



← Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo, an endangered species found on EP. If you see these birds please contact the Port Lincoln Department for Environment and Heritage office on 8688 3181.

What help is available for Indigenous people?

Indigenous people can get government help to do NRM work. The Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board has people across the Eyre Peninsula region that can offer you the following services:

- Assistance in completing funding applications.
- Assistance in linking with other land owners, councils etc. to solve NRM problems.
- Arrange visits and advice from expert staff from a range of government agencies.
- Identify and provide information about growing native vegetation.
- Identify and provide detailed information about controlling weeds.
- Provide detailed information and equipment use for revegetation projects.
- Arrange detailed information and equipment use for improving farm soils.
- Provide information to improve the condition of coastal areas.
- Arrange for information to improve the quality of water in creeks, dams and other natural waters.

For more information please call The Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management Board people. Contact: General Manager, EPNRM Board, PO Box 2916, 50 Liverpool Street, Port Lincoln 5606. Phone 8682 5655.

Funding Programs for Natural Resources Management works

Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) www.nht.gov.au for environmental projects on a regional scale
National Landcare Program (NLP) www.landcare.gov.au for sustainable agriculture and industry development projects.

Envirofund: for local on-ground projects. (Good for homelands projects)

Waterfund: for local projects that improve water resources. (Good for homelands projects)



Natural Resource Management (NRM)

For Indigenous People on Eyre Peninsula



Government of South Australia
Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board

What does NRM mean?

NRM is short for Natural Resources Management.

What does NRM do?

NRM is all about looking after country. It is a way of improving the land, creeks, swamps, coastal areas and remaining areas of natural bushland.

NRM gives native animals and plants a good place to live. It also balances the needs of the environment with the needs of farming, fishing, business, industry and recreation. This balance is needed so that the country can support these activities for a long time into the future.



↑ Feral proof fence, Venus Bay Conservation Park Ecological Restoration project, on western EP.



↑ Sowing native scrub on cleared land on far western EP.



↑ Revegetating banks of the Tod River on lower EP.

Who is responsible for NRM?

Everyone should have a role in NRM. We can all contribute ideas and do useful things for the country. These activities can be simple and cost-free or complicated and expensive. Some examples of practical NRM are:

- Taking tangled fishing lines home and not throwing them into the sea.
- Growing local native plants to provide native birds with food and shelter.
- Being involved in groups who are solving environmental problems.
- Controlling weeds growing on your property and its roadside areas.
- Re-planting large areas of native vegetation along creeks or on loose sand to reduce soil erosion and create living areas for animals.

NRM also requires large-scale co-ordination to carry out the more expensive and complicated activities. This co-ordination is the responsibility of The Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board.



What does the Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board do?

The Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board collects information about what work needs to be done to make country in the Eyre Peninsula region better. This information is used to write plans and to ask for money from the government to make the plans happen. Each regional NRM board also prepares an Investment Strategy, which shows how country will be looked after and where government money will be spent.

There are many different things that the Board does with the money from the government. The main things are:

- Maintaining and improving farm soils.
- Keeping weeds and pests under control.
- Protecting native vegetation.
- Planting new native vegetation back onto cleared areas.
- Protecting the coastline.
- Looking after rare animals and plants.
- Providing assistance to land owners and the communities who want to contribute to NRM.
- Improving the quality of water in creeks and dams.



← Greenhouse facility for growing native trees.

Indigenous involvement in NRM

Indigenous people, with or without land, can make important contributions to NRM. A group of Indigenous people has been formed to help the Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board on NRM issues affecting the Indigenous lands and people of the Eyre Peninsula region. This group is called the Indigenous Advisory Committee.

The Indigenous Advisory Committee has a wide membership from Indigenous communities across the Eyre Peninsula region who meet several times a year to talk about Indigenous NRM topics including:

- Protection of culturally important sites across the region.
- Employment opportunities for Indigenous people in the NRM industry.
- The views of the Indigenous community on general NRM policy or 'topics of discussion'.
- Resource needs of organisations who manage Indigenous owned lands.
- Ways which Indigenous and non-Indigenous people can work together on NRM.

The main role of the Indigenous Advisory Committee is to help the Eyre Peninsula NRM Board and their people to work more closely with Indigenous organisations and individuals. This means the NRM board and their people can help you to plan and ask for money to do work that looks after country.