

## APPENDIX 2

### OUTCOMES FROM COMMUNITY FORUMS AT ELLEKER, TORBAY AND REDMOND JUNE 2002

#### 1. INFORMATION REQUESTED AND RESEARCH SUGGESTED BY THE COMMUNITY

##### **Salinity**

- How much of a problem is salinity in the catchment area?

##### **Water extraction**

- What are the consequences of water extraction?
- Please provide more information on monitoring results.

##### **Nutrients**

- Need more information about the nutrients coming out of horticultural areas.
- Monitoring results from the waste water treatment plant & flushing meadows and water quality below the tree farm.
- Need to monitor nutrient runoff from bluegum plantations to answer - how much fertiliser is being used by bluegums?
- Explore R&D options for nutrient reuse/recycling in the catchment.
- Quantify nutrient discharge to the ocean and evaluate the impacts and industry involvement.
- Algal blooms - are the nutrients the problem what about light (shading) and water depth?
- Need more specific information on nutrient generators in areas close to the inlets.
- Monitor water quality from point sources and specific land uses.
- Test amount of nutrients used by pasture species, e.g. kikuyu.
- Provide information to landholders on best practice nutrient reduction and improving productivity.

##### **Costs of Change**

- What are the costs of changing key land uses?

##### **Drainage System**

- What would be the impacts of fixing drains on upstream flooding?
- What has worked elsewhere in terms of drainage management?
- Benchmark Torbay against other catchments
- Who decides on when floodgates and Inlet are opened? What are the criteria for deciding?
- How does the Marbellup Brook work and who monitors it?
- Can Marbellup Brook water be diverted back through Lake Powell as it used to?
- What is/could be the role of Manarup in taking excess water?
- Is JAMBA CAMBA in this catchment - is Lake Powell listed?

**Chemicals**

- Is there chemical discharge from bluegums? Is there chemical discharge from railway sleepers?
- Does sump oil from tractors on farms with water frontage go into waterways?

**Bar Opening**

- Explore existing anecdotal information on bar openings re relevance to Torbay .
- Bar opening - does it need natural or artificial opening for better management?

**Algae**

- Find our cause of smell in Lake Powell.
- Is there a chemical treatment for reducing the smell?
- Will flushing help?

**Fish Stocks**

- What can be done to replenish fish stocks?
- Are Murray Cod good or not to have in the water bodies? - need more information.

**Education**

- Need information on the effect of landuses on the environment and waterways. Need to know this information before industries start up.
- Need field days/education for new landholders.

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN THE TORBAY CATCHMENT AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
<b>Water extraction</b>	
Water extraction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning required.</li> </ul>
Bore water quality.	
Need to maintain flows in Marbellup Brook.	
<b>Nutrients</b>	
Nutrient runoff into waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trial application of zeolites along riparian corridors.</li> </ul>
Water quality not appropriate for irrigating natives/wildflower due to high nutrient levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New farming practices eg. use of Allrock</li> <li>• Increase micro-organisms in the soil.</li> </ul>
Fertiliser use - need to apply to get pasture growth - don't want to be stopped from applying fertiliser.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply minimum - soon after season breaks eg. 90lb/acre for hay, 60lb/acre for pasture.</li> </ul>
Finger being pointed to piggeries/dairies etc. BUT this is an agricultural catchment where nutrients are a critical input. These industries provide employment and economic income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test nutrients coming off specific land uses.</li> <li>• Test amount of nutrients used by pasture species eg. Kikuyu.</li> <li>• Provide information to landholders on best practice nutrient reduction and improving productivity.</li> <li>• Subsidies to implement best management practices.</li> <li>• Demonstration sites targeted to new practices.</li> <li>• Claying sandy soils.</li> </ul>
Nutrient loss from farmland and low Fe soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education, soil testing, perennials.</li> </ul>
Accurate information to target hotspots not available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make information accessible to the public and promote discussion.</li> </ul>
High nutrient levels in waterbodies eg pool in waterways with high N levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trial zeolite application to take out N from water column.</li> <li>• Will allow slow release for plant use. Macrophytes (eg pond biofilter) will use N off the zeolite. Zeolite flocculant into water, then add microbes to break down algae blooms.</li> </ul>
Horticulture around lake Powell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect existing trees by fencing.</li> <li>• Paperbarks.</li> <li>• Industry guidelines.</li> <li>• Compliance.</li> </ul>
Point sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stream restoration and revegetation (don't use wire tree guards).</li> </ul>
Alternative lifestyle people moving into the catchment - additional effluent from small blocks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls/planning guidelines for sub-division in Elleker - city rural planning strategy.</li> <li>• Self contained on-site effluent systems.</li> </ul>
Stocking rates influences by \$	
<b>Drainage system</b>	
Management of lower drainage district - nutrients and water levels and volumes affects a range of issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a management plan including how the new plan differs from the current management.</li> <li>• Redesign the three levels of drainage.</li> <li>• Dredging.</li> <li>• Open Lake Manarup back into the system.</li> </ul>
Pressure to maintain drainage due to urban encroachment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase properties in low lying areas and remove plugs to re-instate free flow toward more natural flow system.</li> </ul>
Deep drains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore back to creeks eg. Unndiup Creek.</li> <li>• Reinstall ponds, meanders, replant wetlands to reduce algae.</li> </ul>
Water quality of North Creek drain bridge, siltation, nutrients.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce algal blooms.</li> <li>• Flushing to increase the flow.</li> </ul>
Drainage system delivering water too fast - nutrients get into drains too quickly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and awareness.</li> <li>• Sluice gates/flow control structures.</li> </ul>
Drainage management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage design - wetlands, rehabilitate swamps, straight in some places and meandering in others, use natural swamps where possible.</li> </ul>

Weeds and ferals	
Blackberries on watercourses and other weeds.	*
Weeds - Watsonia, Taylorina.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two way action needed to delete weeds but replant with suitable native vegetation.</li> </ul>
Weeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map weed infestations and develop weed management program.</li> </ul>
Taylorina, weed invasion in fenced areas Blackberries. Watsonia spreading, burning increases Watsonia growth. Wild cherry (tree) is spreading via birds through the bush.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Corporation sprays Watsonia along water reserves.</li> <li>Important to revegetate with natives after weed control.</li> </ul>
Weeds - Watsonia, Taylorina, Blackberry, Arum Lilly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map weed hotspots.</li> <li>Appropriate management program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-environmentally friendly</li> <li>-on going vigilance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Council roadside drain management is spreading weeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education about proper disposal of overburden.</li> </ul>
Foxes especially in Bluegums, Emus.	
More foxes, rabbits with bluegum plantations they provide habitat for vermin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vermin control or less plantations.</li> </ul>
Vermin - foxes, rabbits, cats	
Foxes especially on shire land, cats, domestic ducks.	
Chemicals	
Chemical wash-off from bluegums.	
Chemical sprays from bluegums - effect of overspray on waterways and aquaculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waterways and aquaculture etc need protection from sprays.</li> <li>We need more information about the damage sprays do to waterways, effect of the sprays on the operators, children, neighbours, animals and how plantations are sprayed.</li> <li>Also chemical levels in beef cattle.</li> </ul>
Algae	
Smell off Lake Powell (also public health issue).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce nutrient inputs. Phoslock treatment.</li> </ul>
Lake Powell - nutrients, smells, algae, impact on environment.	
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Nutrients into lakes and inlet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare anecdotal evidence with scientific information particularly information from more than 50 years ago.</li> </ul>
Reduced water levels in Lake Powell - reduced flushing and increased blooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dredge out Lake Powell and Manarup to provide more compensating capacity.</li> </ul>
Bar opening	
Bar opening impact on whiting and other marine species - influx of cold water.	
Bar opening - impact on blooms.	
Bar openings for potato farms.	
Fish stocks	
Trout in creeks preying on marron.	
Water quality at Inlet mouth ruins fishing - can't eat the catch.	
Fish numbers and species not like they used to be - don't catch Murray cod any more.	
Nutrient discharge to the ocean - environmental and industry effects.	
Laws/regulations re nutrient pollution need to be stronger.	
Lake Manarup was let too dry this year (breeding area for mullet).	

Waterways	
Instability of creek banks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fence all creeks - should be heavily subsidised especially labour.</li> </ul>
Erosion on watercourses, and banks.	
Riparian degradation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target most degraded riparian areas and provide incentives to restore these areas.</li> </ul>
Lack of information about what goes into creeks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of creeklines with information updated regularly.</li> </ul>
General water quality of creeks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eliminate aerial spraying.</li> <li>Fence all creeks - should be heavily subsidised especially labour.</li> <li>Zeolite &amp; microbes for riparian areas.</li> <li>Community awareness program about the effects of fertiliser practices especially for hobby farmers.</li> </ul>
Use of creeks for recreation - swimming, marroning.	
Access for marroning potential to damage creeks.	
People do not know what is in the water and what the impact of their land uses is.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to have district monitoring &amp; a monitoring centre so people can get an idea of what is in their creeks.</li> </ul>
Vegetation	
Some creeks have no native vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fence and revegetate or grass with perennial pastures eg kikuyu to stop erosion.</li> </ul>
Native vegetation dying through lack of fencing.	
Lack of vegetation along creeks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund fencing, plant vegetation, plant to attract birdlife.</li> </ul>
Condition of native vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fence off native vegetation - seek funding opportunities.</li> </ul>
Clearing of native vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation.</li> </ul>
Need broadscale revegetation not individual trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revegetate with native plant species and return fauna to increase tourism.</li> </ul>
Overclearing of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approach farmers to replant.</li> <li>Quality control system to encourage revegetation.</li> </ul>
Clearing of hill tops for residences (planning issue).	
Fires leading to erosion.	
Surface water management	
Surface water on farmland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better perennials, combination with alternative grasses.</li> <li>Surface drainage and deep ripping.</li> </ul>
Speed of water flow off land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetlands, dams to slow flow.</li> <li>Flood/sluice gates on creek systems to control flows and hold water back.</li> </ul>
Salinity	
Salinity?	
Increasing salt levels in creeks when low flow.	
Lowering the groundwater tables is good for salt but not for nutrients.	
Acidity	
Soil acidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education, soil testing, perennials.</li> </ul>
Land use changes	
Significant land use change in a short time period (eg<5 years)	
Bluegums are a monoculture with no understorey - more nutrients running off from bluegums	

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### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE TORBAY CATCHMENT AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
<b>Land use changes</b>	
Not enough profit from all farming - viability of farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better management, direct selling, quality control.</li> </ul>
Viability of fisheries threatened estuaries are fish nurseries.	
Property values are affected by management uncertainty.	
Nutrient hotspot areas (piggeries, dairies etc) are also high economic production areas therefore can't shut them down or make them feel guilty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil PRI tests, more waterways and groundwater monitoring to see how much is going down the creeks.</li> <li>Perennial pastures to use up nutrients.</li> </ul>
Nutrient runoff = money down the drain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement methods to hold fertiliser on the property.</li> </ul>
If farmers had more money - more implementation of Landcare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tax incentives, rates incentives, investigate carbon credits.</li> <li>Developing walks along creeks to attract tourists, birdlife.</li> <li>Promote bird watching to increase awareness and tourists and encourage bird watching and publicise and promote bird diversity.</li> </ul>
Fencing takes land out from production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need spinoffs from fencing and incentives such as reduced rates, compensation for land.</li> <li>Identify watering points and options, and alternative uses/water sources.</li> </ul>
You lose grazing land if you fence creeklines.	
Landuses - considering people's incomes (machinery, dairy etc) is it economically viable for them (or with assistance) to implement improvements?	
We don't have strategies to deal with potential displacement of landuses identified as hotspots.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop multiple strategy with all factors considered.</li> <li>Develop economic incentives.</li> <li>Need to look 50 years ahead</li> </ul>
Lack of farm income means lack of jobs, trees are replacing traditional agriculture.	
Rivers of green may improve social and economic values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education and awareness of the benefits of rivers of greens.</li> <li>Tackle vermin and fire</li> </ul>
We haven't identified how to recycle /reuse nutrients in our catchment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education and promotion of viable fertiliser alternatives.</li> </ul>
Absentee landholders.	
Increasing number of alternative lifestyle residents who don't understand problems or agriculture and may not have skills in land management.	
More people moving to the district - don't understand farming eg selling and buying weeds at market days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need more education/information from contact people in the district eg. on drainage system and weeds.</li> <li>Lots of local people have good information to provide to newcomers.</li> <li>Distribute Green Skills list of local plants.</li> </ul>
<b>Community strength</b>	
Redmond Progress Association dying	
Fire control - lack of community involvement in fire brigade	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Lack of community interest in the project is a lost opportunity for the community to revitalise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage 'world class' speakers to come and provide inspiration. Incorporate 'social' opportunities into volunteer days, forms etc. eg. sausage sizzle.</li> <li>Make sure work is 'visible' to encourage others eg watsonia control on lower road.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School children involvement - other schools besides Woodbury Boston ie. Lockyer is school for this catchment and NASHS, have speakers at P&amp;C meetings on the project.</li> <li>Publicise the ways people can help with tear off strip and using the website.</li> <li>What are the needs of the project.</li> <li>List of people skills .</li> </ul>
<b>Planning issues</b>	
Mining/industry impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protest and ban.</li> </ul>
Planning issues including: - proposed Quarry environmental and social issues - Elleker - blocks in swamp areas.	
Gravel vs bitumen roads (positives and negatives for each).	
Other values need to be considered (recreation) in planning and design.	
Changes in landuse and subdivisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy inappropriate land uses out.</li> </ul>
<b>Behavioural change</b>	
Do we have credible change agents/leaders who can influence behavioural change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look for change agents/leaders - find ways to support/reward them</li> </ul>
Socialisation of Torbay project needed.	
Belief that creeklines have 'always been like that' (bare of vegetation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education, native revegetation looks great!</li> </ul>
People don't like being told how to manage their land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education.</li> </ul>
Resentment.	
Better information for residents needed.	
<b>Competing land uses</b>	
Bar opening - fishermen vs spud farmers	
Motorbikes/4WD damaging native vegetation, firebreaks.	
<b>Health</b>	
Health risk at Torbay Inlet during algal blooms.	
<b>Community facilities</b>	
Bluegum plantations reduce local population including number of children on school buses.	Subdivision of home block from plantations to retain/attract families.
Shift in population with loss of community facilities from plantations, loss of volunteers.	
Present lifestyle could be at risk.	
Recreation values less than they used to be.	

#### 4. ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AN IDEAL, SUSTAINABLE TORBAY CATCHMENT COMMUNITY

##### Water quality

- Clean water i.e. useable for domestic use and recreation
- Clean, healthy waterways and water
- 'Clean not green' water
- No/minimal algal blooms in lakes and inlets



- Ocean 100% free of land use associated impacts
- Able to swim in the creeks and waters.

### **Drains/water management**

- Remove or revegetate drains - they are ugly
- Water retained in the catchment, reduced runoff e.g. wetlands
- Wetlands, streams fenced to exclude cattle
- All erosion gone
- No erosion scars along the waterways
- Unndiup creek back as natural
- Controlled drainage system that meets all needs
- Increased wetlands eg. back of Torbay Hall
- All creeklines in the catchment fenced and revegetated.
- No restrictions placed on local use of water, relating to Water Corporation use of Marbellup
- Well maintained drains
- Wetlands purchased by government and put back for flood and nutrient control.

### **Aquatic species**

- Original species present in water
- Marron in every creek
- Lakes and inlets flourish with leaping silver (not gold) fish
- Prawns back in the Inlet
- Water quality supports native species including removing algal blooms.

### **Flora and fauna**

- Native vegetation & fauna protected
- More trees on farms - more native vegetation, on tops of hills, all farms to have 25% vegetation fenced off with trees, understorey, and sedges
- Weeds controlled by vigilant community
- Regeneration of remnant bush
- All foxes, cats and rabbits eliminated and dogs managed
- More abundant native wildlife flora and fauna
- Torndirrup and Cape Howe National Parks joined
- More native vegetation fences - individual landholders given opportunity to fence their vegetation
- Hollow trees kept for habitat
- Native marsupials back in the bush and frogs back in creeks
- Lots of birdlife
- Native trees are looked after
- Green belts created for wildlife corridors.

### **Whole catchment management**

- Model precincts/ subcatchments - foster these through change agents
- Harmonious eco/environment that provides economic and environmental sustainability
- All needs met
- Maintain agricultural aspects of the catchment - cleaner !

- Economics of this district (farming, dairies, piggeries, aquaculture) flourishing in an economically sustainable way.

## 5. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AN IDEAL, SUSTAINABLE TORBAY CATCHMENT COMMUNITY

### **Communication**

- Better feedback/ communication
- Good neighbours
- Community rather than individualism
- Awareness of mutual reliance and shared responsibility eg city vs rural, upper vs lower catchment, on site vs off site effluent disposal
- Increased awareness of everyone in the catchment and that what they do affects the environment
- Strong well informed community through local commerce/ shops, newsletter, local groups local government representatives
- Well linked with partners from outside of the region through critical contact people
- Every landowner in the area educated and aware of what we are working towards
- Ongoing discussion, management, changes in technology, monitor population
- Continuation of very effective monitoring to gauge when things get out of balance.

### **Involved community**

- More active and involved community working together more.
- Greater awareness of residents
- Retain the good, but recognise that there will be change
- Community engaged in protection and development of Torbay
- Access to ongoing education for landholders.
- Community 'thriving' re: supporting local halls, progress associations etc
- Big happy community !
- Want everyone in the catchment to feel so good about living here that they look after it
- Sharing community - coming together formally and informally
- People taking pride in the place
- More social interactions
- Encouragement.

### **Housing/population**

- Less subdivision and residential zoning
- More people living on their properties in the catchment leading to improvement property management including better weed control
- Restricted urban development.

### **Aesthetics**

- Protect naturalness
- No litter (related to store)
- No change to the appearance of the catchment.
- Retain and enhance scenic, natural beauty.

## **Recreation**

- Access to waterways in a sustainable way
- Recreational access maintained, but controlled by environmental considerations e.g. riding trails
- Recreation, beaches and rivers, slower lifestyle
- Maintain special areas in the catchment e.g. Cosy Corner
- Walk trails around scenic spots
- Greater recreational use of waterways.

## **6. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AN IDEAL, SUSTAINABLE TORBAY CATCHMENT COMMUNITY**

### **Industry**

- Focus on passive tourism, eco-tourism, instead of other industry
- Encourage tourism but retain agricultural landscape and primary productions as primary land use
- More industries based on natural products
- More value adding eg. pickling cauliflowers
- People must be able to live and earn in and from the catchment
- Visible and sustainable low impact business
- Employment diversity in the catchment
- Increased ecotourism and ecotourism encouraged in the area - spinoffs increased awareness of environment
- Appropriate land uses in appropriate places eg bluegums only in right areas - this needs long term planning in place
- Planned industrial areas with no noxious industry in the catchment

### **Land use management**

- Lush pastures covered with Angus/Murray Greys/Charolais
- Better fertiliser practices - less bare ground, more perennial pastures
- Great areas of nutrient uptaking pastures/trees, production of grasses - more productive catchment
- Farmers getting more return and pushing their land less
- Farmers using all their nutrients on their properties
- Trees, tree belts for wind breaks leading to improved pasture and cattle production
- Healthier pastures through efficient fertiliser application and use (increased promotion and uptake of alternative fertilisers)
- Best practice for new introduced horticulture or any new landuse.

Issue	Community objectives	Sub-objectives
Algal blooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise algal blooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise the transportation of nutrients into waterways</li> <li>Minimise the transportation of sediments into waterways</li> <li>Minimise stratification of waterbodies</li> <li>Reduce the incidence of toxic algal blooms</li> <li>Reduce the incidence of all algal blooms</li> </ul>
Water quality and quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain Marbellup Brook at a standard suitable for drinking water</li> <li>Ensure there is enough flow in Marbellup Brook to maintain ecological requirements</li> <li>Ensure all other waterways and waterbodies are suitable for recreation, domestic use and agricultural use</li> <li>Ensure Lake Powell, Manerup Lagoon and Torbay Inlet are suitable for the survival and growth of native aquatic plants and animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement best management practices that minimise public health risks and environmental risks associated with use of Marbellup Brook for drinking water</li> <li>Ensure that the environmental services provided by the catchment are paid for by users of those services</li> <li>As for algal blooms above</li> </ul>
Drainage management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage the drainage district to best meet the needs of current land uses, future land uses, and the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise flooding impacts on horticulture</li> <li>Minimise flooding in residential areas</li> <li>Minimise adverse effects of drainage management on fisheries</li> <li>Minimise effect of drainage management on algal blooms</li> <li>Maximise environmental outcomes within constraints associated with appropriate use of land and water resources.</li> </ul>
Habitat and biodiversity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage biodiversity by planting, replanting and protecting remnant vegetation</li> <li>Encourage biodiversity by improving in-stream habitat</li> <li>Minimise the introduction and spread of introduced weeds</li> <li>Minimise the introduction and spread of pest animal species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase population sizes and diversity of native terrestrial vertebrate fauna</li> <li>Retain a representative and adequate proportion of pre-European settlement vegetation types</li> <li>Increase population sizes and diversity of native fish and crustacea</li> <li>Improve the condition of foreshore vegetation and in-stream habitat</li> <li>Reduce the impact of weeds on native vegetation</li> <li>Reduce the impact of pest animal species on native fauna</li> </ul>
Farming systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist in ways that both aid the viability of farming and result in better environmental outcomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the use of best management practices for agricultural and environmental benefit</li> <li>Minimise nutrient leakage from farmland</li> <li>Minimise erosion on farmland</li> <li>Reduce the impact of weeds on agricultural production</li> </ul>
Land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a prominent role for primary production in the local economy, consistent with environmental values</li> <li>Support planning strategies that are consistent with the promotion of environmental values</li> <li>Encourage an appreciation of natural attractions of the catchment through passive recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence Town Planning Scheme amendments to avoid a significant loss of the area of land zoned for primary production</li> <li>Implement planning mechanisms that provide protection for remnant vegetation on freehold land.</li> <li>Influence Town Planning Scheme amendments to limit the introduction of further zonings in the Drainage District that compromise the environment</li> <li>Provide high quality and environmentally sensitive recreational amenities within the catchment.</li> </ul>
Education and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate a good understanding of the values of the catchment to achieve community change and a proactive attitude toward implementing on-ground works to achieve a shared vision.</li> <li>Increase awareness of appropriate land planning and use</li> <li>Increase understanding of Drainage District management towards a greater appreciation of mutual responsibilities and needs</li> <li>Increase understanding of improved farming systems for profitability and minimising environmental harm</li> <li>Increase understanding of the causes of algal blooms and the effort and time taken to effectively treat them.</li> <li>Ensure research in the catchment is responsive to community needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop community sustainability indicators that reflect the vision and provide feedback on progress toward achieving the vision.</li> <li>Identify any barriers to project implementation</li> <li>Promote greater dialogue between local government and the community</li> <li>Develop and communicate management scenarios for the drainage district that provide an appreciation of opportunities and constraints</li> <li>Communicate and promote on-farm best management practices</li> <li>Communicate and promote other land use best management practices</li> <li>Communicate required actions, targets and time horizons for the treatment of algal blooms.</li> <li>Ensure effective communication of water quality monitoring results to the community and landholders</li> <li>Collaboratively identify key knowledge gaps requiring research with the local community</li> <li>Actively seek the incorporation of local knowledge in research</li> </ul>