

Land Management and Conversation Fund projects – Round 4

Name	Title	Description
Anindilyakwa Land Council	Monitoring green turtles on Groote Eylandt to inform conservation, education and inspire community support for their sustainable management.	<p>Green turtles are declining globally as a result of multiple pressures, and are listed as threatened under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. They are a culturally significant species to many indigenous communities in northern Australia, and like many other Traditional Owner (TO) groups, the TO's of Groote Eylandt in the Anindilyakwa Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) have long harvested green turtle meat and eggs. However, there is little information to guide the sustainable management of this activity. This project will therefore have three main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) collect baseline information on the population density and spatial extent of inter-nesting and foraging sites, and identify threats to green turtles on Groote Eylandt using beach surveys and satellite tracking, 2) build capacity of the Anindilyakwa Land & Sea Rangers (ALC Rangers) to design and conduct an ongoing monitoring program to collect long-term datasets on green turtle populations within the IPA to guide sustainable management, and 3) use the beach surveys, telemetry deployments and satellite tracking data to develop an ongoing and inspiring engagement program to raise wider local community awareness about green turtles, the threats they face and the importance of sustainable harvesting. <p>The project will be conducted by the ALC Rangers in collaboration with the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS), who have extensive expertise in marine threatened species management and TO engagement. It will result in ongoing community engagement and green turtle monitoring programs that will be delivered by the Rangers, thus ensuring long-term benefits beyond the life of the project. The project will leverage in-kind support from AIMS and the ALC Rangers. AIMS will coinvest research scientist salaries, while the ALC Rangers will provide staff time, boats and vehicles for use in the project, accommodation and flights for AIMS staff, field equipment and freight in-kind.</p>

Name	Title	Description
Arafura Swamp Rangers Aboriginal Corporation	Protecting the biodiversity and cultural values of the Arafura Swamp in Arnhem Land through the strategic management of Mimosa.	Gurruwiling, the Arafura Swamp, in Arnhem Land is a Wetland of National Importance and the largest paperbark swamp in Australia. It is under threat from Mimosa pigra, an Australian Government Weed of National Significance and one of the world's worst 100 invasive species. Mimosa forms dense, thorny, impenetrable thickets, devastating wetlands and threatening livelihoods and culture. It is an NT Government declared Class A weed with the potential to dominate wetlands across northern Australia. Landowners and the Arafura Swamp Rangers Aboriginal Corporation (ASRAC) have worked collaboratively with the Northern Territory Government's Weed Management Branch on Mimosa control since plants were first recorded in the region in 1992. Ongoing management has prevented the devastation of the swamp by Mimosa but the challenge to contain its spread continues. The Weed Management Branch has identified Mimosa management in Gurruwiling as 'one of the most important and strategic mimosa programs in the NT.' Arafura Swamp Rangers manage Gurruwiling on behalf and for the benefit of all Aboriginal landowners. ASRAC is therefore applying for herbicide and a Utility Task Vehicle to map and control, as a priority, all known active infestations within the swamp. These infestations include three isolated patches at Marrio, Maniwirrka and Gadawinga totalling 5 hectares in area, and a larger 180-hectare infestation at Ballinga. Based on NT Weed Management Branch advice, treatment will be a combination of aerial and on-ground spraying. Aerial spraying is being funded by Territory Natural Resource Management while this project will focus on on-ground activities, including mapping, treating 30 percent of the Ballinga infestation and 100 percent of the three smaller sites. Crucial to the project's success will be a UTV – without safe and versatile off-road transport, effective eradication of mimosa in seasonally flooded, remote and inaccessible country is near impossible.

Name	Title	Description
Central Land Council	Developing a Healthy Country Plan for the Arltarpilta Inelye Ranger Group in Central Australia.	This project will develop a healthy country plan for the Arltarpilta Inelye Ranger (AIR) group based at Atitjere to support strategic Aboriginal land management with traditional owners. The target area is the plenty region across multiple land-tenures where the AIR currently carry out work. Currently rangers working in this area are operating without the benefit of a long term (5 – 10 year), strategic plan created with traditional owner input. Having a healthy country plan in place will improve the ability of this ranger group to realise traditional owner aspirations for country, prioritise annual work effort towards the achievement of strategic goals and to measure their progress and impact over time. A healthy country planning framework will be followed to assist traditional owners and rangers identify the key values, current health and threats to those values, strategies to address those threats and identify indicators to check progress as well as determine impact. CLC land management staff (rangers and regional based staff) will support the engagement of traditional owners and other stakeholders in the planning process. A consultant(s) will be engaged to assist with facilitation of the planning process and writing the plans.

Name	Title	Description
<p>Injalak Arts & Crafts Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p>Injalak Hill Cultural Heritage Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	<p>Injalak Hill, near the community of Gunbalanya (Oenpelli) in western Arnhem Land is internationally renowned for its rock art. Despite increasing visitation by tourists (and others), a coordinated conservation management for the hill is lacking. In line with international best practice in cultural heritage management, this project will involve the development of a cultural heritage strategy and management action plan for Injalak Hill.</p> <p>Building on doctoral research undertaken looking at the management of four shelters on Injalak (Marshall 2020), this strategy will draw together key stakeholders and industry experts to identify the heritage values and a way forward for the ongoing protection of this internationally significant heritage place. Key elements of this process will be the training of local rangers and guides in all aspects of the management process, thereby helping to ensure any emerging employment opportunities focus on local Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Our objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to develop a cultural heritage strategy and management action plan for Injalak Hill 2) to undertake 3D documentation of key sites on Injalak Hill and incorporate the training of local rangers and guides in using this new technology 3) to establish a rock art monitoring system for key Injalak Hill rock art sites with training to ensure the ongoing monitoring is undertaken by local rangers and Injalak Hill guides 4) undertake some of the immediate management actions as recommended by the management action plan. <p>Each objective interlinks, for example, the monitoring system is guided by the cultural heritage strategy and management action plan and makes use of the new 3D recordings.</p> <p>Key partners in this project are: Njanjma Rangers, Injalak Arts, Griffith University and the University of Notre Dame Australia (UNDA).</p> <p>Marshall, M. 2020. Rock Art Conservation and Management: 21st Century Perspectives in Northern Australia. Doctor of Philosophy, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University, Canberra.</p>

Name	Title	Description
<p>Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p>Documenting Jawoyn faunal information in a Wildlife Identikit to strengthen knowledge, protect culture and help look after country.</p>	<p>Jawoyn people have a wealth of knowledge about their environment developed over tens of thousands of years. Detailed and highly interconnected information about seasons, weather, rivers, animals, and plants has been passed down from generation to generation. However, Jawoyn elders are deeply concerned about the loss of language and traditional knowledge, as older people pass away, and younger people, including Rangers, no longer use Jawoyn as a first language.</p> <p>To help address the loss of traditional ecological knowledge, the Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation is seeking funding to produce a pocket-sized Wildlife Identikit featuring Jawoyn names and pronunciations, common and scientific names and traditional uses of about 100 birds, mammals, reptiles, fish, and insects. Preserving faunal knowledge is highlighted in the Jawoyn Healthy Country Plan ‘Our animals are culturally important, and we are spiritually connected to them all through our stories and beliefs.</p> <p>This Identikit will draw on the 2005 Jawoyn Plants and Animals book and would complement the pocket-sized Jawoyn Plant Identikit produced this year. It will be a valuable resource for all Jawoyn but particularly for Rangers, the Learning on Country program partnership between Rangers and schools, and the Banatjarl Womens Group. For young Jawoyn who have been educated predominantly in English, resources such as this Identikit will help them keep their language alive.</p> <p>A Wildlife Identikit would also enhance working relationships with non-Aboriginal researchers. Although it is widely recognized that including Aboriginal perspectives and knowledge is necessary for more resilient and equitable Natural Resource Management outcomes in northern Australia, it can be difficult to achieve. The Identikit will be a useful tool for facilitating two-way knowledge exchange. The Wildlife Identikit, along with the Plant Identikit, will also be a valuable cultural education resource for the many non-Aboriginal visitors to Jawoyn country each year.</p>

Name	Title	Description
<p>Jawoyn Association Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p>Jawoyn Living Rock Art: Reviving community-based Jawoyn rock art recording and management.</p>	<p>Jawoyn rock art recording and management is not currently led by Jawoyn people. This project will invigorate community-based Jawoyn rock art recording, management, and protection by rebuilding the cultural and technical capacity required to care for rock art in the long term. Rock art, which is abundant across our vast and largely inaccessible stone country, is our most important tangible cultural heritage asset. This will put control of how this asset is managed back into the hands of Jawoyn Traditional Owners and community, rather than external parties (researchers, anthropologists and hobbyists), who have gradually taken control due to a lack of coordinated cultural guardianship and local technical capacity. Rock art recording and management should be an activity undertaken by the Rangers, this project will create the conditions under which this can occur. The project involves the following steps: 1) Develop a Rock Art Guardianship Toolkit that establishes protocols and procedures (both technical and cultural) for recording and managing rock art. This toolkit will be set out as an easy-to-use how-to guide for rangers (or visitors working with rangers) to follow when visiting sites, recording rock art and managing rock art, which ensures they work effectively and through the correct cultural protocols - in a way that supports local wishes for rock art collection and management. 2) Conduct cultural and technical training for rangers so that they have the requisite skills to collect and manage rock art according to the toolkit 3) Implement the toolkit through a pilot recording and management program at 6-10 rock art sites. This will consolidate the Rangers skills and provide a hands-on opportunity to use and refine the toolkit, while beginning to record and manage our rock art. 4) Promote rock art guardianship to external parties. This project is all about Jawoyn people taking control of our rock art, not just having partners coming in with their own agendas, which has previously been the case. This step will demonstrate that we still want to work with partners, but from a position of strength.</p>

Name	Title	Description
Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Larrakia Rangers and CSIRO – Tracking changes in our atmosphere at Northern Territory Baseline Air Pollution Station (NT BAPS).	<p>Background: Larrakia Country extends from Gunn Point in the East, to Cox Peninsula in the West and includes Darwin Harbour. The Northern Territory Baseline Air Pollution Station, operated by CSIRO and located at Gunn Point is one of few tropical stations in the World Meteorological Organisation’s Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO-GAW) program- a global network of sites tracking long-term changes in greenhouse gases (GHGs) and other air pollutants in Earth’s atmosphere. Changes in Earth's atmosphere are a serious cause of concern for humanity as they impact weather and climate, and the health of people and the environment. Larrakia Nation Land and Sea Rangers have been engaged with CSIRO since 2018 to address a critical need for more local support to assist the NT BAPS program. Following a series of training visits by CSIRO staff, the partnership has transitioned to a fee-for service arrangement, whereby our rangers visit the site ~monthly and collect air samples that are analysed for GHGs in CSIRO labs in Melbourne – a program that had ceased in 2015 in the absence of local support. Rangers also work through checklists for labs and equipment at the site and identify issues as they arise.</p> <p>Proposed Project: By providing access to further training and additional tools, the proposed project aims to enhance the existing fee for service program by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specialist training for a larger number of rangers, particularly new recruits. - further training to expand rangers capability from collecting greenhouse gas samples to supporting other instruments and systems on site specifically those that measure airborne particles (ie smoke, dust). - an opportunity to explore seasonality in atmospheric changes through the Larrakia seasonal calendar - access to assistive tools such as tablets for use as training aids and data collection. - support for necessary training such as first aid and appropriate resources including vehicles, PPE, and satellite phones to safely conduct the work. <p>Overall, the program aims to: Enhance Rangers Training, capabilities and confidence in Environmental Monitoring. - maximise the quality and quantity of air pollution monitoring at NT BAPS by minimising instrument faults & down-time, providing expanded sample collection capability, and contributing local knowledge to the understanding of observed changes in the atmosphere.</p> <p>Links to other projects: This project has potential links with two other substantial programs – the Darwin Urban Living Lab (DLL) - a partnership between CSIRO, NT Government & City of Darwin and the National Environmental Science Program (NESP) Climate Change Hub. A proposal is being developed for a Larrakia-led project in which Traditional owners and Rangers with support from CSIRO design and</p>

Name	Title	Description
<p>Njanjma Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p>Njanjma’s sandstone country - developing priorities for conservation actions.</p>	<p>The estate for the Njanjma Aboriginal Corporation (NAC), is owned by six clans associated the country surrounding the community of Gunbalanya, on the north east border of Kakadu National Park. The country accounts for about 258,000ha featuring sandstone escapements, flood plains, rock art and unique wildlife of international significance in the West Arnhem Plateau – a NT site of Conservation Significance. Njanjma’s estate features areas of the Arnhem Plateau Sandstone Shrubland Complex, an ecological community of national conservation significance which lie outside the boundary of Kakadu National Park.</p> <p>The healthy country plan for this estate needs more detail and development of targeted programs. NAC currently has a project examining Mimosa and feral animals in a flood plains of Mikkinj Valley which is contributing to progressing strategic management for this land type for the estate and also the strategic control of significant invasive species in the greater East Alligator Catchment. The Sandstone country however needs more assessment and specific planning to complement regional priorities.</p> <p>The primary objectives of this project are to deliver on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) improved assessment and documentation of values and threats for the sandstone country in the estate boundary for NAC by referring to both traditional and scientific expertise and also by surveys; (2) enhance the skill set for the corporation and rangers to lead and engage in cultural and natural resource assessment and planning; (3) development of a structured plan to guide natural and cultural conservation actions and forming workprograms for the Sandstone country. <p>The entire sandstone country in the Njanjma estate is approx. 78,000ha. For a yearlong project we will focus on building in-depth knowledge assessment and planning for some priority areas (estimated at 20% of the sandstone estate or 15,600 ha) within the sandstone country. With further funding we can extend the area covered.</p>

Name	Title	Description
North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance	This project proposes a ranger grant investment to assist with a partial (matched) contribution to the development of a regional aggregation 'entity' for the purpose of registering, governing and assisting with the administration of carbon projects / businesses outside the East Arnhem / AFLA envelope.	<p>NAILSMA in close partnership with the ILC and the NLC propose working through the development of an entity constructed for the purpose of managing emerging carbon projects. Specifically, the purpose of the entity will be to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide a stable risk managed alternative for the registration and hosting of SFM projects and other smaller carbon projects outside the ALFA / East Arnhem envelope. 2. Assist SFM participants with the management of those aspects of ACCU production which may be beyond their operational expertise. 3. Achieve the savings and improved risk profile related to scale. 4. Develop local governance strengths within the broader governance model (ALFA provides a good example of this). Promoting the benefits of a larger efficient management entity but fostering improved land management outcomes including local ownership and decision-making processes.
Northern Land Council	Bulgul Feral Pig Management & Training Project	<p>The Bulgul Rangers, partnered by Wildscience will expand on the current management of aerial and on ground feral pig management on the Delisaville/Wagait/Larrakia Aboriginal Land Trust (ALT) to develop a model for implementing cost effective, long-term management programs for the systematic feral pig management for Ranger Groups across the Top End. In this project, Bulgul Rangers will be mentored to become trainers in feral animal management, which will help spread awareness of important feral pig management issues to other ranger groups. Feral pig monitoring techniques will be implemented and refined. Some aerial feral pig management will take place to support existing initiatives.</p>

Name	Title	Description
Northern Land Council	Creating a Healthy Country Plan for the Aboriginal Land Trust including the areas of Croker Island, smaller islands surrounding and adjacent area on mainland (see map).	<p>The project will bring together Community Members, Traditional Owners, Northern Land Council and a third party consultant to establish a Healthy Country Plan for Croker Island area. The purpose of this project firstly is to take stock of the current situation on Croker Island. This will be done by working with community members and Traditional owners to establish key targets to ensure the long term prosperity of the islands people and its environment. These targets will be measurable and designed to provide direction for people on the island especially the Garngi Rangers who can use this plan as an overarching document to be referred to for all their work.</p> <p>The Garngi Rangers will work closely with Traditional owners, Northern land Council and consultants to create this plan. It is designed to not only provide a direction for the Island and its people but also to provide a chance for people to express their concerns and desires to create an outcome that is desired by all.</p> <p>Croker Island has never had a Healthy Country Plan before nor a management plan for the ranger group to refer to. The closest thing we have to this is the results of a wildlife survey from 2010. From this survey we know that Croker Island and neighbouring islands are considered to provide very important habitat to some significant wildlife populations. The healthy country plan will build on this document and include other important values as identified by the Islands people.</p>
Northern Land Council	Protecting the Wardaman Indigenous Protective Area from feral animal and weed threats. Capacity building for potential fee-for service opportunities and long term self-funding security.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An external provider will undertake an aerial survey of the Mennggen ALT, and develop a Feral Animal Management Plan to guide future feral management. 2. Weed Control. The Wardaman rangers will survey known weed infestations (when accessible by vehicle/buggy). Rangers will receive training in weed identification and control strategies from staff from NT Weeds Branch (see email attached). Priority weed sites will be controlled, especially Belly Ache Bush, Grader Grass, Parkinsonia). 3. Cultural Site Protection. The Wardaman rangers will erect fencing at 4 important rock art sites, and manually clear the track to 1 of these sites. <p>This project will greatly upskill the Wardaman rangers and see them proactively managing feral animals and weeds across the IPA, and increase their ability to attract fee-for-service opportunities in the future.</p>

Name	Title	Description
Tangentyere Council Aboriginal Corporation	Mparntwe/Alice Springs Bushcare Project	<p>Tangentyere Council Aboriginal Corporation (TCAC) and Arid Lands Environment Centre (ALEC) propose a partnership to undertake joint land management works in and around Mparntwe/Alice Springs. TCAC is a large Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation (ACCO) and the primary service provider for the Alice Springs Town Camps; and ALEC is a peak environmental organisation that encompasses a range of activities including horticulture, landscaping and land management. The combination of TCAC governance structures, Local Decision Making and programs including the Community Development Program (CDP) and ALEC specialist knowledge provide a strong platform for a partnership approach to bushcare and cultural transmission. The TCAC-ALEC Bushcare project aims to reverse the decline in condition of native vegetation in the northern slopes of the MacDonnell Ranges, around the ephemeral wetlands in the Ilparpa Valley and in the Todd River south of Heavitree Gap, Alice Springs NT. Each of these vegetation communities are threatened by fire brought on by infestations of invasive grasses (buffel grass and couch grass). These project sites each contact areas of high cultural significance for Arrernte people from Mparntwe, such as sacred trees, hills, rock formations etc. ALEC has been approached by senior Aboriginal people associated with these sites requesting assistance in managing the threats posed to them by these invasive grasses. Concurrently senior Aboriginal people from Yarrenyty Arltene (Larapinta Valley) and Ewvenper Atwatye (Hidden Valley) have identified to TCAC the need for Bushcare projects onsite at these large Town Camps. Senior Aboriginal people from the Town Camps see projects like this as a mechanism for caring for the land and for engaging young people in culturally meaningful activity. By targeting works around trees of cultural and ecological significance, these sites will be protected from risk of fire damage, and the associated plant communities at the trees' base will form the nucleus of re-vegetation in the project sites. TCAC and ALEC have already collaborated on shared projects on the Town Camps which have included the construction of food gardens and landscaping works at Town Camp Community Centers. This work has been led in the spirit of Local Decision Making by the leadership of the Town Camps and local people have been employed to work on these projects. There have also been opportunities for local Community Development Program participants to develop new skills. The following localities have been identified as sites for the project: 1. Yarrenyty Arltene/Larapinta Valley Town Camp- Lot 5195. Yarrenyty Arltene is 90.6 hectares with a project area of 10 hectares containing ~100 significant trees. The project proposes to treat 2 hectares within the project area. At present there is no treatment zone: 2. Ewvenper Atwatye/Hidden Valley- Lot 5189. Ewvenper Atwatye is</p>

Name	Title	Description
Thamarrurr Development Corporation Ltd	Aerial support for collaborative management of Gamba grass and Mimosa across the Western Top End (WTE) NT.	<p>This project is an ongoing collaboration between Ranger groups from across the Western Top End (WTE) of NT – Thamarrurr Rangers based at Wadeye, Malak Malak Rangers at Woolianna, Wudicupaldiya Rangers and Asyrikarrak Rangers at Peppimenarti. Rangers across the WTE have been working collaboratively on managing major weed threats of Mimosa and Gamba grass for several years, with help from the 2018-2020 Ranger Grant: Conservation and Land Management Fund program, which is ongoing. This collaboration has reduced the size and number of most weed infestations and built capacity of rangers to manage these threats. Data collected means there is a greater knowledge of the problem and ability to share knowledge. As well as improved outcomes for managing weeds, the collaboration has helped develop relationships, infrastructure and processes for broader NRM projects such as a WTE Savannah Fire Management Project and cooperation and knowledge sharing in sustainable enterprises. These projects are now helping fund regular meetings, training and information sharing with the groups and landowners. These ranger groups will continue to work together with landowners to strategically manage the threats of Gamba grass and Mimosa pigra with 30 - 40 rangers spending up to 100 days a year on on-ground weed management work and supporting aerial spraying. This application seeks funds to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. continue the aerial spraying of Mimosa and Gamba grass in areas inaccessible from the ground. 2. purchase fuel and herbicides for Mimosa and Gamba work <p>Each year the number of chopper days needed on spraying Mimosa is decreasing and it is vital to continue the work or reinfestation will quickly happen. Gamba grass has been kept out of the Daly River Port Keats Land Trust by rangers quickly eradicating any outbreaks, but it is an ongoing threat with large infestations upwind in the Daly River region. Gamba grass is a major threat to the people and biodiversity of the region and integrity of a savanna fire management program. Thamarrurr Rangers, through Thamarrurr Development Corporation, will manage the program.</p>

Name	Title	Description
Tiwi Land Council	2020-2021 Tropical fire ant eradication on Melville Island.	<p>This project aims to complete the treatment phase of the last fire ant population on the Tiwi islands. This will eradicate the species from the islands, providing regional and long-term relief from this threat. The work will be conducted by the new cohort of Tiwi Rangers with training, supervision and support provided by CSIRO ant eradication specialists. The highly successful procedures to be used are those that have been developed for, and used to eradicate five other populations of this ant on Melville Island, one being the second largest ant eradication achieved in the world. The work will contribute to the key deliverables of Australia's National Invasive Ant Biosecurity Plan 2018-2028 (www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/invasive-ants) as well as complement numerous invasive ant eradication programs throughout Australia, including the Browsing ant eradication program in Darwin. The fire ant eradication has been specifically requested by Tiwi people, as the ant was having clear negative social and cultural impacts on Tiwi people, and there were clear impending environmental consequences should the ant be allowed to establish beyond management feasibility. The completion of this work is timely given that the Tiwi islands are currently applying for IPA status.</p>

Name	Title	Description
Warddeken Land Management Limited	Feral animal control and capacity building in the Warddeken IPA.	<p>Feral animals are a major threat to the environmental and cultural heritage assets of the Warddeken Indigenous Protected Area. The primary species of concern in the Warddeken IPA are feral water Buffalo which exist in significant densities wherever habitat is suitable. Over many years Warddeken has conducted annual culling operations removing Buffalo from significant sites across the IPA. Whilst highly successful this work needs to be maintained and expanded as the significant population pressures from unmanaged herds external to the Warddeken IPA result in annual migration of feral Buffalo into the IPA. Key to managing this threat is the maintenance of sufficiently qualified and experienced rangers and coordinators within Warddeken. However, with natural turnover of rangers and coordinators Warddeken have arrived in the position no longer having sufficient capacity to manage this threat internally. This project will engage a respected and appropriately qualified trainer to deliver much needed training and capacity building for rangers and ranger coordinators in the Warddeken IPA. This will result in the licencing of an additional 12 rangers with category A and B firearms, 4 additional rangers/coordinators with category D firearms, and 4 rangers/coordinators with Aerial Platform qualifications and experience. These qualifications will be bolstered with a large feral animal culling program then delivered under supervision by the respected and qualified trainer to remove a target of 2000 feral animals. This project will have both immediate and long term outcomes through the initial delivery of feral animal management across the IPA and through the increased capacity of local rangers to undertake these works into the future. Opportunities also exist for trained staff to assist neighboring organisations with future culling works should these be required.</p>