

## What you can do.

The following list of points for integrating wildlife conservation with farm management are more fully explained in other Notes in this series.

- 1. Retain & protect remnant vegetation.
- 2. Allow leaf litter, fallen logs & branches to accumulate in all habitat areas (not "cleaned").
- 3. Fence areas near native bush to allow regeneration.
- Retain & protect rocky areas. Native grasses provide drought fodder.
- Fence to restrict livestock access to sensitive areas such as streambanks, rocky areas.
- 6. Provide vegetation 'corridors' along streams & between properties.
- Vegetate stream banks with local native species such as gums, wattles, native ferms and grasses.
- Leave river snags in place as fish habitat.

- 9. Fence natural wetlands and allow them to flood (not drained).
- 10. Fence remnant trees to encourage regeneration
- 11. Preserve dead trees with hollows.
- 12. Protect embankments with local native plants.
- 13. Place wombat gates in fencelines to allow access without damage.
- 14. Plant local native trees, shrubs and grasses to shelter livestock.
- 15. Protect roadside remnants. Save native grasses for fire prevention. Encourage regeneration.
- 16. Use pesticides and fertilizers wisely away from habitat areas.

- 17. Place fire breaks inside fences where native species are outside the fence. Altenatively, place a new fence inside the existing fence to encourage regeneration in the paddock.
- 18. Construct a 'Wildlife Dam' (with an island or peninsula, shallow edges, natural vegetation, flight path, fenced, siphon water to troughs).
- 19. Leave standing & fallen timbes in and around dams.
- 20. Encourage regeneration or plant local native trees, shrubs and grasses to assist salinity and erosion control on slopes/ watercourses.
- 21. Protect the homestead from fire with local native fire-retarding species. Keep development compact.
- 22. Control pets (particularly at night).

