesting to note that one of the animals most often accused of being at risk from fox baiting in Tasmania, the spotted-tail quoll, is actually found in robust populations in mainland areas where 1080 baits have been used for fox and wild dog control over a number of decades.

Tasmania's Fox Eradication Program seeks to stop the establishment of foxes in Tasmania, not just reduce their impact. To achieve this, the statewide fox baiting program is targeting all areas of highly suitable fox habitat to deny foxes the opportunity to get a foothold. The risk to native Tasmanian wildlife from

fox baiting is minimised through the use of a very low dose of 1080 in each fox bait (3mg). Foxes are very sensitive to 1080 and, in most cases, will need only a single bait to receive a lethal dose.

Native wildlife has much greater tolerance to 1080 and, in most cases, will need multiple baits within a short time to get near a lethal dose. The chance of native wildlife finding multiple baits is greatly reduced by baiting program design. In Tasmania, fox baits are buried (limiting exposure) at widely spaced intervals in the landscape (limiting potential uptake by any one animal).

1080 is biodegradable in all living systems and does not accumulate in the environment, waterways or food chains. At the end of the day, extensive experience and environmental research both here and overseas has shown that 1080 use in fox baits presents very low risk to native wildlife populations.

For further information on the Fox Eradication Program visit the Invasive Species Branch website at [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasivespecies](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasivespecies)

*Invasive Species Branch,  
DPIPWE*



## Sharpening our cat laws



Feral and stray cats are believed to have a range of negative impacts on wildlife, livestock and the environment through predation, competition and disease transmission. On 1 July 2012, the *Cat Management Act 2009* came into effect which allows land owners and managers to take action to protect wildlife and livestock on their land.

Under the *Act*, feral and stray cats can be controlled by land owners and managers (and anyone working on their behalf) on rural land where primary production involving livestock is being carried out. Cats can now also be controlled in remote areas, which are defined as any land more than 1 km from a residence.

A number of 'Prohibited Areas' for cats have also been declared, including National Parks, Conservation Areas, Public Reserves and State Forests. Relevant Authorised Persons employed by DPIPW, Councils and other agencies can control cats in these areas.

Land owners with a conservation covenant under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* are also permitted to control stray and feral cats (as these areas are identified as 'Prohibited Areas').

Cat control can include trapping, seizing or destruction of stray and feral cats. The destruction of any cats must be completed humanely and the remains disposed of in an appropriate manner. Cats that are trapped may be transferred to an identified Cat Management Facility, such as the Hobart Cat Centre or an RSPCA facility, or be returned to the owners (if they can be identified).

The *Act* also promotes responsible pet ownership through microchipping and desexing of cats. Registration of cats is not required, unless introduced by your local council but commercial and private cat breeders are now required to register with DPIPW.

*A statewide Cat Management Strategy is being developed to identify the priority areas for cat control projects as well as set out a plan to improve the knowledge of the behaviours and*

*impacts of feral cats on agriculture and biodiversity.*

This Strategy will build on good results from the successful Tasman Island Cat Eradication Project and ongoing work to confirm the eradication of cats from Wedge Island.

DPIPWE's Invasive Species Branch will continue to provide briefings in the upcoming months for Councils, stakeholder groups and the community to help familiarise them with the new legislation.

Information on the *Cat Management Act 2009* can be found at [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasivespecies](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasivespecies).

Copies of the *Cat Management Act 2009* and *Cat Management Regulations 2012* are available from [www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au).

*Invasive Species Branch,  
DPIPWE*





# Celebrating our beautiful native birds

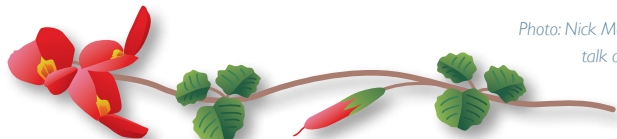


Bruny Island has around 150 bird species inclusive of the 12 Tasmanian endemics species, and 10 threatened species. So it is a perfect place to seek these bird species and a perfect location to hold a bird festival.

Bruny Island Environment Network (BIEN) in partnership with Inala Nature Tours and Birdlife Tasmania held the second Bruny Island Bird Festival over four days from Thursday 25th to Sunday 28th October 2012. This built on the first festival held in 2010 and it has grown in terms of events and activities. There was the opportunity for a night time visit to a penguin rookery, to see sea birds by boat, or to go on walks in search of shorebirds or bush birds with knowledgeable guides. There were also other activities, events, exhibitions and talks for all ages. This year's festival was a huge success and it's worth looking out for the next one.

*Iona Mitchell*

*Photo: Nick Mooney enthraling the children with his talk on bird flight. Photo by Lindsay Hogan.*



## Private Land Conservation Program participants as at November 1, 2012

Number of covenants	700
- hectares	81,154
Land for Wildlife members	830
- hectares	55,805
Gardens for Wildlife members	461
- hectares	2,563

*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@dpipwe.tas.gov.au](mailto:iona.mitchell@dpipwe.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

### Stewardship

North: Stu King 6336 5427

South: Lyn Pullen 6233 3117

### Land For Wildlife

Iona Mitchell 6233 6427

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