

General NRM information: **Tropical Savannas NRM Websites**

The Tropical Savannas CRC and its partners have recently developed a range of innovative websites to support sustainable National Resource Management (NRM) in north Australia.

Web access is increasing across the region and the internet helps overcome the isolation experienced by many northern communities.

These websites partly funded by the Natural Heritage Trust, share the same database and resources, but are tailored to meet the needs of different users. They are also designed to be easily maintained by user groups into the future. The more established North Australian Fire Information (NAFI) website already has an important day-to-day role in the management of north Australian bushfires.

More details on these sites are given in the relevant user sections in this guide.

North Australian Land Manager Website www.landmanager.org.au



This innovative website is a comprehensive “clearing house” of practical information on NRM in the tropical savannas. The site links to a wide range of information in fact sheets, reports, books, journals and NRM websites. Information is grouped under particular regions.



Savanna Explorer Website www.savanna.org.au



Brings Australia’s remarkable tropical savannas to life with stunning images and easy to read information on plants and animals and land management issues such as sustainable industries, fire, weeds, water, vegetation and climate.



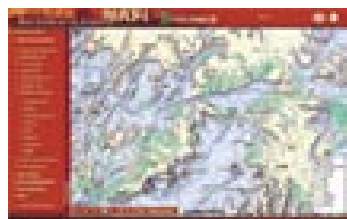
Environorth Website www.environorth.org.au



A resource-rich website for teachers and students with a comprehensive range of educational resources on north Australian environments and landscapes suited for upper primary and lower secondary students.



NAFI Website www.firenorth.org.au



This established website maps bushfire behaviour across northern Australian using data from satellites. Fire managers can track the progress of current fires in close-to-real-time and can see maps of burnt country updated weekly. This website is transforming bushfire management across north Australia.



Dynamic Savannas Website www.dynasav.org.au



This website is an “intelligent map” that is a one-stop-shop for people interested in vegetation change in Australia’s tropical savannas. Maps can be used to interrogate a comprehensive set of vegetation change data and other information resources.



The Tropical Savannas CRC website also has links to the website of the North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management alliance: www.nailsma.org.au which features information on Indigenous land management issues across northern Australia.

Weeds of the Burdekin Rangelands: Managing intina

Tony Erics, CSIRO Sustainable Systems, Townsville

Table 1. Preventing new weeds from establishing
Summary of key processes: what do we know?

What are the key processes and what do we know about them?	What factors impact them, in other words, what are they managed?	Do we have enough data to tell us how well they work? Do they work well in all areas?
Seed production	Biological control agents, 20 birds released in Australia, eating from a seed bank by their millions over production and banks that have attracted to birds, effectiveness of agents remains managed. Soil moisture and temperature affects the timing of flowering and fruiting, these processes need to be managed.	Impact of biological agents is variable and that not been quantified precisely independent of the weed.
Dispersal	Birds are major dispersal agents, the process remains managed. Vegetative growth—plants can spread by rooting from prostrate stems, process remains managed.	It is thought that seed falls are limited only short distances but a program may be implemented in 2 km.
Establishment	Ingrasses and pastures through seed dispersal from the dispersal agents, native grasses, process need to be managed.	
Weed survival	Dispersal may not occur, process need to be managed. Biological agents, some of them are released agents probably reduce weed survival, need to be managed. Ingrasses and pastures through seed dispersal from the dispersal agents, native grasses, process need to be managed. Fire will reduce biomass of intina, and reduce seed bank of ingresses, process need to be managed.	Effects of biological agents are highly variable depending on the degree of establishment, climate variation. The response of the birds has not been quantified. Little quantitative data on the effects of fire.

Managing intina

Native grass species for revegetation

Tony Beards, Manager, Melaleuca Station, Mary River District, Northern Territory
Richard Pelt, Tropical Savannas CRC, Northern Territory University, Darwin

Native grass is being used to revegetate successfully cleared areas of rangeland sites on Melaleuca Station in the Northern Territory. The weed's elimination was the result of control program run over the past five to six years, and provides valuable insight into lacking large and small herbivores of intina. Further investigation into the viability and effectiveness of native grass revegetation is now the subject of a National Heritage Trust trial at the station.

History of the intina invasion

In the early 1970s intina was introduced to the property. It was only used for pasture and not for any other purpose. In 1975, the intina was introduced to the property. It was only used for pasture and not for any other purpose. In 1975, the intina was introduced to the property. It was only used for pasture and not for any other purpose.

Control program

The aim of the control program is to:

- Eliminate the intina from the property.
- Control the intina in the property.
- Control the intina in the property.

Year 1

In 1975, the intina was introduced to the property. It was only used for pasture and not for any other purpose.

Year 2

In 1976, the intina was introduced to the property. It was only used for pasture and not for any other purpose.



Weeds in the tropical savannas

Issues in savanna management

- New era for Aboriginal pastoralism (45 kb)
- Introduced grasses: poor master but useful servant? (71 kb)
- Savanna landscapes: defining health (47 kb)
- Landscape change in the savannas (475 kb)
- Managing rubber vine

Prime Notes

All the Tropical Savannas CRC Information Sheets are also included on the Queensland Department of Primary Industries & Fisheries *Prime Notes* CD-ROM (at left). This CD-ROM has more than 5600 advisory fact sheets from a wide variety of Australian government and research agencies. The information concentrates on natural resource management and agricultural topics.

Prime Notes CD-ROM operates under Windows (tm) and Apple Macintosh operating systems. The CD costs \$27.50 (includes \$4.50 GST) plus \$6 within Australia for postage and handling from:

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