

Step 7

Develop aims and desired results

Goals need to be developed to identify management activities in order of importance and then to act on these accordingly.

To successfully manage each management unit it is necessary to determine what the land will be used for and what is wanted for each unit in the short term and the long term.

It is important to identify a program of activities that will take place in each management unit. The activities should take into account conservation, personal and economic objectives and goals for each management unit as they relate to current and future land uses. Goals may be short to long term and are useful milestones to show that aims are being met. The process of developing aims and goals can also show that aims for conservation and other land uses are complementary. For example, native tree regeneration may be a goal for a particular land

management unit. This goal may have two desired results: an increase in tree cover to enhance biodiversity and also wind protection for stock or cropped paddocks.

Aims

- Develop aims that are relevant to the landholder’s personal requirements and situation.
- Identify what is to be achieved.

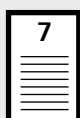
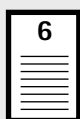
Table J: Examples of aims and desired results relevant to conservation management

Goal 1: Conserve threatened species and ecological communities	
Aims	Desired results
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain or improve the condition and diversity of habitat for threatened species or endangered ecological communities. 2. To ensure that any activities and land management do not have an adverse effect on any endangered ecological communities and threatened species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Habitat features for threatened species are retained on site. ✓ There is no reduction in the size of populations of threatened species present on the site. ✓ There is no reduction in the size of areas that contain threatened communities or habitat for threatened species.
Goal 2: Conserve the biodiversity of grassy ecosystems	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To conserve native species and habitat diversity. 4. To protect and conserve wetlands and water courses within grassy ecosystems. 5. To improve grassy ecosystems by encouraging natural regeneration and replanting other revegetation. 6. To maintain or increase the links between patches of native vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is no reduction in tree cover in woodlands. ✓ There is regeneration of native vegetation. ✓ A revegetation program that includes improved links between patches is in place. ✓ Habitat features are retained on site.
Goal 3: Manage the land sustainably to ensure ecosystem functions are maintained	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. To manage native pasture in a way that conserves native grassy ecosystems and maintains or improves productivity of the land. 8. To control weed spread. 9. To prevent the introduction of weeds. 10. To manage fire fuel hazard. 11. To prevent damage to the soil through disturbance, compaction, dumping of material or erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land management takes into account conservation significance and ecological functioning as well as other land use needs. ✓ Firebreaks and other control methods are in place to protect infrastructure, and allow control of fire in areas that may be damaged by wildfire. ✓ Weeds are eradicated or contained.

Materials

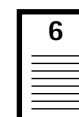
Sheet 6

Sheet 7



Method

1. **Identify management units that have conservation significance.** Look at all the values for conservation significance that are recorded on Sheet 6 for each management unit. These values can be used as a guide to identify priorities for conservation and to help decide what activities are likely to enhance overall condition. Get advice from relevant conservation agencies if required.
2. **Consider how management could be used to retain or enhance features of conservation significance** in management units that have conservation significance. Refer to the enclosed management guidelines to gain more information.
3. **Develop aims and desired results for each of the management units.** Examine the sample goals, aims and related desired results shown in Table J and use them as a guide.
4. **Record the aims and desired results** for each management unit on Sheet 7.



Examples of the relationship between goals, aims, desired results and broad activities

1. Identify the major features of conservation significance	GOAL	To retain habitat diversity for threatened bird species.
2. Identify what is to be changed or retained for each unit	AIM	To increase tree cover.
3. List what is to be achieved for each unit	DESIRED RESULT	To increase the number of birds in the area and to create a windbreak for a crop paddock in the adjacent land unit.
4. List how this will be achieved	BROAD ACTIVITY	Plant trees, allow regeneration, fence a nominated area and/or reduce stock pressure.

Example

Step 7: Aims and desired results

Management units	Aims	Desired results
A, D, E, F, G, H, I	To maintain and improve the condition and diversity of habitat for the Striped Legless Lizard, Button Wrinklewort, Golden Sun Moth and Perunga Grasshopper	Grassy habitat is retained and enhanced. Populations remain stable or are increasing.
B, C, E, F	To maintain and improve the condition and diversity of the native grassland and grassy woodland endangered ecological communities.	Native species abundance and composition is retained or enhanced. Size of areas containing these communities remains the same or increases.
All	Manage fire hazard	Fires are restricted to areas where burning is identified as a management tool. Fire fuel loads are monitored and controlled. Firebreaks as required are in place and maintained.