FROM THE DIRECTOR

By Institute director Prof Max Finlayson

The realm of international research seems an alluring and even bewitching world for many researchers.

It has certainly grabbed me since I first ventured across the Iron Curtain into Czechoslovakia in 1984 – I was both fascinated and determined to make something of the allurements and bewitchments I found at the first international conference I attended outside Australia. Not only was it a self-financed trip, but it opened up a different set of experiences and mindsets and cultures and opportunities. The beer of southern Bohemia was excellent and at times a distraction, but the scientific endeavour and experience and ingenuity and personalities were fascinating and inspirational. These drove me to seek further internationalism – now we are being asked to further develop our international research. I support this wholeheartedly as we can both learn and contribute a lot.

To do this we need to develop or extend our collaboration with reputable institutions in other countries. Many of our members have international links and we have established schemes to turn these into formal alliances that can support joint research initiatives. We have started to illustrate these on our web page http://www.csu.edu.au/research/ilws/International/

Many of us have been seeking opportunities with institutions in North America and Europe. My own interest in wetland centres in Europe is well-established and I have recently focussed more attention on North America, but it’s the wider world that grips my deeper feelings and interests. Asia is so close to us – this alone is a reason to strengthen links. Africa and Southern America seem so different – but are they? The answer to this lies in our particular interests – for mine there are as many similarities as differences. There is also the feeling that comes from working with others and contributing to their needs and not just meeting my own. Whilst we strive for excellence and profile and success through honest endeavour I hope we do not lose that feeling – if you do not feel it we can talk …..

OPINION

By Prof Allan Curtis, Professor of Integrated Environmental Management and Head of Campus, Albury-Wodonga

In the public arena important questions are being asked about the efficacy of NRM programs, including those that seek to activate or develop human and social capital as a precursor to on-ground work and improved resource condition.

Much of the critique of the efficacy of programs investing in human and social capital has been made by economists advocating the direct purchase of environmental services from landowners. In this brief contribution to that debate, I want to draw on the example of landcare to expose what I think are three very influential contemporary myths.

Firstly, there is the view that “we have done that and it didn’t work”. That is, resource degradation continues, so landcare and similar programs have failed. My rebuttal is that landcare on its own was never going to be sufficient to address the very difficult natural resource management issues facing Australia. At the same time, there is abundant evidence that landcare has been an effective policy instrument for encouraging real and lasting on ground change.

Secondly, there is the view that “we have done that and need to move on”. That is, we have completed the task of awareness raising and improving knowledge and understanding of NRM and we now need to focus on implementation. (cont page 2)
OPINION (cont.)

My response is to point out that these important tasks will never be completed because we still need to work out what sustainable farming involves (especially with the moving target of climate change) and there is always going to be a cohort of new landholders that need to be engaged in dialogue, learning, planning, action and reflection.

The third claim is that landcare "cannot deliver landscape-scale change". This is simply not supported by the available evidence. Indeed, there are many examples where landcare groups and networks have initiated and completed landscape scale actions. The other point here is that landcare provides the basic platform for engagement in sustainable agriculture or conservation. Landcare networks have the potential to provide the missing link between regional planning and local action.

CONFERENCE, SEMINARS & WORKSHOPS

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE
Institute adjunct Barney Fornan, a futures analyst, has:
- attended a joint Australia-Japan workshop on material flows in Canberra to present 'A material history of Australia: Evolution of material intensity and drivers of change' in association with co-authors Richard Wood and Manfred Lenzen from Physics Department at University on Sydney on Feb 26;
- given a presentation on 'population policy' to a joint meeting of Australia's conservation bodies at their 'Mittagong Forum' held at Seymour on March 19;
- opened the Northern Territory Cattlemen's Association conference in Alice Springs with keynote presentation entitled 'Certainties and Pitfalls: Embracing a Northern Future' on March 27;
- presented energy-greenhouse transition talks to Victorian Landcare groups at Moyhu on April 7 and Whorouly April 14; and
- given a lecture at the University of Wollongong hosted by the community group FutureWorld entitled 'A low carbon economy based on renewable energy: The only way to go' on April 21.

WOODLANDS AND REGENERATION
Dr Ian Lunt gave a presentation on 'Restoring altered woodlands (a view from the south)' at a Protecting Western Woodlands Science Seminar, NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, Hurstville, Sydney, Feb 27, with another on 'Enhancing passive regeneration for biodiversity conservation' to Dept Sustainability & Environment, Goulburn-Murray CMA and Trust for Nature, Benalla, April 2.

ECOSYSTEMS AND SALINITY
Prof Max Finlayson attended the Great Barrier Reef Ecosystems Symposium on February 9 where he gave a presentation on ‘The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment’ (available at www.maweb.org). A summary of the outcomes of the symposium is available on the Land-Oceans Interactions in the Coastal Zone web site, www.loicz.org. He also attended the Murray Catchment Management Authority’s Salinity Exchange: Reinvigorating the Conversation conference in Albury February 19 to 20.

ENVIRONMENTAL WATER ALLOCATIONS
A/Prof Robyn Watts attended the International Conference on Implementing Environmental Water Allocations held in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, February 23-26. The conference was attended by scientists, water managers, practitioners and community representatives from over 40 countries. Many of the presentations focussed on policy and governance of water for ecosystem maintenance, technical aspects of environmental flow assessments, decision making and trade-offs, adaptive management and monitoring, and examples of delivery of environmental water. Robyn's presentation on 'Altering dam operations to improve the condition of regulated rivers: An integrated adaptive management approach' included a case study of variable flow releases from Dartmouth Dam to the Mitta Mitta River, Victoria. This is an example where environmental benefits have been achieved without requiring additional environmental water allocations. The conference highlighted that there had been significant advances in the development of water policy and assessment of environmental flow requirements of river systems in many countries throughout the world. However, there was general agreement among delegates that there are a range of factors limiting the effective implementation of environmental flows. The conference concluded with presentations and discussions of strategies to improve the delivery of environmental flows.

POSITIVE PLANT TO PLANT INTERACTIONS
A/Prof David Watson was one of 12 invited speakers at the British Ecological Society's 2009 annual symposium, Facilitation in Plant Communities, held at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, from April 20 to 22. David’s paper, which was titled ‘Parasitic plants as facilitators: more dryad than Dracula?’ will feature in a special journal issue on plant facilitation, which David described as “one of the hot topics in ecology at the moment.” The symposium was the first ever international meeting dedicated to the rapidly expanding field of facilitation (positive plant-plant interactions) in plant communities and attended by 150 people from around the world.

CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES
ILWS research fellow Dr Maureen Rogers and Dr Rik Thwaites attended the Greenhouse 2009: Climate Change and Resources conference in Perth, March 23 to 26 where Rik presented findings from the ILWS project (with Allan Curtis, Nicki Mazur and Digby Race) in north central Victoria on rural landholder capacities to adapt to climate change (ILWS Report No. 48). Rik was also invited to speak on leadership to the Alpine Valleys Community Leadership Program in Wodonga, April 6 and on climate change issues for regional business to the Australian Institute of Company Directors in Albury, April 8.

LANDCARE AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES
Prof Allan Curtis has made several invited presentations related to his research on landcare and rural landholder implementation of conservation practices. He:
- was a keynote speaker at the Mallee Landcare Regional Forum in Mildura on February 25-26 and one of a panel of speakers discussing how rural landholders could meet the challenges of climate and regional impacts;
- was invited to contribute to a session at the April 3-4 conference of the National Landcare Network in Melbourne which was seeking advice about how to influence national NRM policy; and
- was a keynote speaker at the Tallangatta Farm and Water Expo on April 30 discussing the sustainability challenges facing agriculture in the Murray-Darling Basin, especially as related to water use.
VISITORS & VISITS

GERMANY VISIT
Dr David Roshier visited the Max Planck Institute for Ornithology in Radolfzell, Germany, from March 27 to April 2, to help colleagues deploy satellite-tags on ducks and flamingos using methods developed at ILWS.

DIRECTOR’S VISITS

(left) Crabs scuttling away on the mudflats at the internationally important wetland in the Hunter estuary. The wetland is important for supporting populations of migratory waterbirds and has been the subject of a concerted restoration program to turn back the impacts of development and ‘progress’ in and around the estuary.

Prof Max Finlayson:
• as a member of the Scientific Technical Review Committee of the NSW Rivers Environmental Restoration Program (RERP), Department of Environment & Climate Change, attended a meeting in Sydney on February 24;
• From February 25 to 27, visited the Hunter Wetlands Centre at Newcastle, NSW to discuss the centre, tour the Hunter Estuary Ramsar site and the site of the proposed Tillegra Dam, and develop a project concept for a wetlands environmental educational centre in partnership with CSU’s Research Institute for Professional Practice, Learning and Education (RIPPLE); and
• was a member of a four person international team which reviewed the International Crane Foundation’s science-base. He presented the outcomes of this review on a visit to the Foundation, a NGO based in Wisconsin, in the U.S., from March 23 to 27.

He then:
• went to Switzerland, March 30 to April 4, for a meeting of Ramsar’s Scientific and Technical Review Panel as leader of its wetlands and climate change working group and a participant in the human health, agriculture and global wetland observation working groups.

SCOTTISH CONNECTIONS

(L to R) Jane Wilkinson, Stacey Bushfield and Jenny McKinnon

Stacey Bushfield, a PhD candidate from the University of Glasgow in Scotland, is currently a visiting academic at La Trobe University’s Graduate School of Management. On April 7 she visited CSU’s Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Wagga where Jenny McKinnon, Bill Anscome, Ian Gray, Jane Wilkinson and Penny Cooke from ILWS were in attendance. Stacey spoke about the ESRC (Economic and Social Research Council) which jointly funds her studentship with the Scottish Government, and about her PhD research which is investigating the causes and consequences of human capital effectiveness within the Scottish National Health Services. Stacey spoke about the possibility of developing collaborations with CSU, as the ESRC has funding and an agreement with the ARC on joint project proposals.

INSTITUTE EVENTS

COMING UP

WETLANDS AND WATERBIRDS
The Institute is a joint host together with the Fivebough and Tuckerbil Wetlands trust and the Waterbird Society of the “Wetlands and Waterbirds: Managing for Resilience” conference to be held in Leeton, NSW, from November 9 to 13. Conference themes include:
• Assessing the resource: present and future status of wetlands
• Assessing the resource: status of waterbird populations
• Managing inland wetlands
• Managing estuaries and coastal lagoons
• Contribution of artificial wetlands
• Where to from here?
If you are interested in offering a spoken paper or poster please contact Dr Iain Taylor on itaylor@csu.edu.au or would like to register go to http://fivebough.org.au/wetlands-and-waterbirds-conference/

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Eighteen ILWS members have received ILWS research fellowships this year. They are, from the Economics and Regional Development group, Geoff Bambery, Rod Duncan, Mark Morrison, Debra da Silva, and Kevin Parton; from Ecology & Biodiversity, Andrea Crampton, Paul Humphries, David Roshier, Skye Wassens, Gary Luck, Iain Taylor and Robyn Watts, from Human Dimensions of Environmental Management, Dirk Spennemann, Catherine Allan, Rosemary Black, Penny Davidson and Joanne Millar, and from Rural Social Research, Ian Gray.
As a psychologist Dr Dianne Boxall adds a further dimension to the research expertise of members of the Institute for Land, Water and Society.

Her new project with social scientist Dr Penny Davidson and ecologist A/Prof Gary Luck is an excellent example of a research project that integrates the work of three scientists working in different disciplines – psychology, sociology and ecology. The year long project “The nature of our neighbourhoods: links between biodiversity, human wellbeing and our connection to the environment” is on a topic that is close to Di’s heart.

Di and her husband Ron are “tree-changers” who made the move to a small 4ha property at Allan’s Flat in North-East Victoria 13 years ago. There they have 180 olive trees, three stud “Square Meater” cows, and chooks. They also have a 40ha out paddock where Ron runs a 30 head commercial beef herd. Their olives are pressed by a friend and made into prize winning oil that is sold through local farmers markets, and Di makes olive oil soap. As Di proudly shows you a photograph of her cow and calf, she questions how anyone could not feel drawn to the very cute calf. It is feelings of connectedness to nature that Di will explore in the project which has been funded by the CSU Competitive Grant.

Di came into the academic world as a mature-aged student. Originally from Melbourne, she did some nursing and then worked in health insurance for 13 years where she ended up as the publicity manager for the company. At 32 years of age, she decided to return to study and completed her HSC English before starting tertiary studies at La Trobe University. In her second year she discovered psychology and “just loved it.” “When I was doing honours our daughter Kylie was doing Year 12,” recalls Di who did her research on sleep deprivation in shift workers as she was working at La Trobe’s Brain Behaviour Research Institute at the time.

After completing her Bachelor of Behavioural Sciences (Hons) Di went on to do her PhD which took her 10 years to complete as she was employed first as a tutor and then an academic at La Trobe. All the time she was studying Di continued to work either full or part-time….something that no doubt influenced her current research on the meaning of work and managing multiple life roles.

In 1993 she was asked to set up the psychology program at La Trobe’s campus at Wodonga and for three years commuted during teaching weeks from her home in Eltham to Wodonga before she and her husband decided to sell up and move to the North-East. Di was with La Trobe at Wodonga until 2005 “but I found I wasn’t doing the research that I really wanted to do. I was doing a lot of administration work and wanted to get back into research and teaching.” So in 2005 she joined the staff of CSU as a lecturer in psychology.

Based in Albury she is a member of the Institute’s Human Dimensions of Environmental Management group. As well as introductory psychology, she teaches health psychology and organisational psychology by Distance Education. This year she is supervising five honours students, two masters students and a PhD student in research areas ranging from work-family conflict in single fathers to pro-environmental behaviour and climate change. Di talks enthusiastically about the research she has done, current research projects and what she would like to do in the future.

For her PhD she examined how people coped with a threat to their job security. She took a medical model of social comparison in coping with serious medical illnesses and adapted this to job insecurity. “What people do is compare themselves favourably in some way with others facing a similar problem,” says Di. “It is a human characteristic to try and find something positive to focus on. This really reminds me of what happened with the Victorian bushfires. People lost their houses but what they said was ‘Look how lucky we were, we got out with our lives and we saved the dog’. She found a similar positive attitude among many people who were at risk of losing their jobs. “I also found that people used a coping mechanism of redefinition, of changing the meaning of work in their lives and said ‘I’m not just my job. There is more to me than that.’ I became very interested in the meaning of work in people’s self concept and why people chose to live and work where they do. That’s what has been leading me ever since.”

Di would like to revisit her PhD topic and do a comparative study as it is 10 years since she did her original research and again many Australians are going through a period of job insecurity. She has done a number of studies with regional students on where they hope to end up in the future – gender differences in future expectations of work and family, why they may chose to stay in rural or regional areas…. A study she did in 2007 was with a group of three postgraduate students who interviewed a wide selection of undergraduate allied health and medical students.

Di, who is taking SSP leave for the second half of this year, intends to spend part of that time writing up her data. She also plans to write up the results of her research from a Faculty of Arts Seed Grant project (2006-8) “The meaning of work and work-life balance: Developing and testing an instrument for application in regional Australia.” However, Di points out that the title of this project will change for publication. “Researchers have started to argue against the use of ‘work-life balance’ because it implies a scale where both aspects need to be equally weighted,” says Di who prefers the more recent terminology of “navigating multiple life roles.” “I like the idea of navigation, like a ship through a channel. Sometimes you have to stay at work a bit longer; sometimes your work has to give because you have family responsibilities…you navigate a path through life.”

In October last year she presented a paper on “Multiple work and life roles: A psychological perspective” at the Australian Industry Group’s Regional Human Resource Management Conference held in Albury. “What I’m really looking at is how much people define themselves by their work and other activities,” says Di. “There is one body of literature that says having a number of roles is good for your perception of self. There is another that says you can’t go on adding more and more things.

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“So with a group of postgraduate students last year, and in my own research, I have been looking at both the positives and negatives of having multiple life roles.”

This research led to Di’s current interest in psychological wellbeing, and her project with Dr Davidson and A/Prof Luck. “The project appealed to me because it is saying that having biodiversity around you can affect your subjective wellbeing,” says Di. “The diversity of nature in the local neighbourhood can add to one’s sense of identity and also make where you live a place of cognitive restoration. In turn, this could promote greater empathy and concern for the natural environment”. As part of the project, a questionnaire will be sent to 36 local neighbourhoods across nine regional centres across south-eastern Australia. The biodiversity in the neighbourhoods has already been measured through A/Prof Luck’s ARC Discovery project “Sustainable development in our backyard: maximising biodiversity conservation where people live” which surveyed the number of different bird, bat and amphibian species across four seasons. The final step of the project is to examine the relationship between neighbourhood biodiversity, subjective wellbeing and connection with nature.

Di says she is really enjoying the links with other ILWS researchers. As well as the project with Penny and Gary, this year she is working with Dr Rosemary Black on a Parks Victoria study “Understanding visitor behaviour in Murray River parks: an Application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour”, which is an honours project. “The best predictor of behaviour as it is saying that having biodiversity around you can affect your subjective wellbeing,” says Di. “We are using this theory to predict people’s pro-environmental behaviour in the park setting.” Di is also involved in a project with the University’s Centre for Inland Health providing research support for the Greater Southern Area Health Service in evaluating the impact of a new heat warming and education program for individuals in the Riverina region.

All in all, it makes for a busy life, but as Di says she is doing what she wants to do. “What you learn from psychology is how this knowledge can be applied in our daily lives and not just in treating psychological disorders. This is the focus of a current study with some of my psychology colleagues...but that is another story!”

**PUBLICATIONS**

**PEER-REVIEWED PAPERS**


**BOOK CHAPTERS**


**REVIEWS**


**CONFERENCE PAPERS/PROCEEDINGS**


REPORTS


OTHER

Dr Ian Lunt, Restoring Woodland Understoreys, News Sheet #1, February 2009

Barney Foran, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on Climate Policy. This submission makes ten functional points on Australia’s physical economy and then addresses the Committee’s terms of reference. An attachment to the submission presents current analysis that the ‘carbon sequestration and storage’ (or CCS) technologies on which future carbon dependence is predicated, will not work in a macro economic sense unless they are installed on highest efficiency generators, specifically combined cycle gas turbines and carbonate fuel cells. http://www.aph.gov.au/Senate/committee/climate_ctte/submissions/sub288.pdf

RURAL SOCIETY

The latest Volume of Rural Society is out and features two articles by ILWS members. Kerri Whittenbury and Penelope Davidson contributed ‘Beyond adoption: The need for a broad understanding of factors that influence irrigators’ decision-making’ and Mark Morrison ‘Encouraging the adoption of decision support systems by irrigators’. This is the first edition of Rural Society for 2009, the second edition is themed ‘Sea Changes, Tree Changes and Bush Lessons: Post-compulsory education and rural renewal’ and is due for release in August. The deadline for abstracts for consideration for inclusion in the 2010 special edition on ‘Rural Health’ is the 30 September 2009. More information is available at http://rsj.e-contentmanagement.com/archives/vol/20/issue/3/call/

PRO FILE

DR ROSEMARY BLACK

As Dr Rosemary Black recounts the details of her latest adventure, you can almost feel the rise and fall of a ship’s motion, see the “stunningly beautiful scenery”, and hear the voices of Russian sailors.

Rosemary, who lectures in interpretation and ecotourism at Thurgoona, has just returned from two months at sea working as an assistant expedition leader on board the “Polar Pioneer” for the Australian based company Aurora Expeditions which runs tours to Antarctica. “For at least 25 years, I’ve always wanted to go to Antarctica,” says this keen traveller who has already been to Laos, Nepal, India, Tibet, Canada, Europe, Vanuatu (where she delivered tour guide training to the locals) to name just some of the countries she has visited.

Born and raised in England, Rosemary has a Degree in Geography from University College, London. In 1977 she came to Australia on a three month student exchange and worked for the Department of Environment and Heritage in SA. “It was a fantastic start to my career in conservation,” says Rosemary who then worked in the adventure travel industry for eight years in the 1980s before undertaking a Masters in Natural Resource Management with the University of England. During that time she was a ranger with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service based at Myall Lakes National Park for three years. On secondment from Parks, she lectured at CSU for two years before obtaining her current full-time position with a three year break to do her PhD on ecotourism at Monash University from 2000-2002.

For the past five years Rosemary has returned annually to England to visit family and friends. In 2005 she took SSP Leave and worked in Scotland looking at environmental education programs in national parks and also at the British Museum evaluating its interpretation, and education exhibitions and programs. Two years ago, while in the U.S to present at a conference in Utah, she visited a number of national parks again looking at their park-based interpretation. Late last year Rosemary approached companies that run tours to Antarctica and had a favourable response from Aurora who were, among other things, interested in the research Rosemary and colleague Dr Penny Davidson are doing on how to influence people’s environmental attitudes and behaviour.

Rosemary’s voyages to Antarctica, five in all, over an 11 week period from the beginning of December to the middle of February, didn’t disappoint. Sailing from Ushuaia on the tip of Argentina, there were three trips to the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula; a fourth trip that also included the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, the Shetland Islands; and a final trip to the Eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula (Weddell Sea and then back to the Western side). “I was incredibly fortunate to be able to go to such a wide range of sub-Antarctic islands and Antarctic proper,” says Rosemary who sailed on the “Polar Pioneer” with 52 passengers, 23 Russian crew and four other expedition staff.
“The Antarctic Peninsula is what you imagine it is going to be like – high mountains covered in snow, massive glaciers which reach the ocean, ice-bergs… and then there’s the wildlife which is a big part of it. We saw penguins, seals, whales and seabirds, particularly when we crossed the Drake Passage where you see birds like petrels and albatross which are incredibly large.”

Rosemary was impressed at how pristine Antarctica is. “You do see the impacts of people where there are Antarctic research stations and occasionally you’ll see another ship but most of the time you have this sense of it being wild and pristine, a pure kind of wilderness,” says Rosemary. “I was surprised that there wasn’t any really obvious, visible impact of tourism. ” She says credit is due to the International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators (IAATO) which, each year, with the voluntary co-operation of tour operators, organise a schedule of visits that ensures “you’re not getting into each other’s pockets.” From an eco-tourism viewpoint, Rosemary says, from what she saw, and experienced, the area is being managed well. “There are sites where the number of people that are allowed to visit is limited,” she says, “and for example, every time you got on and off the ship you used to have to wash and disinfect your gumboots to minimise the risk of transferring diseases between the penguin colonies.”

The tours had an educational component with the company employing specialists such as naturalists and historians to give onboard talks. “The effects of climate change were certainly topical,” says Rosemary. “While I don’t have anything to compare with, there were staff who have been going to Antarctica for 10 years who have seen huge changes in terms of the ice melting and the glaciers receding. While we were on the Weddell Sea trip we saw a lot of ice bergs which have come off the major ice shelves.” Rosemary says with climate change and rising temperatures the risk of new plant species invading areas is increasing. “One of the things we did to try and ensure we weren’t bringing in new seeds to areas was to vacuum people’s outdoor gear and day packs,” says Rosemary.

Her other tasks included producing a daily news sheet for the passengers; co-ordinating the ship’s “log” (a memento for passengers sent to them after their trip); keeping a record of all the wildlife passengers; co-ordinating the ship’s “log” (a memento for passengers sent to them after their trip); keeping a record of all the wildlife seen; and sending the ship’s post-visit report on the voyage activities to IAATO. “And then there were things like making announcements, helping people with their gear, sorting out problems, working behind the bar…” says Rosemary. “It was very hands-on, which while challenging, was one of the things I really enjoyed.” Rosemary says the challenges included learning how a ship operates; working on a computer in an office on the top deck as the ship rolled in rough seas; and working long hours (7am to sometimes 11pm) with very short on-shore turn around time between trips.

For Rosemary, the highlight of the trips was the wildlife, particularly on South Georgia. “The sub-Antarctic islands are very beautiful with snow-covered mountains in the background and vegetation in the foreground,” says Rosemary. “It was the scale of everything that blew me away. We went to one place where there were 250,000 King Penguins including the chicks.” Rosemary says, while she knew a bit about the history of Antarctica, actually visiting the tiny stone huts where some of the whalers and early explorers had been marooned for two winters brought that history to life. Rosemary visited the Antarctic in summer but the temperature still averaged only 5 degrees Celsius. “I had to wear a lot of clothes,” laughs Rosemary who is already planning her next trip away…..to Africa in June.

PO ST-G RA DUA TES

PHD NEWS

Robyn Whipp, who is supervised by A/Prof Ian Lunt, Dr Peter Spooner and Dr Ross Bradstock (U Wollongong) has submitted her thesis “Historical vegetation change in relation to timber management in the Pilliga State Forests of northern NSW, Australia.”

Sonja Graham, who is looking at ways farmers and State and local governments work together to control the weed, serrated tussocks, is currently working on a CSIRO Household Consumption project alongside her PhD. Sonia is conducting research into household consumption, time use and lifestyles with the aim of developing a lifestyle typology based on the consumption and time use behaviour of Australian households. To gather information for the project, a national online survey has been launched. To take part in the survey go to http://www.questionpro.com/akira/TakeSurvey? id=1169675. For more information about the project Sonia at sonia.graham@csiro.au

Sylvia Zukowski, whose research project focuses on the ecological and social implications in decision making and the management of threatened icon species such as the Murray Cray, took part in the Recreational Fishing Alliance of NSW’s Future Leaders Program at Coffs Harbor, Feb 17 to 22.

Michael Mitchell has submitted his PhD thesis titled “Can the process of triple bottom line reporting lead to enhanced sustainability? A case study with Murrumbidgee Irrigation Pty Ltd”. The thesis builds on a two-year collaborative project with Murrumbidgee Irrigation to assess the extent that the company’s triple bottom line reporting process could be developed and used to enhance sustainability outcomes. His research was supervised by Allan Curtis and Penny Davidson and funded through the Cooperative Research Centre for Irrigation Futures. Michael continues to be an active member within ILWS, and is currently working on the Landscape Logic project on rural landholder responses to climate change. He will also teach a first year CSU Environmental Sciences course next semester.

Congratulations to all the ILWS students who graduated this year.

Helen Byles-Drage, “Urban migration to inland rural areas:Issues in rural wellbeing and social cohesion.”

Ian Coldwell, “Masculinities and farming practices in Australia.”


Catherine Harding, “Media discourses of female medical practitioners.”


Amy Harris, “The implications of habitat alteration on nesting Little Penguin.”

Susan Hughes, “Remnants from the Past: Exploring the Impacts of Post Colonial Settlement on Landscape Patterns in the NSW Wheat Sheep Belt.”

Natasha Schedvin, “Distributional Ecology of the Barking Owl Ni-nox conuivens conuivens in Victoria, Australia.”
POST-GRADUATES (cont.)

JANE ROOTS

PhD student Jane Roots is an ideal person to tackle a challenging research project on “The future of farming in rural amenity landscapes.”

It is an issue that is becoming increasingly complex as, in certain parts of Australia, usually around metropolitan cities and major regional centres, traditional farming land is subdivided and/or taken out of production as more people move to the countryside and, as a consequence, the rural landscape that attracts people to the first place changes. “I am looking at how we can create, manage and maintain a sustainable landscape which meets social, economic and environmental needs,” says Jane, who is supervised by Dr Jo Millar and Dr Rik Thwaites.

A recipient of one of the Institute’s Integration scholarships that comes under the Demographic Change theme, Jane began her PhD in July 2008. Jane, 47, who is Canadian, did her Masters in 1988 on biosphere reserves in Canada at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. For 20 years she has worked in landscape management and community engagement in Canada, the U.S. and in Australia. She moved to Australia in 1996 and worked for the Murray Darling Basin Commission on various community engagement issues for seven years. Prior to doing her PhD Jane was the regional implementation manager for northern Victoria’s Bush Tender program and before that the project manager for the River Tender program with the North East Catchment Management Authority. She noticed that many of the recipients of grants for managing and protecting properties with high quality conservation value were new residents or ‘lifestyle’ block owners, and that some of the more traditional farmers, while supportive of conservation activities on their farm, voiced concern about a naïve ‘greenie’ invasion into ‘their territory’. She observed that almost everyone she dealt with through the Tender programs was concerned about the management of the broader landscape.

Jane walks the talk. She lives on a conservation and farming property near Chiltern with partner Neil Ward (ILWS Masters student who is director of the Murray Darling Basin Authority’s Indigenous Partnership Program), their two boys, two dogs and eight horses. “We are trying really hard to restore the natural values of the property – there was a long history of abuse and neglect on the property – but it is also a farm, so we want to find a balance between production and protection. We have a conservation covenant over more than half of our property, and that is our choice, but our neighbours have different values and graze heavily right up to our fences. We are creating a mosaic of land uses across the landscape, and I think that is a good thing in the long term. But we worry about the sustainability of our choices, and theirs.”

The stimulus for Jane’s project came from, among others, advisory board member Cathy McGowan who lives in Indigo Shire in North East Victoria and planners with Indigo Shire, who identified the need for a longitudinal funded study. As Cathy wrote in her opinion piece in Connections, Issue 12, February, 2008: “Pressure on the landscape from changing demographics, the increasing demand for lifestyle blocks and a desire to preserve prime agricultural land were pressing issues for planners.”

“Farming is often threatened because of changes in land use, particularly residential subdivisions and there are also issues with small acreage or hobby farms” says Jane. “Conflict with agriculture can arise because people living in the subdivisions or lifestyle blocks may be unhappy with farm activities nearby such as machinery noise at night, the smell of fertilisers or intensive agricultural activities or the use of chemicals etc. Farmers may have problems with new residents because of the close proximity of people, dogs, cats, vandalism and theft, gates being left open, and the mentality that farm land, because it is open space is somehow ‘common space’, and that anyone can just walk onto it or have an opinion on how it is being managed. In almost all cases, it is a clash of values.”

However there can also be benefits from land use changes. Because there are more people in the landscape, local communities can become more vibrant, farm-gate sales increase, and there is more money for infrastructure such as roads and schools. And, in some areas, traditional farming has occurred on hillsides, so there are can also be positive economic and environmental outcomes from land use change. “The conundrum really occurs when the value of the land increases as a result of potential housing development and the farmer is better off financially to either sell or subdivide his land rather than continuing to farm, and good, local agricultural land goes out of production,” says Jane.

“The legacy of past council decisions to subdivide land as part of a desire to increase residents in an area has led to multi-titled properties that farmers, now wanting to retire, are selling off. For many farmers, this is their superannuation fund and they have depended on the ‘sale-ability’ of their land to finance their retirement. There is a strong cultural view in Australia that farmland is ‘land in waiting’, and that paddocks close to urban areas will eventually grow houses instead of food. However values are changing and there is a state wide push and sentiment amongst planners and resource managers to protect quality agricultural land. Much of this has to do with food security but there is also a realisation that the visual rural landscape is valuable in itself. In a shire like Indigo, it is our attractive rural landscape that draws tourists and residents to the area. The Shire’s challenge is to balance residential development with agricultural land uses, thereby creating and maintaining the amenity landscape that brought people here in the first place.”

Jane says she hopes her research findings will help the shire understand what the landscape values are and the processes of governance around decision making. She will be talking with farmers, councillors, planners, government representatives, community members and landholders and doing case studies within the shire in areas where there is current or potential conflict over land use.

“Indigo Shire has wonderfully diverse landscapes so I’ll be choosing a broad acre, traditional farming area and perhaps comparing and contrasting it with a more intrinsic lifestyle but still agricultural area,” says Jane, “I want to explore what tools are needed by planners and decision makers to help build a better balance in the way we use, view and live in the landscape.”

Left, Jane in a new subdivision going in on what was once farmland.
Jane’s research is in an area that has been much studied but little has changed as a result of research. “This is because of the broad, integrated nature of the issues,” she says. “Planning is complex and involves politics as much as lifestyles, livelihoods and landscapes. England, Scandinavia, the United States and Canada have been battling suburban sprawl and protecting farm land for the past three decades with various degrees of success, and it is becoming a growing issue here in Australia. One of the problems is that currently we have urban planning tools applied to rural land, or agricultural planning tools applied in residential situations, and neither work very well. In addition, much of the legislation is applied on a case-by-case basis, so the cumulative impacts, on a landscape scale, aren’t taken into account. And there is a constant debate about who is responsible in the long run for the big picture.”

Jane will be looking at these issues with a strong emphasis on farming as food production, not just as agricultural land. “I am interested in what it takes to create and maintain a more holistic, or perhaps sustainable, landscape where farming plays an important social as well as economic and environmental role. Local food production is important for communities, tourism and the environment. We live in economically challenging times, in addition to responding to climate change, so I want to explore how we actually make landscapes ‘work’ in the way we want them to and not end up with landscapes ‘by default’ due to incremental decision making and short term responses.”

These are big questions, and Jane recognises that there will be no simple or easy answers. “That is what makes it interesting for me. After years of working in natural resource management at the policy end of things, then a few years of working at property-scale management, I am interested in learning how the two come together to create the places we live in, and the landscapes we love.”

**BUGI SUMIRAT**

Bugi Sumirat’s face breaks into a joyous smile as he says, for him, life truly did begin at 40.

“Everything in my life changed,” says Bugi, now 42, and a PhD student based at Thurgoona. It was the year, when, not only was he successful in obtaining a highly competitive Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) scholarship to study in Australia, but after 11 years of marriage his wife announced she was pregnant with their first child.

“I found out I had the scholarship in September 2006 and in October my wife got pregnant,” says Bugi, who describes his son, Ghia, who will be two in May, as their “miracle baby.” The surprise pregnancy and Bugi’s imminent move to Australia created some logistic challenges for the couple who had been living in Makassar, in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. Bugi’s wife, Mia, who had planned to give up her job as an economics lecturer at a private university and come with Bugi to Australia, instead stayed on with her family in Jakarta until after the baby was born.

Bugi, meanwhile, came to Australia on his own and, all too well, remembers how he felt when he realised he was the “only Indonesian in Dean Street”. [Dean Street is Albury’s main street.] While Bugi found settling into a new country difficult at first, he praises the assistance he got from CSU’s international student advisor Lynn Furr and his supervisors, Dr Digby Race and Dr Joanne Millar who helped him with finding accommodation and introduced him to other Indonesians that live in Albury-Wodonga. He is particularly grateful to the University for providing him with a special “Muslim prayer room” where he can make his daily prayers in a comfortable, private space.

Bugi began his Masters in 2007 looking at the social capital of forest farmer groups in Indonesia. In March this year he received approval to upgrade his study to a PhD, with an extension to 2010. “Doing a Masters and a PhD in three and a half years is very challenging,” admits Bugi. A Government employee with the Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia, Bugi has been a research scientist in social forestry since 1995. As a central Government officer, he works in provincial areas, namely South Sulawesi, for the Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA). He graduated from Indonesia’s National University in Jakarta in 1992 with a Bachelor degree, majoring in biology. He worked for a private company until 1994 when he successfully applied for his current Government position from which he is currently on study leave. Prior to studying at CSU, he had been doing post-graduate studies analysing local regulations.

Bugi’s current research project builds on his prior involvement in a collaborative research project with Australia and Indonesia. The project, “Exploring how small scale growers can form beneficial partnerships with forest companies in Indonesia and Australia” was led by Dr Digby Race and ran for three years, from 2005 to 2007. Funded by ACIAR the project involved CSU PhD student Hugh Stewart, FORDA, WWF Indonesia and the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). A key objective of Indonesia’s current forest policy is to establish community based forest management on a much larger scale than is currently practiced. Forest farmers, those farmers growing and managing forests, often form a group within their village and are important stakeholders in community based forest management. The relationships between, and activities of, members of farmer forest groups are a critical aspect if commercial forestry (planted and natural forests) is to help improve the livelihoods of farmers and families in Indonesia. These relationships are described as an expression of social capital.

However, as Bugi says, little is known about which components of social capital make a difference to farmer forest groups in Indonesia, and whether an increase in social capital leads to greater economic benefits for group members from commercial forestry. Bugi is hoping that his research findings, which he will take back to the Indonesian Government, will help policy makers determine what policies and development strategies are required to generate social capital. So there is widespread expansion of community based forestry. For his research, Bugi is doing in-depth interviews with members of farmer forest groups as well as non-group farmers, NGOs, government officials and industry stakeholders. His two case study areas are the Bulukumba district in South Sulawesi, and the Sumbawa district in West Nusa Tenggara (same areas as is the previous project).

He has already made one field visit in September to November last year, with another planned for the same months this year. The components of social capital Bugi has focussed on are:- participation; learning; partnerships with outsiders; and trust and confidence. So far, he has found that in Bulukumba, a top-down approach, with the Government encouraging farmers to form farmer forest groups, has had good results with environmental benefits.
"Instead of farmers cutting down trees to plant maize, now many more of them are re-planting the trees with maize crop in between [agroforestry]," says Bugi. "However the farmers do have tenure and own their land. Nowadays, they don’t have to be ordered to do this because they can see the financial benefits. The price of timber is increasing year by year." However he has found in Bulukumba that, without Government direction, farmers aren’t establishing their own farmer forest groups. "I don’t think they have the confidence," he says.

The situation in Sumbawa is different. Unlike Bulukumba where women are both involved in working the land and in decision making at farmer forest group meetings, in Sumbawa, while they cultivate the land they don’t attend the meetings and aren’t involved. "It’s a different island with a different culture," says Bugi. In Sumbawa site the farmers don’t have tenure and previously have worked Government owned land illegally. However the Government is trying to address this by giving farmers 100 year leases in line with its community based forest management policy. "While the farmers don’t fully understand the project, they are keen to participate," says Bugi. "They are motivated to form farmer forest groups because they feel secure in the knowledge they can work the land legally."

Bugi is looking forward to returning to Indonesia on his next field visit– and reuniting with his wife and son (who did come and live in Australia for a year). It’s clear that he misses them a lot but the arrival last year of a second Indonesian PhD student at Thurgoona, Lukas Wibowo, with whom he shares an office and who works for the same Government Ministry as Bugi, has helped. And yes, he is hoping for a second “miracle.”

**ELOISE SEYMOUR**

PhD student Eloise Seymour fully intends to take what she learns from her research on community values back to natural resource management policy.

Eloise, 37, has taken a three year break from her job with the Department of Primary Industries to undertake a PhD on “Considering community values for natural assets in regional natural resource management decision making.” The research topic evolved from a need she identified while working with the department.

Eloise who grew up at Corowa on the banks of the Murray River has always had an interest in agriculture and the outdoors which led to her doing the Parks and Wildlife Degree with CSU in 1989. After she graduating in 1994 rather than work as a park ranger “which would have been very difficult as I had a young son at the time” Eloise got a job with DPI at the Rutherglen. Initially a technical officer working on native grasses for a couple of years, she was an extension officer on an acid soils project- which involved running lime trials with farmers- for four years. Eloise spent two years working in general soil health before moving into environmental management systems (EMS) for five years. EMS, a structured approach from industry, is a system of proving agricultural produce is produced in an environmentally sustainable way, meeting the ISO 1401 standard. “This triggered a personal interest in natural resource management policy and questions like how do you best get farmers to make environmental improvements on their farms but still have it practical and profitable for them, and how best should government funds be spent to get environmental outcomes on farms," says Eloise.

EMS led into another major project called Salinity Investment Framework, which looked at regional natural resource management and how to best spend government funds in a region for environmental outcomes. It uses an asset based approach where funds (as there is not enough money to tackle all environmental problems) are invested in places which are deemed to have a high value. “This seems to be the approach that Victoria and WA are taking and now even NSW is moving towards,” says Eloise. “With this approach it is usually scientists or technical people who decide what the high value assets are but we need to think of ways to get community values on places into the process. The whole idea of regional natural resource management is to work in partnership with the community for natural resource outcomes. If some communities are not going to receive funding because they don’t have a ‘high value asset’ then they may become disengaged and not want to do anything. I don’t think that has really been considered.” It took a stint as a manager of a large EMS, which Eloise didn’t enjoy, and 18 months on a social research project looking at how Catchment Management Authorities make decisions, which she really enjoyed, for Eloise to make the decision to retrain as a social scientist.

Eloise, who was successful in getting a Future Farm Industries Cooperative Research Centre scholarship, began her PhD in August 2007 under the supervision of Prof Allan Curtis, Dr Catherine Allan, Prof David Pannell, an economist from the University of Western Australia, and Dr Ridley. Initially she researched the various theories of environmental behaviour to find one which explains how people’s values might be used to predict behaviour and then be used by NRM.

She then identified three different natural assets that are very close together geographically; the Moorlort wetlands, Box-Ironbark forest and the Loddon River (between Baringhup and Vaughan Springs) in the Maryborough/Castlemaine region. In May, 2008, she interviewed 20 people in her study area asking them why they valued these places. “Because of the drought, the Moorlort wetlands, many of which are on private land and are dotted across the basalt plains between Maryborough and Castlemaine, are dry but farmers in that area say they were very important for bird migration and some remember just how spectacular they were,” says Eloise. Most of the Box-Ironbark forest is in the Castlemaine Diggings National Park and in a series of state parks around the area.

At the end of March this year, Eloise sent out a mail survey to 500 people living in the region to find out how the community values the three assets. “The communities in the area are quite different,” says Eloise. “You have small rural centres, large towns, commercial farms and lifestyle style farms. The results from the survey should give a good cross-section of views. Because some groups in the community might conflict over natural areas, people might think they have different interests but quite often they haven’t. Often farmers can have as much of an environmental drive as a field naturalist. There can be common values.”

**Farmers being interviewed in Sulawesi, Indonesia**
Eloise intends to send the results of the survey back to participants by August and present a few seminars. She may also do a few workshops using an economic approach, known as Choice Modelling, to discover how people value environmental assets. When she finishes her PhD Eloise intends to go back to DPI and work in social science with a NRM policy slant. "I would like to use what I have learnt to have an impact on NRM policy," says Eloise. "And I would also like to work on joint projects with the contacts I have made with CSU." Eloise and her husband, who have three children Joel, 17, Lachlan, 11 and Maeve, 8, live at Wahgunyah. "I'm finding doing a PhD with children is more flexible than if I was working full-time," says Eloise who is also a keen cyclist. "I think doing a PhD at my age after being in the workforce for 13 years gives you a good understanding of how the world works. The fact I had a lot of contacts already made it easier for my research. And it wasn't until I hit my 30s that everything started to jell together."

EMILY SHARP

In light of the recent Victorian bushfires and the increased chances of future bushfires, PhD student Emily Sharp's research topic is both very timely and very important.

Emily, who began her PhD in 2007 under supervisors Dr Rik Thwaites, Dr Joanne Millar and Prof Allan Curtis, is looking at the role of trust in the development and implementation of fire management strategies.

For the social research project, Emily developed a set of research questions for semi-structured interviews with people who had been fire affected, choosing residents of the King Valley in North East Victoria who had gone through two months of fires in December 2006 and January 2007 as her case study. There were two rounds of fires. The first one, which started on December 1, was several fires that joined up to become the King Valley complex. It linked up with other fires to become the Great Divide fire which burnt over one million ha. The second round of fires, which started on January 7, the Tatong fires, burnt 33,000 ha.

In 2008, Emily interviewed 38 people and 12 agency staff. Emily says everyone was very generous, wanting to share their stories so they could make a change in fire management and wanting to help others who could have to go through similar experiences in the future. "A lot of the interviews were very intense," says Emily. "I had one man who was so impassioned his voice was raised the whole time, others were in tears. It was just such a huge event for so many people." The upper King Valley usually has an average rainfall of 40 inches a year but, because of the drought, had a very dry winter in 2006. "People knew the bush was dry," says Emily "but because the first fires came so early, people were caught off guard." Emily's research is looking at what factors influence trust between communities and government agencies at the different fire management stages i.e. before the fire, during the fire, and after the fire. From her research so far she has found that some factors are the same at all three stages but specifically, before the fire, they are communication; interagency planning; local concerns/issues being addressed by the agencies e.g. the community having input into what assets are to be defended during a fire; and trustworthiness.

During the fire, the factors are again communication; interagency co-operation i.e. that the agencies were working together and not fighting over territory; how well local knowledge and assistance was integrated into the response; trustworthiness; reduction of uncertainty i.e. things that the agencies or others did during the fires to help reduce people’s fear such as phone calls or there being fire trucks in the vicinity so people knew they weren’t alone; and institutional assurances i.e. whether people felt the policies and strategies agencies had in place were going to protect them.

After the fires, the factors are communication; interagency co-ordination i.e. that agencies provide a one-stop shop for recovery services; trustworthiness; perceived needs being met; immediacy e.g. some people had lost trust as no-one had come to check on their welfare until several days after the fires whereas for others this wasn’t the case; and whether it resolved the negative outcomes from the fire. "This last factor had the potential for the greatest breach of trust," says Emily. "This is the one, where if people couldn’t resolve what happened as the result of the fire e.g. if they lost pasture that they didn’t think they should have, their trust in the agencies could be completely lost (or significantly reduced). However if people could be provided with an explanation why things took place, that could help restore trust. It didn’t always have to be restoration or compensation, sometimes just an explanation could ensure the trust wasn’t broken."

Emily says that people’s experiences of the fires were all very individual and depended on where they lived, how much vegetation was around them, the topography, how much experience of fire they had had beforehand etc. Emily intends to explore the relationships between the factors via a survey she sent out in April to 600 to 650 people, every fire affected household in the southern area of the Rural City of Wangaratta including the King Valley. "Most people have been smoke affected and many have gone through the uncertainty of where was the fire going," says Emily. "The whole point of my research is to improve community agency relationships. This information will be used to help people in the future, so that things can be a bit easier, so there is less fear when there is a fire because there will be more fires and more communities affected as we have just seen."

Emily expects her research will affect policy. She has already presented a talk on her findings so far at RMIT to a group that included a lot of agency staff as well as to CFA’s community development staff at state headquarters. "The agencies have been very supportive all along and have asked that I let them know my findings," says Emily who has just finished a technical report "Factors Affecting Community Agency Trust in Bushfire Management" that will go to the Country Fire Authority, the Department of Sustainability and the Environment and others.

Emily’s PhD has brought her back to her initial study area of Natural Resources Journalism. Originally from Indiana in the U.S. Emily, 33, graduated from, what is similar to a double degree in Australia, a Bachelor of Natural Resources Journalism from Colorado State University in 1997. She then went on a six month back-packing trip to Australia where she met her future husband, Nigel. On her return to the U.S. she spent a year as a volunteer with AmeriCorps - National Civilian Community Corps, where she worked with young people on a variety of environmental projects. She returned to Australia for six months in Sydney before going back to the U.S. where she and Nigel travelled around the country and Canada for six months before getting married. In 2001 she moved to Australia to live, first in Sydney, then Tumut, where, in a bid to get back into the natural resource management field, Emily undertook a Graduate Certificate in Environmental Conservation by distance education through CSU. In 2006 she did her honours, with supervisors Dr Joanne Millar, Dr Peter Spooner and Dr Sue Briggs (CSIRO), on people’s perceptions of different types of native vegetation with a specific focus on native vegetation that had changed since settlement. During her honours year she found many people she interviewed said: "If we could only trust the Government, then we could get something done." "I was looking for something to do a PhD on and the uni was looking for research on bushfire so I thought, as trust is very important in bushfire management, it would be an ideal topic to explore," says Emily who hopes, after she finishes her PhD next year, to continue researching aspects of natural disaster management.
GRANTS

RESEARCH GRANTS


Curtis, A. & Race, D. (2009) Landholder rapid appraisal project under Landscape Logic, additional funding from the Department of Sustainability and Environment, $60,000

Humphries, P. (2009) Scoping study to determine hotspots in the Murray Darling Basin, Department of Sustainability and Environment, $9000


INTERNAL GRANTS

ILWS has been successful in obtaining two CSU Global Alliance Development Scheme grants at $10,000 to develop an alliance with Hohai University, Nanjing, China; and with the Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre (HOORC) and others, Maun, Botswana. The Hohai Alliance is in collaboration with IC Water and the Faculty of Science. Andrea Crampton who is researching rural water quality, received a $3000 research fellows assistant grant from CRGT.

Humphries, P., & Reid, M. (Riverine Landscapes Research Lab.) (2009-2010 Utilisation of sub-fossil remains for reconstructing floodplain fish faunas. CSU Competitive grant. $14,930

AWARDS & APPOINTMENTS

Institute director Prof Max Finlayson has been appointed to the council of Birds Australia. He joins ILWS colleague A/Prof David Watson who has been a member of the Birds Australia council since 2005. Prof Finlayson has also joined ILWS colleague Dr Iain Taylor as a member of the Albury City Wonga Wetlands community advisory committee, replacing Dr Ben Wilson.

Dr John Mullen, who has taken a voluntary redundancy from NSW DPI where he was Principal Research Scientist and Research Leader, Economics Research, is now an ILWS adjunct research fellow. John was also made a Distinguished Fellow of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society at the 53rd Annual Conference, 10-13 February 2009, Cairns, Qld.

IN THE NEWS

For details of members’ media coverage please go to the ILWS website at http://www.csu.edu.au/research/ilws/news/inthenews/in%20the%20news%20index.htm

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