SYMPOSIA



Conservation in Action

Climate I Bushfires I Wildlife

Orange NSW | 10, 11 & 12 November 2021

Conservation of Australian fauna

Managing fire in a changing landscape

Sustainable agriculture: managing the land for future generations

Feral exclusion zones and captive fauna: the importance of captive breeding and feral exclusion zones

Conservation of Australian flora



SYMPOSIA

The following symposia will be offered at Conservation in Action 2021.

- Conservation of Australian fauna
- Managing fire in a changing landscape
- Sustainable agriculture: managing the land for future generations
- Feral exclusion zones and captive fauna: the importance of captive breeding and feral exclusion zones
- Conservation of Australian flora

We are seeking abstracts that:

- detail research that can lead to positive outcomes for Australian ecosystems, their fauna and flora
- policy and planning frameworks and instruments from Landcare groups to Government, that provide a positive direction for current and future land management; and
- on-ground success stories that are leading to positive environmental outcomes.

All abstracts should relate to the overarching themes of:

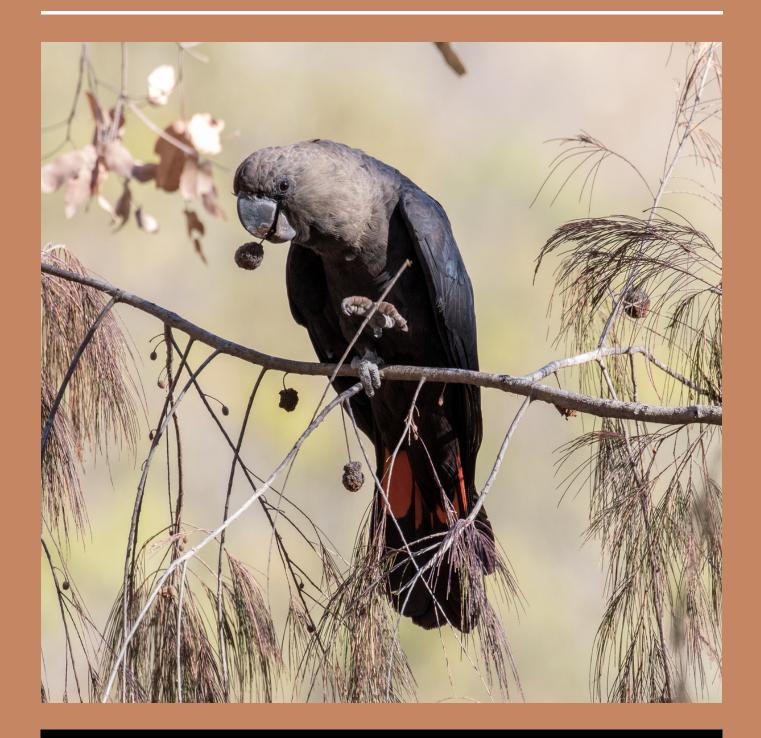
Climate I Bushfires I Wildlife











CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIAN FAUNA

Climate change, land clearing, habitat fragmentation, feral species impacts, and extreme bushfires are among the complex and myriad factors impacting on the long-term survival for many of Australia's wildlife species. Without intervention many of our native species are on a trajectory towards extinction.

Many projects are proposed, underway, or recently completed to understand the impacts on threatened fauna, as well as to mitigate risks to populations. We want to hear about the research, policy and practical action that is assisting in the conservation of Australia's unique animal species.



MANAGING FIRE IN A CHANGING LANDSCAPE

Australia faced unprecedented, but not unforeseen, catastrophic bushfires through 2019-20. With over 17 million hectares burnt, there has been an enormous toll not only on people, but also our native flora and fauna. Management and prevention of bushfires is complex and multi-disciplinary in nature, and has become more challenging under a changing climate.

We are seeking presentations that detail the changing face of bushfires within Australia; the impact of bushfires on wildlife, plants and ecological communities; management and prevention of bushfires in a changing climate; and the role of traditional burning and indigenous land management in reducing bushfire risk and severity.



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE: MANAGING THE LAND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Sustainable agricultural operations are able to produce food and fibre with minimal external inputs, while protecting natural habitats, stabilising waterways and catchments and improving soil health. There is mounting evidence that increasing biodiversity on agricultural land can lead to increased productivity.

Presentations that are able to detail success stories via sustainable agriculture - either through increased production, reduced impact on the land, increased biodiversity, or demonstrating other benefits will all be welcome. Additionally, new technologies, policies, guidelines and management practices will all be considered.



FERAL EXCLUSION ZONES AND CAPTIVE FAUNA: THE IMPORTANCE OF CAPTIVE BREEDING AND FERAL EXCLUSION ZONES IN PROTECTING ENDANGERED SPECIES

Australia has an unenviable record in relation to faunal extinction in the period since European colonisation with small mammals being particularly adversely impacted. A key contributing factor to this extinction crisis has been the impact of feral predators.

It is becoming increasingly evident that for many species feral exclusion fencing will be critical to long-term viability, while other species will rely on captive breeding and release programs to ensure their survival. Research, policy and practice in this field is anticipated.



CONSERVATION OF AUSTRALIAN FLORA

Australia's unique flora has evolved independently since the separation of the continent from the Gondwana supercontinent. In many cases our plants exhibit evolutionary strategies to cope with drought, flood and bushfires. However, due to human impacts, land clearing and climate change, many plant species are under increasing threat of extinction.

The vast area and complexity of landscapes across Australia means that threats to plants and vegetation communities are complex and diverse. We want to hear about the latest advances in revegetation, threats to individual species and communities, successful recovery projects, and research to assist our understanding of threatened flora.



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