



NSW DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

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Agriculture, Biosecurity and Mine Safety Division

Primary industries' competitiveness increased

Nature and scope of activities

The Agriculture, Biosecurity and Mine Safety Division works with industry and other collaborators to improve the profitability, sustainability and skills of the agriculture and private forestry sectors. The division manages biosecurity risks impacting on primary industries and the environment, responds to emergencies and disasters, and promotes safety in the mining industry.

The division comprises eight branches:

- **Private Forestry and Resources**
- **Intensive Industries Development**
- **Extensive Industries Development & Education**
- **Animal & Plant Biosecurity**
- **Emergencies, Weeds & Pest Animals**
- **Compliance Standards & RLPB Alliance**
- **Animal Welfare**
- **Mine and Forest Safety Performance**

Major outcomes achieved

Strong economic performance of primary industries

Plantation assessment milestone (State Plan P3, P6, E4)

A milestone was reached when the total area of new plantations authorised under the *Plantations and Reafforestation Act 1999* topped 100 000 hectares. The legislation has streamlined the approval process for plantation developers and ensures that best environmental practice is implemented in all authorised plantations.

Since the commencement of the Act in 2001, over 32 000 hectares of remnant vegetation have been conserved and protected. This has significantly boosted the NSW regional economy — investment of around \$450 million in new plantation establishment directly creating between 3 600 and 6 700 jobs and up to 4 600 additional jobs in related sectors.

Rising demand for timber and wood products has also increased market opportunities. In 2007–08 NSW DPI authorised 3 000 hectares of new environmental plantations bringing the total environmental authorisations to 7 000 hectares.

Support for the Brigalow timber industry (State Plan P6)

In addition to providing safety-net assistance to forestry businesses and workers adversely affected by forestry decisions, the NSW Government has assisted businesses remaining in the industry make better use of available resources by upgrading or investing in new technologies, developing new markets, and improving business practices and workplace safety. Over the year, government grants of \$3.4 million supported 20 projects to advance the modernisation of and increase value-adding in the Brigalow timber industry. The grants leveraged a further \$1.7 million in private investment.

Sydney vegetable demonstration block (State Plan P6, E4)

Given the importance of vegetable production in the Sydney Basin, NSW DPI developed a vegetable demonstration block at the University of Western Sydney at Richmond. The block has been designed to demonstrate good agricultural practices, best practice irrigation techniques, soil improvement strategies and correct chemical application procedures. It also allows growers to evaluate a range of vegetable varieties under commercial farming environments. Bilingual officers will ensure that training and demonstrations are available in different languages.



Sydney Basin growers using the UWS vegetable demonstration block to learn more about irrigation and crop performance.

Commercial production of industrial hemp in NSW

(State Plan P1, P6)

Although hemp is a valuable source of high quality fibre and oil, it belongs to the same plant species as marijuana, an illegal crop, and recent tough drug laws have prohibited the growing of all varieties. Consequently, the development of new markets for industrial hemp products has been stifled.

In 2008 NSW DPI worked closely with the NSW Police Force and other agencies to develop a regulatory framework that would allow cultivation and supply of industrial hemp with low levels of the psychoactive agent tetrahydrocannabinol without compromising drug enforcement strategies or increasing the police enforcement burden. Our joint efforts resulted in passage of the *Hemp Industry Act 2008* in June 2008. The Act establishes a comprehensive licensing scheme for the cultivation and supply of industrial hemp that will commence in time for the 2008–09 planting season.

Appropriate access to and wise management of natural resources

Education and extension programs (State Plan P6, P7, E4)

Since the 2003 consolidation of NSW DPI education activities at Yanco and the CB Alexander Campus, Yanco's Murrumbidgee Rural Studies Centre has successfully focused on short courses and adult education under the PROfarm brand name. Overall attendance at PROfarm courses has more than doubled since 2005–06 to reach 8 437 in 2007–08.

NSW DPI developed a new Profarm course, Introduction to Organic Agriculture, for people with little experience in agriculture. The course outlines the principles of organic production systems, potential problems, market opportunities and conversion and certification procedures.

The Aboriginal Rural Training Program coordinated at Yanco continued to grow and content expanded to include governance and property management planning. Under a partnership with the Wiradjuri Community Corporation on business training, NSW DPI held a 'yarn-up' attended by 200 Wiradjuri elders.



Mark Morgan NSW DPI Operational Skills lecturer instructing students from the Trim and Cross-cut Felled Trees course.

A one-day NSW DPI course to inform land managers and their advisors about weather and climate change was delivered to about 240 participants at 20 workshops across the State. Course content included local climatic history, the sources and triggers for moisture, seasonal patterns, and what current climate forecasts mean for agriculture.

A NSW DPI soil health program focusing on irrigated cotton and grain growing areas achieved high approval ratings when delivered across nine catchments in NSW and southern Queensland. The program involved a review of existing extension material, identification of major soil health issues for each catchment and the tailoring of workshops to each of these areas. Eighty-eight per cent of the attendees indicated in evaluations that they gained new knowledge which will improve the sustainability of their farming practices.

A large project between Lachlan Catchment Management Authority and NSW DPI, Drought Lots for Drought Assistance, was completed and demonstrated strong support for incentives linked to training. The project encouraged drought-affected landholders to maintain existing levels of perennial pasture ground cover on their properties. Participants received tailored StockPlan® and drought lot management training plus up to \$10 000 to assist in constructing drought lots. Of the 532 landholders who attended the workshops, 57 per cent received incentive funds.

Best practice (State Plan E4)

NSW DPI worked closely with the Northern Rivers Catchment Management Authority to develop best practice guidelines for banana, blueberry and macadamia growers. The guidelines draw on grower experiences of managing horticultural crops on steep lands and focus on farming practices that minimise on and off-farm impacts from erosion and machinery.

NSW DPI prepared a set of best management practice guidelines for the Australian beekeeping industry. The guidelines, which support conservation principles, cover such practices as respect for heritage, controlling bee swarms, removing rubbish and track use and maintenance.

Monitoring natural resource targets (State Plan P7, E4)

Under the State Plan, NSW DPI is an active partner in the monitoring and evaluation strategy for the 13 state-wide natural resource targets. The strategy will enable catchment management authorities to prioritise their investments and support NSW state of environment reporting.

Tocal College coordinated the development of a capacity-building program to enable authority staff to better utilise this information for planning their natural resource management programs.

Safe, healthy and biosecure industries

Natural disasters (State Plan S8)

NSW DPI responded to floods in the central/north west in December 2007, the north coast in January 2008 and the mid north coast in April 2008. Staff manned emergency operations centres and coordinated the care and disposal of animals. Our information coordination role was also significant. In addition to establishing a flood hotline and website, which farmers used to report damage and obtain information, we organised post-flood workshops covering recovery issues and available assistance.

In other areas of the State, NSW DPI continued to support farmers and rural communities through the worst drought in 100 years. The 2007–08 statistics show that we answered over 930 calls to

the Drought Hotline, processed 18 700 transport subsidy claims to the value of \$19.2 million, and held farm family gatherings attended by more than 25 600 people.

Monitoring techniques for vertebrate pests (State Plan E4)

The Bureau of Rural Sciences and NSW DPI jointly produced a series of publications on monitoring techniques for vertebrate pests. The manuals detail step-by-step techniques for monitoring the abundance of and damage caused by foxes, rabbits, mice, cats, feral goats and pigs and wild dogs. Establishment of monitoring standards will in future allow valid comparisons of pest abundance and damage across Australia.

Green shore crabs (State Plan E4)

The green shore crab is a voracious predator that competes with native species and feeds on native shellfish and other crabs. A NSW DPI-initiated education campaign, which aimed to increase the awareness of oyster and mussel farmers of the pest, led to new discoveries of the crab in a number of south coast estuaries. To gain a better understanding of the distribution, abundance and potential impacts of the green shore crab, we are undertaking ongoing surveillance in several NSW estuaries.

Queensland fruit fly (State Plan S8, P6)

NSW DPI continued to manage Queensland fruit fly outbreaks in the Fruit Fly Exclusion Zone, which encompasses key horticultural production areas in south western NSW.

Queensland fruit fly outbreaks were declared at Barellan, Barooga, Berrigan, Broken Hill, Jerilderie, Rankins Springs, Tocumwal and two sites in Griffith — the outbreaks at Barooga and Griffith having a significant impact on affected growers. We responded rapidly to eradicate all outbreaks according to the Code of Practice for the Management of Queensland Fruit Fly and successfully collaborated with industry to minimise trade disruption to fruit-fly sensitive domestic and international markets.

Together with our Victorian counterpart and key industry stakeholders, NSW DPI formally launched the Queensland Fruit Fly Pest-Free Area in the Sunraysia district, which spans both NSW and Victorian territory. It was a significant collaborative effort that will open access by NSW growers to key Asian markets for a range of horticultural produce.

Invasive species (State Plan E4)

To ensure a consistent approach to invasive species management across the State, NSW DPI completed the NSW Invasive Species Plan, supported state and regional committees, and contributed to national taskforces and working groups, including the Weeds of National Significance taskforces for serrated tussock and aquatic weeds.

We allocated over \$8 million in noxious weeds grants to local control authorities and assisted in the development of regional weed management strategies. Thirty-five notifiable weed outbreaks were reported and controlled during the year.

The highlight of the 2007–08 biological control program was the release of herringbone leaf-mining fly, a new biological control agent for lantana. The fly can cause lantana plants to prematurely defoliate, thereby stunting their growth.

National Livestock Identification System for sheep and goats (State Plan P6, E4)

NSW DPI is leading implementation of the National Livestock Identification System for sheep and goats and this year advised more than 30 000 NSW producers, agents and other industry participants on the requirements for tagging and movement documentation. Sheep Catcher, the national tracing exercise, indicated that implementation was successful and identified areas for improvement in meeting tracing standards.

Training in chemical risk management (State Plan P6, P7)

Arrangements are in place for delivery of our chemical risk management program, SMARTtrain, in all Australian states. The program's security features were enhanced by new identification cards to manage the increasing diversity of training products.

NSW DPI supplied professional development services on managing agricultural chemical risks to other training providers and conducted a program to improve pesticide and associated agricultural management practices by Chinese, Arabic and Cambodian farmers in the Sydney Basin. A total of 327 farmers participated. As part of the program we developed a complete list of all pesticides registered for use on greenhouse tomatoes and cucumbers and another of insecticides registered for Asian vegetables.



NSW DPI provides ongoing SMARTtrain courses to Non English Speaking Background market gardeners in the Sydney basin. Pictured are Arabic greenhouse growers calculating a sprayer calibration exercise.

Exotic diseases (State Plan S8, P6)

The equine influenza outbreak in 2007 prompted proposals for change to some of the agricultural Acts administered by NSW DPI, including the *Exotic Diseases of Animals Act 1991*, and in June 2008 the Exotic Diseases of Animals Amendment Bill passed through Parliament. The Bill's amendments will ensure that management of any future outbreak of an 'emergency animal disease' is consistent with the national government/industry cost sharing agreement on such diseases. By replacing the concept of 'exotic disease' with 'emergency animal disease' and renaming the Act the *Animal Diseases (Emergency Outbreaks) Act 1991*, the amendments also recognise that emergency powers could be required in response to a severe outbreak of a known endemic disease.

Salmonella enteritidis (State Plan P6)

NSW DPI coordinates a joint NSW-Victoria *Salmonella enteritidis* accreditation program which, with the ongoing help of the NSW egg industry, provides assurance that this harmful bacterium is not present in the NSW egg-laying flock. Consumption of raw or undercooked eggs infected with *salmonella enteritidis* can cause illness and even death.

Ovine Johnes disease plan (State Plan P6)

Following exhaustive consultation, the new Ovine Johnes National Management Plan came into effect on 31 March 2008. The plan includes a new nationally agreed sheep health statement to facilitate risk-based trade within and between jurisdictions.

Abalone viral ganglioneuritis (State Plan P6)

Abalone viral ganglioneuritis affects the nervous system of abalone, causing swelling of the mouth and curling of the foot, weakness and eventually death. The disease, which fortunately has no human health implications, has decimated abalone stocks in Victoria.

In an endeavour to protect the NSW abalone stocks from diseases such as abalone viral ganglioneuritis, NSW DPI and the abalone industry developed standard operating procedures for hygiene in commercial harvesting.

While there is no indication that abalone viral ganglioneuritis is present in this state, NSW DPI has commenced action on several fronts, banning the use of abalone gut as bait to minimise the risk of disease transmission within abalone stocks. In addition, we are collecting abalone samples so that we can investigate any prior presence of the disease when the Department of Primary Industries, Victoria and the Australian Animal Health Testing Laboratory complete development of a genetic-based diagnostic tool.

Anthrax (State Plan P1, P6)

Working with rural lands protection boards, NSW DPI successfully handled eight anthrax incidents during the year. We managed the incident in the Hunter Valley over the Christmas/New Year period under intense public scrutiny from, among others, ProMED, a program of the International Society for Infectious Diseases that reports world-wide disease incidents.

The state's capacity to quickly control these incidents, principally through vaccines and carcass burning, protected NSW cattle producers' markets.

Blueberry rust (State Plan P1, P6)

As a result of the detection of blueberry rust (*Pucciniastrum vaccinii*) in NSW in 2002, berries from NSW lost market access to Western Australia. NSW DPI liaised with industry on a pest risk analysis to clearly demonstrate that the risk associated with the fruit pathway could be effectively managed. Due to our combined efforts, entry conditions relating to blueberry rust were changed, allowing NSW blueberries back into Western Australia.

Mining industry safety performance

Against a background of continued growth and high labour demand, the NSW mining industry was again fatality-free in

2007–08, maintaining the downward trend in fatal injuries of the past decade. The statistics for lost time injury and serious bodily injury mirrored the same trend.

Following the introduction of new safety legislation for coal mining and new arrangements for reporting underground gas detection and escape of high-pressure fluid, there was an increase in reports from December 2006. However, the high level of reports decreased over the first full year of reporting as did the number of non-specified incidents which result in a notifiable injury or outcome, such as hospitalisation, loss of consciousness or seven days off work.

In the non-coal sector, dangerous incidents and serious injuries also decreased sharply on the previous year for both metalliferous and extractive mines.

Mine Safety Levy

The Mine Safety Levy, which funds NSW DPI's mine safety regulatory functions, was set at \$21.07 million for 2008–09. The levy reflects the costs associated with regulating mine safety in NSW and implementing the Digging Deeper Action Plan. It is based on the wages of employees in the mining and extractive industries and collected through WorkCover NSW and Coal Mines Insurance Pty Limited.

NSW mining industry safety performance statistics

	2005–06	2006–07		2007–08 ¹	
Fatalities	0	2		0	
Serious bodily injuries (coal) ²	35	32		28	
Serious injuries (non-coal)	18	27		10	
Lost time injury frequency rate (per million hours worked)	12.49	13.16		12.56	
Notifiable incidents (coal) ³ which now include such things as: - underground gas detection - escape of fluid under pressure	273	128	858	880	840
			270	369	269
			235	196	163
Annual total	273	986		1 720	
Non-specific incidents resulting in a notifiable injury or outcome ⁴ (coal)	27	17	208	230	236
Annual total	27	225		466	
Dangerous occurrences (coal)	22	12	n/a	n/a	
Dangerous incidents (non-coal)	111	83		57	
Non-specific incidents resulting in a notifiable injury or (non-coal)	9	24		6	

The table reflects the commencement on 23 December 2006 of new Coal legislation
Coal – Before 23-12-2006 - CMRA 1982, CMUGR 1999, CMOCR 1999, CMGMR 1999.
From 23-12-2006 – CMHSA 2002 and CMHSR 2006.

Non-Coal: MIA 1901, MIGR 2000 (To be superseded from 1 September 2008.)

Notes:

- 2007–08 workforce and injury data is preliminary and subject to change.
- Former serious bodily injury coding is comparable to notifiable nature of injury under CMHSR 2006.
- New Coal incident notifications are shown here in half-year groups in order to see early trends.
- CMHSR 2006 now requires notification of loss of consciousness, hospital admission, entrapment of a person and lost time or restricted duty of seven days due to injury or illness.

Mine Safety Advisory Council

The revitalised Mine Safety Advisory Council oversaw the implementation of strategies to address important Wran Mine Safety Review recommendations through the Digging Deeper Project and the Mining Industry Health Working Party.

The council developed an action plan to address the findings of the Digging Deeper Project, which examined important issues such as fatigue and hours of work, the apparent disconnect between occupational health and safety (OHS) systems and the workforce, production bonuses and safety incentive schemes. These issues will be addressed under the action plan by education and assistance programs to mine sites.

Meanwhile the Mining Industry Health Working Party identified that, over the coming years, the mining industry should focus on contemporary health issues such as musculoskeletal disorders, noise, hazardous substances and psychological stressors. To assist industry in meeting its obligation to health promotion, the working party prepared a draft health risk management plan for industry comment.

Mine safety legislation (State Plan P3)

2007–08 saw the implementation of major reforms to the legislative framework governing workplace health and safety including:

- gazetted of the extension of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001 to mining and coal workplaces, which will apply from 1 September 2008
- the Coal Mine Health and Safety Regulation 2006
- gazetted of the *Mine Health and Safety Act 2004* and Mine Health and Safety Regulation 2007, which will apply from 1 September 2008.

The reforms, which NSW DPI explained to industry through a comprehensive, state-wide education program, will lead to a modern 'general duty of care' philosophy for mine safety consistent with the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000*. In the interest of consistent and seamless implementation, NSW DPI and WorkCover NSW signed a landmark memorandum of understanding that will underpin cooperation between the two agencies

National mine safety framework (State Plan P3)

NSW is participating in the development of a national mine safety framework. The aim is to reduce the regulatory burden on business and support the mining industry goal of zero harm in the workplace through a nationally consistent mine safety regime.

Mining accident/incident investigation

NSW DPI uses both proactive and reactive measures to improve mine safety. Where death or serious injury occurs, we conduct detailed investigations that produce recommendations for safety improvement and enable consideration of legal proceedings where warranted.

In 2007–08 there were five serious and fatal accident investigations completed while proceedings were commenced on a number of previously concluded investigations. The following table shows the performance statistics for the year along with statistics for the two previous years.

Accident/incident investigation statistics

Performance statistics	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08
Investigations commenced	5	8	5
Investigations completed	5	7	5
Investigations in field stage at the end of year	4	3	3
Investigation reports submitted to the Coroner	1	1	2
Coronial inquests commenced	1	0	0
Prosecutions commenced	11	12	11
Successful prosecutions	3	7	9
Unsuccessful prosecutions	0	0	1

Mining competency standards

Working groups were established under the Coal Competence Board to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industries on:

- the competency standards of people working in the mining industry
- maintenance of competence
- quality standards and guidelines for registered training organisations.

Strong voice for primary industries

Cooperative relationships (State Plan S8, P1, P6)

NSW DPI again worked closely with rural lands protection boards in reducing the impact of pest animals and monitoring livestock diseases. The importance of this partnership was highlighted during the equine influenza outbreak when board staff were an invaluable resource at both local and state levels.

A comprehensive review of the rural lands protection board system was conducted following a review of the rating system earlier in the year.

The 2007–08 NSW DPI contribution to the boards totalled over \$1.85 million. It comprised:

- \$618 000 for administration of the State Council of Rural Lands Protection Boards
- \$460 000 for a centralised payroll system
- \$70 000 for travelling stock reserves
- \$60 000 for wild dog control
- around \$650 000 for drought claims processing.

Rural land use planning (State Plan P6)

Climate change has increased the imperative to retain the most reliable agricultural lands for commercial production in the face of growing demand for new residential land. NSW DPI helped councils to implement planning reforms developed by the NSW Department of Planning and continued to advocate agricultural land retention and avoidance of land use conflicts. In partnership with Southern Cross University, we completed the north coast land use conflict project and published *Living and Working in Rural Areas: A handbook for managing land use conflict issues on the NSW North Coast*.

Excellence in people, innovation and service delivery

Support for rural communities (State Plan S8)

Due to the ongoing drought, there was continuing demand for NSW DPI drought support activities such as farm family gatherings and similar social events to strengthen community networks and provide access to information and services. Such is the success of the support program that our drought support workers were called on to organise similar activities in areas affected by floods and equine influenza.

Assistance for egg producers

National legislation introduced in 2008 makes it mandatory for laying hens to be housed in larger cages and requires egg producers to make a significant capital investment to remain in the industry. The legislation mandates earlier decisions by the Agricultural and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand made in response to broad-based community concern on the welfare of laying hens.

To support introduction of the legislation, NSW DPI developed a decision support tool, Egg Invest, which allows producers to view the costs and returns from investment in the new cages. We also conducted seminars to educate egg producers on non-cage egg production, such as free-range and barn systems.

Staff training

Women's forums were held in each region to support the NSW DPI Women's Employment Strategy and drew a positive response from participants.

Staff from the Murrumbidgee Rural Studies Centre conducted a pilot skills recognition program for Certificate IV in Business Administration. The pilot will be used to identify the benefits of offering skills recognition as a routine component of the NSW DPI staff training program.

Animal welfare

At the end of the public consultation phase, industry and community stakeholders commented on the draft standards for managing captive carnivorous aquatic animals such as seals, the temporary removal of animals from licensed premises, and mobile animal facilities. The proposed standards are breaking new ground and will improve the welfare of exhibited animals.

The evidence-based Guidelines for the Housing of Rats in Scientific Institutions developed by NSW DPI were endorsed by the Animal Research Review Panel. At international level the guidelines are being used as a discussion document by the working group examining harmonisation of standards for the use of animals in science.

Significant issues

Equine influenza (State Plan S8, P6)

The fight against equine influenza, which occupied much of the division's time and resources in 2007–08, is the subject of a major case study earlier in this report.

Pesticide safety reviews (State Plan E4)

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority is reviewing the safety of older chemicals against contemporary standards for environmental protection, consumer health and worker safety.

NSW DPI worked closely with industry bodies to supply the authority with reliable scientific information on the current use of chemicals under review and to develop alternative use strategies that could reduce the risks of employing these chemicals. We assisted in reviews of diazinon, a lice control chemical for sheep; 1080, an important vertebrate pest poison used for the control of rabbits, foxes and wild dogs; and atrazine, a herbicide used extensively for weed control.

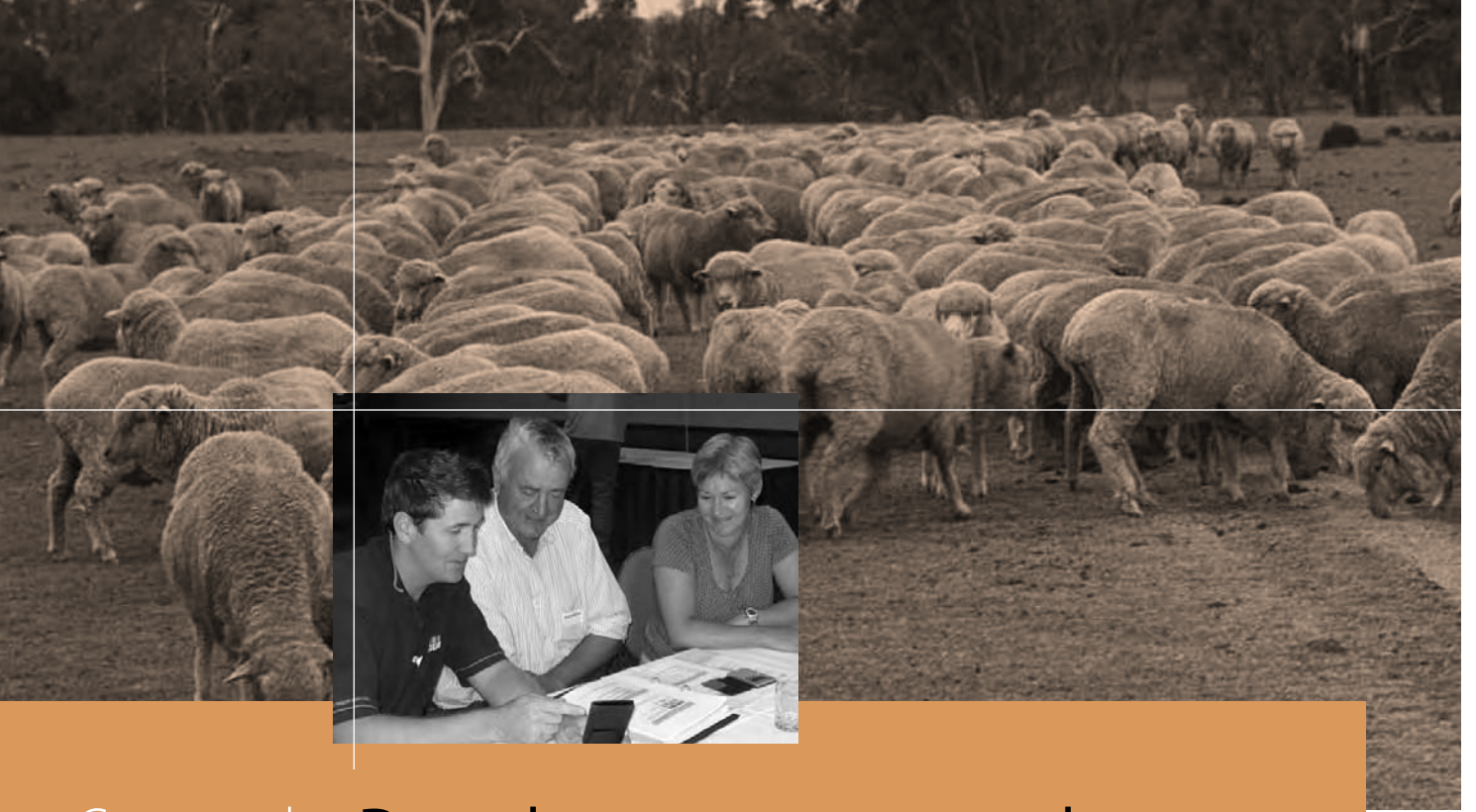
Future directions

Our priorities for the next financial year include:

- developing and rolling out an extension strategy for climate change
- progressing initiatives to improve mine safety, including establishment of a mine safety assistance unit
- working with the rural lands protection boards to implement reforms
- developing and implementing a private native forestry assistance package
- implementing a biosecurity enhancement program, including a \$43 million upgrade to the Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute
- improving NSW DPI's information and safety management systems for biosecurity and emergencies
- implementing the Invasive Species Plan and the Weed Risk Management System for NSW
- providing information to help woolgrowers phase out mulesing by the end of 201.

Divisional performance

Service measures	Units	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Farmers attending PROfarm training activities	no.	4 106	5 760	8 437
Biosecurity plans with NSW DPI contribution	no.	227	234	200
People accredited in emergency response preparedness	no.	340	328	507
Attendance at mining industry health and safety workshop seminars	no.	2 650	4 101	4 200
Compliance with animal research and exhibited animals regulations	%	87	90	90



Case study: Drought management package proves a winner

Graziers will be better equipped to handle drought conditions and take care of the environment thanks to a collaborative drought management package put together by NSW DPI, all inland catchment management authorities and landholders.

The package includes an incentive of up to \$10 000 per landholder from the authorities for building stock containment areas or improving farm water supply. Eligibility for incentive funding is tied to attendance at two of four NSW DPI PROfarm courses – the rationale being training will raise graziers' awareness of the issues surrounding drought risk management and enable them to make optimum use of the funds.

The courses, each tailored to the needs of the region where it is delivered, are:

- StockPlan®, a drought strategy which takes into account feeding and stocking, animal welfare, financial risk and family health
- Farm Water Supply and Climate Risk, which enables graziers to calculate how much water they have and how much water they need over drought periods
- Managing Land Capability, Groundcover and Soil Erosion, which teaches graziers how to assess the ability of their farm to support livestock during drought
- Drought Recovery Strategies and Drought Planning, which looks at land management and stock rebuilding after a drought and how to plan for a drought.

During 2007–08 NSW DPI trained over 720 landholders in connection with the drought management package. Our educators, who include livestock officers, district agronomists and salinity advisory officers, also assisted landholders to achieve their goals for reducing soil erosion, increasing the proportion of perennial plants and improving water use.

Evaluation shows that the courses were successful, with around 90 per cent of participants indicating that they have made or intend to make the recommended changes.

Development of the package shows how effectively NSW DPI is working with catchment management authorities and landholders to achieve positive environmental outcomes.