

Naree Station Reserve

Scorecard 2012 - 2023

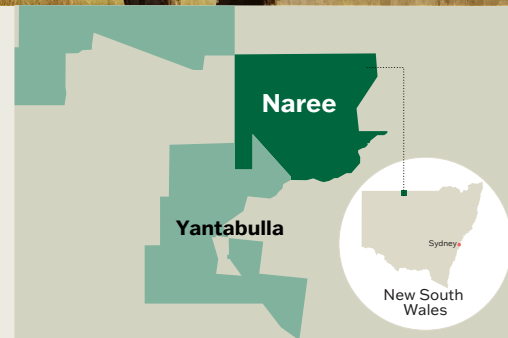


Our vision

On Naree and beyond, Bush Heritage works with Budjiti people and the greater community to sustain and restore this rich cultural landscape.

Within the Mulga Lands bioregion, Naree's diverse habitats include floodplain woodlands, lignum and Cane Grass wetlands, Coolabah swamps, open lakes, braided creeks, ephemeral wetlands and claypans, and Mulga woodlands.

We also manage 15,680 hectares of the adjoining Yantabulla Swamp, a wetland of national significance that forms part of the Paroo Floodplain and Currawinya Important Bird Area. The wetland's remnant vegetation provides important breeding habitat for waterbirds and migratory species including Freckled Duck, Great Cormorant, Great Egret, Glossy Ibis, and terns.



Reserve size: 14,400 hectares

Acquisition year: 2012

Traditional Custodians:
Budjiti people

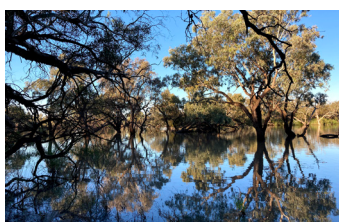
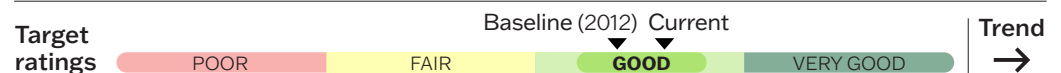
Our conservation targets

This section summarises the long-term health rating of each target and trend since acquisition. Ratings are based on ecological monitoring data and expert knowledge.



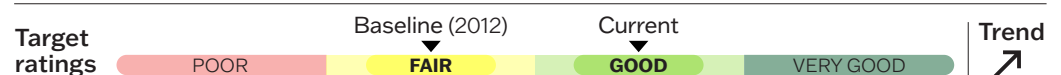
Alluvial floodplains and swamps with semi-permanent waterholes

The floodplains, woodlands, and wetlands of the Cuttaburra Creek, the main inflow to the Yantabulla Swamp, are resilient habitats that support major waterbird breeding events.



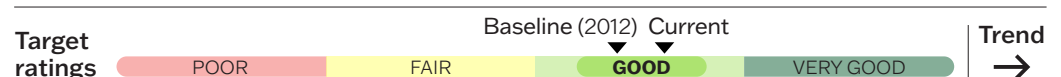
Local basins and channels with ephemeral wetlands

Local wetlands including Coolabah woodlands, swamps, and grasslands provide crucial habitat for fauna. Reduced impact of hooved animals is evident through anecdotally higher cryptogamic crust cover, but ferals still require management.



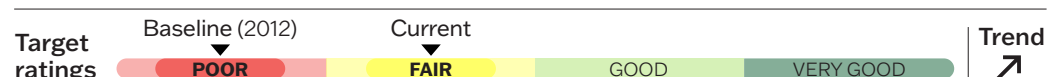
Mulga woodlands

Mulga woodlands provide habitat for birds such as Pink Cockatoos and Hall's Babblers. Mulga communities on Naree were previously harvested for fodder for 100 or more years. They are now recovering.



Mixed shrublands on sand plains

Sand plain shrublands support Belah, Ironwood, Leopardwood, Rosewood, and Whitewood trees. Historic overgrazing highly modified this habitat which will take a long time to recover.



Managing threats

Threat	Recent rating	Trend	Resource investment	What are we doing?
Feral pigs	HIGH	→	👤👤👤👤 \$\$\$\$	Control has focused on wetlands but is dependent on conditions to be sustained. Ongoing management is needed to reduce this threat.
Goats	MEDIUM	↘	👤👤 \$\$	To reduce the impact of goats we fenced key areas, increased control activities, and closed artificial waterpoints. Fencing and reducing water points has reduced goat movement and impact across the landscape.
Stock incursions (cattle and sheep)	LOW	↘	👤 \$\$	The installation and maintenance of fencing has limited stock incursions, but fencing in wetland areas is an ongoing challenge.
Feral cats and foxes	HIGH	→	👤👤👤👤 \$\$\$\$	We are gathering baseline data on feral animal densities. Given control options are limited and costly, we are investigating novel techniques and supporting new research.
Weeds	MEDIUM	↗	👤👤👤 \$\$\$	Ongoing weed control is focused around the homestead driveway to minimise weed spread. Mapping is planned for the next 12 months to inform a strategic approach.
Wrong-way fire	HIGH	→	👤👤 \$\$	In 2019, a small wildfire impacted the lignum swamp on Yantabulla which isn't well-adapted to fire. Maintenance of strategic fire breaks is ongoing.

Strategy highlight:

Feral pig management

Feral pig management has been a major focus on Naree. Pig activity is largely concentrated in the wetland and floodplain areas of the swamp itself where water is most freely available, and access is difficult. We are working with neighbouring landholders and others in the region to better understand options for effective pig control and work towards a coordinated landscape approach. Good progress has been made to protect key areas through fencing, decommissioning of artificial water points, shooting, and trapping. We are exploring the feasibility of baiting, to effectively reduce large populations, and rolling out impact monitoring in priority areas.



1

Threatened flora species



7

Threatened bird species



193

Bird species



20

Native mammal species



33

Reptile species



10,264

Volunteer hours (since 2017)

Bush Heritage acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the places in which we live, work, and play. We recognise the enduring relationships they have with their lands and waters, and we pay our respects to Elders past and present.

We are deeply grateful to our partners and supporters who are a core part of our conservation work.