

Step 16

Review the results and revise the management plan

Ensure that aims are being met by comparing the desired results with what is actually happening. Revise the management plan if the results are not as planned.

A formal review of the management plan can show whether the desired results are being achieved, and whether changes to management are required.

At least every three to five years the grassy ecosystems management plan should be formally reviewed. This is in addition to the ongoing review of the management plan. A formal review involves comparing the desired results with the results of monitoring and using the record of events and activities with what has occurred in reality. The comparisons will influence whether the management plan should be revised, new activities identified and a new work program developed.

The review should identify both the actions that have been successful in achieving desired results and also those actions that have not achieved the desired results, or that have caused further

damage. These latter should not be viewed as failures, as it is important to acknowledge these so that corrections or changes in approach can be made.

Aims

- To assess whether the desired results shown on Sheet 7 are being achieved.
- To determine if the desired results and any activities should be revised before continuing with management activities.
- To better understand what is occurring on the site.

Example of changes to management

Old Activity	Result after three years	New activity
Graze pasture containing Chilean Needle Grass intensively in early spring for several years to reduce seeding.	No change in CNG density or distribution.	Treat CNG with herbicide. Lay Kangaroo Grass hay or seed in bare areas.
Fence hilltops off from low lying areas to allow for separate management.	Fencing completed.	Rest hill paddock in late spring and summer to encourage native grass cover. Graze low-lying areas sustainably throughout the year.



Cryptandra amara

Materials

Sheets 6–15
Photo records



Method

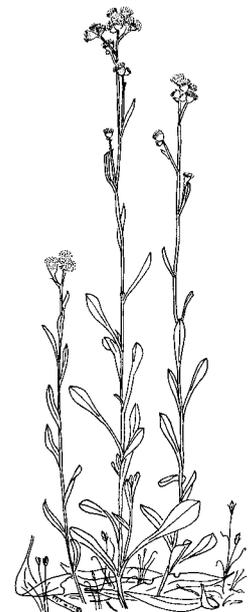
1. Compare the monitoring results for the condition of the site, vegetation and habitat. Refer to monitoring records (Sheets 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15, depending on what monitoring was done) and photo records.
2. Compare the results of monitoring with the desired results identified on Sheet 7 to assess whether the desired results are being realised.
3. Reassess the conservation significance of the management units (Sheet 6) to see if the significance in the units has changed. Do this on a new Sheet 6.
4. Consider the need to review the plan and activities. Decide whether:
 - Changes to management activities will achieve better results. Such changes may include increased fencing that allows for more stock rotation or excludes areas from grazing or allows changes to grazing patterns or helps to control weeds or pests; or
 - The objectives and desired results need to be revised.
5. Review objectives and identify further management activities that are to take place on new Sheets 7 and 8.
6. Review and update the work program to include these activities. Use a new Sheet 9.
7. Continue to monitor management activities and their results. Continue on existing Sheets 10 to 15.
8. Repeat the review after three to five years.



Example

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Land management units	Issues	Activities to be implemented	Review
B, C, E, F	1. Areas of endangered native grassland and grassy woodland	a. Undertake rotational grazing in order to enhance native diversity whilst retaining habitat quality for threatened species. b. Implement threatened community Action Plans for Natural Temperate Grassland and Grassy Woodland c. Monitor vegetation in the community.	Diversity has increased in Unit F. Action: continue current activities.
A, D, E, F, G, H, I	2. Threatened species	a. Implement threatened species Action Plans for the Striped Legless Lizard, Button Wrinklewort, Golden Sun Moth, and Perunga Grasshopper. b. Retain electric fencing around Button Wrinklewort site and monitor; graze occasionally for biomass control, or consider occasional burns. c. Monitor populations. d. Areas dominated by Phalaris: undertake rotational grazing in order to maintain habitat for Striped Legless Lizard.	Button Wrinklewort population has expanded in abundance and distribution considerably since first discovery in 1998. Habitat of Striped Legless Lizard is being maintained. Action: continue current monitoring program.



Chrysocephalum apiculatum