



Parks Victoria's core business



- Protection and conservation of
 - natural values
 - cultural values
- Recognise and support Traditional
 Owner knowledge and interests
- Provision of opportunities for public and visitor enjoyment and involvement



Ramsar sites managed by Parks Victoria

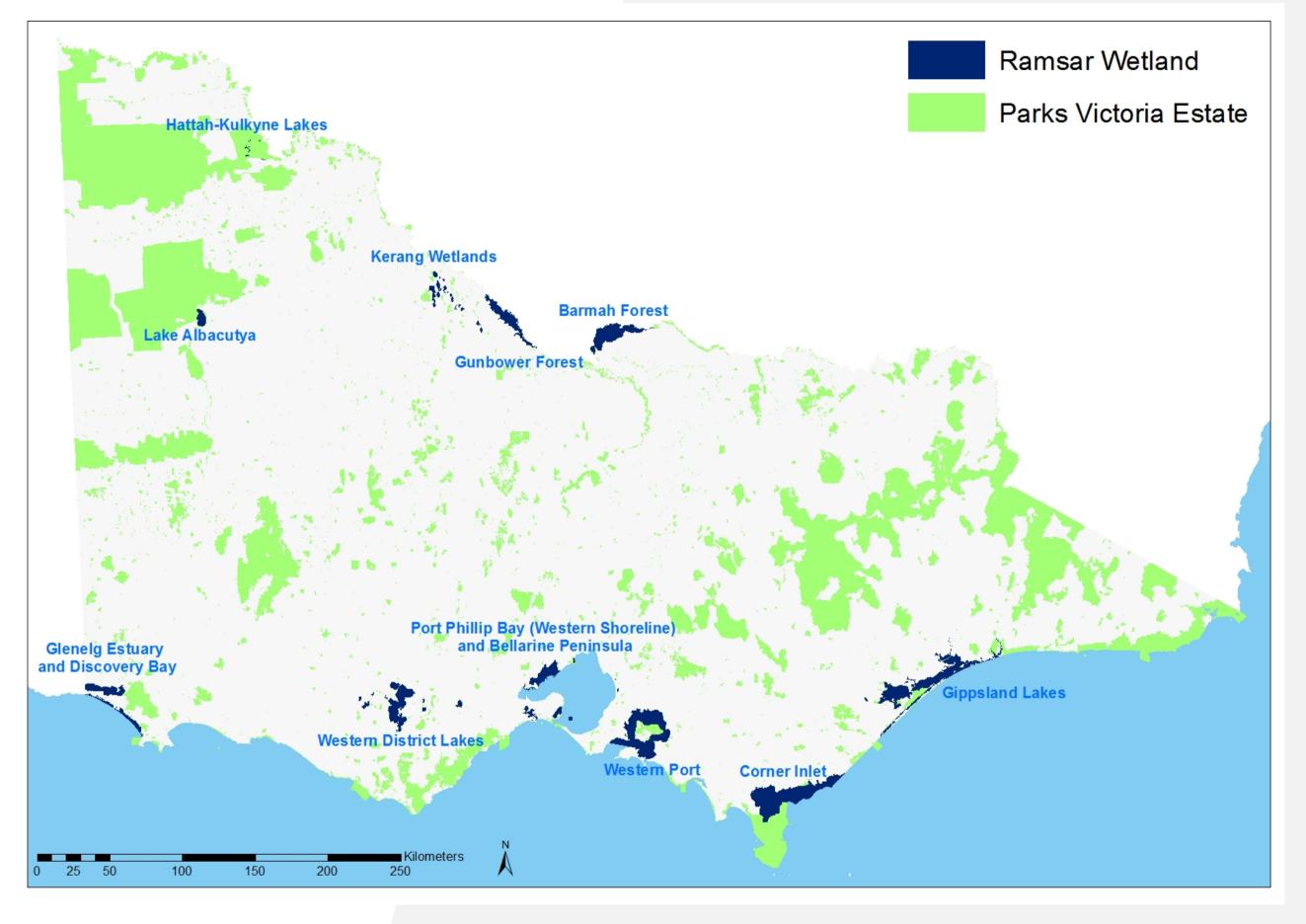


Total Ramsar area: ~330,000 ha

Total PV Ramsar area: ~250,000 ha

Other site managers:

- Traditional Owners
- DELWP
- Melbourne Water
- Water authorities
- Local government





























































Progress since the 2016 VAGO audit (PAEC Q1 & 3)

VAGO Rec. 1(a) Robust governance arrangements

- Improved role clarity and responsibilities
- Coordinated partnership approach to site management

VAGO Rec. 1(b) Strengthened implementation of management plans

- Annual action plans and prioritised on-ground actions
- Aids in seeking and securing resourcing (funds, NGO's, volunteers)





Other Parks Victoria progress

- Key membership on Site Coordinating Committees
- Improved onground program support and delivery
- Establishment of dedicated and ongoing Statewide Lead Ecological Water
- Representation on Inter-Agency Governance Group
- Implementation of MERI framework
- Enhanced reporting through PV geospatial system improvements
- Strong Traditional Owner relationships and Joint Management
- PV has led development of the Barmah Strategic Action Plan
- Good progress on roll out of Conservation Action Plans (CAP) across state
- Continue to seek and secure funding (recent success with BRP, NLP2)
- Complementary activities adjacent to Ramsar sites with collective benefits





Site management planning (PAEC Q 4, 7 & 9)



- Historical baseline condition knowledge (ECD)
- 4 sites with stand-alone Ramsar site management plans
 - Gippsland Lakes, Port Phillip, Western Port, Glenelg
- Site management plans contained within regional waterway strategies for other sites
- PV Conservation Action Plans and Strategic Action Plans
 - Landscape-scale context for environmental management
 - Incorporate Ramsar sites as explicit assets within plans
 - Consistent application of performance measures for outcomes





Annual action plans (PAEC Q8)



- Priorities agreed using MERI program logic
 - Focus on outcomes
- Annual action plans for all sites
 - Agreed priority actions and responsibility for delivery
 - Using various State and Commonwealth funding and resources, as well as from other NGO partners
 - Delivery of diverse onground programs

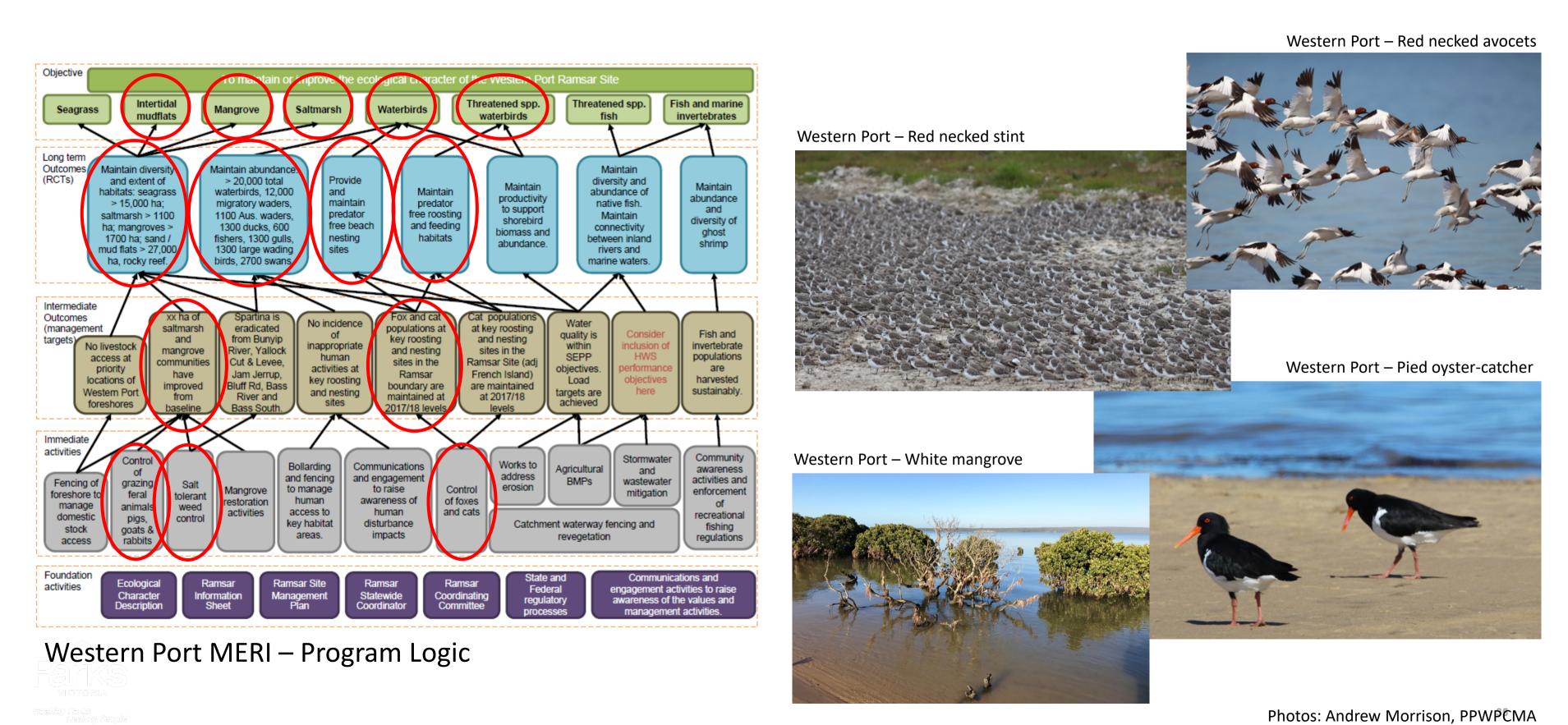








Line of sight: On-ground activities link to outcomes





Western Port

ON-GROUND DELIVERY TO CONTROL PRIORITY THREATS

- Aerial shooting of feral pigs and goats on French Island and Quail Island.
- Feral cat control program across French Island National Park.
- Control of boxthorn around bird rookeries at Tortoise Head.
- Fox baiting around Northern Western
 Port NCR to protect migratory birds.
- Gorse control in the areas between private and public land.
- Woody and herbaceous weed control aimed at eradication from Quail Island.











Pest animal control



All Ramsar sites
Labour-intensive programs

- Surveillance
- Trapping
- Ground shooting
- Aerial shooting
- Baiting
- Fencing
- Ripping
- Hammers

Ongoing actions & needs





Invasive plant control



All Ramsar sites

Labour-intensive programs

- Spraying
- Burning
- Mulching
- Manual removal

Ongoing actions and needs













Protecting threatened species



Broad-scale invasive species control required to:

- protect many
 threatened species listed as
 critical components of sites
- complement hydrological management











Monitoring (PAEC Q6)



Support delivery of monitoring through partnerships with CMA's, DELWP, NGOs and volunteers

Input into online tracking system (Ramsar Management System - RMS)

- implementation of site management plans
- trends in ecological character (condition monitoring)
- results of management effectiveness monitoring

Improved PV Environmental Information System

Through SCC, greater data input from PV-led community and volunteer programs











Reporting potential character change (PAEC Q5)

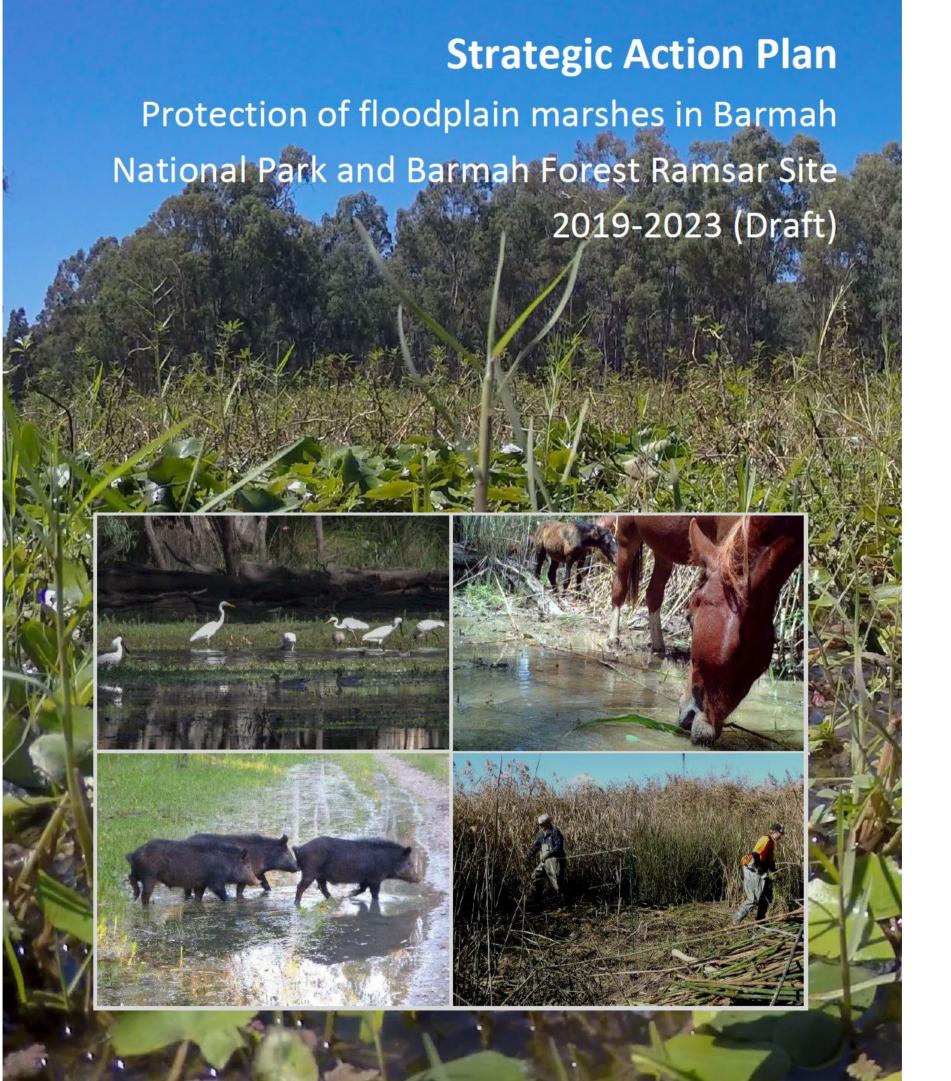


- Parks Victoria directly reports any indication of potential change to Site Coordination Committees
- Three sites identified with potential change (from 2014/15 Rolling Review)
 - Western District Lakes less water, more saline
 - Gippsland Lakes changes in salinity
 - Barmah reduced extent of floodplain marsh vegetation (Moira grass)









Barmah Forest (PAEC Q5)

STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

Direct response to a potential change in ecological character:

Extent of Moira grass

Four conservation management strategies:

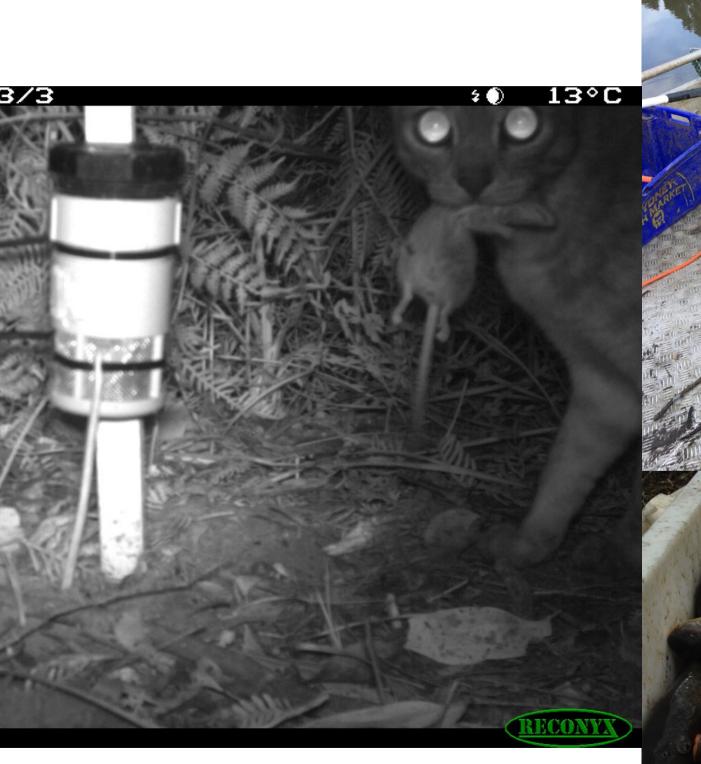
- 1. Water management
- 2. Control program for feral horses
- 3. Control programs other introduced animals
- 4. Control programs for invasive plant species
- Extensive public consultation (2,394 responses on Engage Vic + direct consultation)

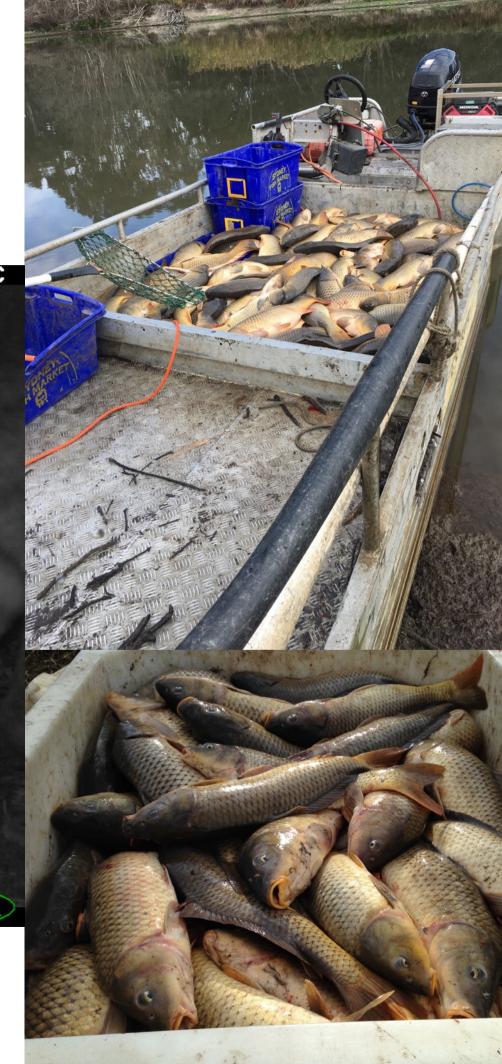


Challenging times



- Increasing climate change impacts
- Drought and fires across landscapes
- Increased need for emergency interventions
- Increasing recreational pressures
- Tricky creatures









Summary

- Robust coordination process now in place
- Outcome-focused planning process
- Priority actions coordinated across agencies
- Priority indicators being measured
- Ramsar Management System set up to record management effectiveness and outcome performance
- New system and processes provide evidence to support decision making

