





NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON AUSTRALIAN FARMS

AUSTRALIA PRELIMINARY

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Erica McCoull on Hobart (03) 6222 5977.

NOTES

ABBREVIATIONS

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'000 thousand

- ACT Australian Capital Territory
- ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

Aust. Australia

- EVAO Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
- no. number
- NRM natural resource management
- NSW New South Wales
 - NT Northern Territory
- Qld Queensland
- RSE relative standard error
- SA South Australia
- SE standard error
- Tas. Tasmania
- Vic. Victoria
- WA Western Australia

Dennis Trewin Australian Statistician

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND	This publication presents preliminary estimates of Natural Resource Management (NRM) activities and issues on Australian farms in 2004-05. The estimates have been compiled from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) first dedicated Natural Resource Management survey.
	This new survey, to be conducted every two years, was developed in response to a demand for a more extensive range of NRM statistics. While the ABS has previously collected data on NRM topics (e.g. water, salinity), the NRM survey will allow for the ongoing collection of a range of NRM topics.
	In developing the NRM survey, five priority topics were identified; native vegetation, weeds, pests, land and soil, and water. These form the focus of the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05.
	The survey asked farmers to identify the extent and type of NRM issues present on their land and the activities they undertook to prevent or manage them. The results provide an important perspective into NRM issues and activities occurring on Australian farms during 2004-05 and may differ from scientific or satellite assessment.
	An important objective of the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05 was to collect and publish regional data. Estimates from the 2004-05 survey are being released at the Natural Heritage Trust (NHT2) region level. Appendix 2 contains a map of the regions used in this publication.
	Final results from the survey will be made available in September this year. The final publication will provide more detailed NRM estimates, including areas affected and managed within the five priority NRM topics, and a summary of the labour and financial costs associated with the activities undertaken.
	The ABS welcomes feedback on this publication in terms of its relevance, usefulness, quality and range of data presented. Also, more detailed information may be available on request. Please send any comments or questions to the Director, Environment and Energy Business Statistics Centre, GPO Box 66, Hobart, TAS 7001, or phone (03) 6222 5804.
INTERPRETING THE DATA	As the NRM survey relies on the perceptions and attitudes of the person completing the form, care should be taken when comparing data from this publication to data from other sources (see paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes). To assist in interpreting the data included in this publication, the following key terms and data quality issues should be taken into account.
Key terms	NRM Management of our natural resources - land, soil, native vegetation, biodiversity and water (both fresh and sea).
	NRM ISSUES Issues relating to or impacting on the environment's natural and physical resources or the management and long term sustainability of those resources. Some relevant examples for this survey include the decreased value of agriculture production due to weed infestation, crop damage due to the presence of pests, blocked waterways, soil

INTRODUCTION continued

Key terms continued

NRM ISSUES continued

acidity, salinity, erosion, habitat fragmentation, and thickening or insufficient native vegetation. The reporting of NRM issues does not necessarily mean any management activity has been undertaken. The NRM issues identified may have affected part or all of the holding and may have been of varying severity.

NRM ACTIVITIES

Any activity undertaken on the holding to prevent or manage native vegetation, weed, pest, land or soil and/or water issues. The reporting of NRM activity does not necessarily mean the presence of NRM issues or that NRM issues that do exist are being fully addressed. Activities may have been undertaken on part or all of the holding.

NATIVE VEGETATION

Any indigenous plant community, either naturally occurring or regenerated with human assistance. Native vegetation covers a range of vegetation types, including forests, woodlands, scrub, native grasslands, wetlands, and remnant and regrowth. It excludes commercial plantations.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

Natural Resource Management (NRM) was an important activity on the majority of Australian farms in 2004-05.

NRM issues were present on 86% of agricultural establishments in 2004-05, and 91% of agricultural establishments undertook some form of activity to prevent or manage NRM issues. These results suggest some farmers preventatively manage their holdings in order to avoid NRM issues affecting their land.

At the national level, weeds were the most commonly reported NRM issue. Weed-related issues affected 73% of Australian agricultural establishments during 2004-05. Similarly, weed-related activities were the most commonly reported NRM activity at the national level, with 80% of agricultural establishments undertaking activities to either prevent or manage weeds.

Although weed-related issues were the most commonly reported NRM issue at the national level, pest-related issues rated higher in four of the states and territories (Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory).

At the regional level, weeds and pests were consistently the most commonly reported NRM issue, although the extent of reporting and the level of management activity undertaken by agricultural establishments varied considerably across the regions.

Native vegetation management also formed an important part of NRM on Australian farms in 2004-05. Approximately 63% of agricultural establishments which reported the presence of native vegetation undertook some form of native vegetation management activities during the year.

By NHT2 Region(a)-2004-05

 * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

na not available

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 8 and 9.

(b) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20.

(c) Establishments reporting one or more NRM issues on their holding. The reporting of NRM issues does not necessarily mean any management activity has been undertaken. The NRM issues identified may have affected part or all of the holding and may have been of varying severity.

(d) Establishments reporting more than one NRM issue are shown against each specific NRM issue.

(e) The number of agricultural establishments reporting native vegetation issues is drawn from those establishments reporting native vegetation.

(f) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 10.

(g) Totals and sub-totals exclude the NHT2 regions where estimates were not produced. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 9.

By NHT2 Region(a)-2004-05 continued

				AGRICULTUF	AL ESTABL	ISHMENTS		
				REPORTING	SPECIFIC N	NRM ISSUES	S(d)	
		Agricultural	Agricultural	•••••	•••••	••••••		•••••
	Agricultural	establishments reporting native	establishments reporting any	Native			Land	
	establishments	vegetation	NRM issue	vegetation	Weeds	Pests	and soil	Water
	no.	no.(b)	no.(c)	no.(e)	no.	no.	no.	no.
	110.	10.(0)	110.(0)	10.(0)	110.	110.	110.	110.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • •	
South Australia								
Adelaide and Mount								
Lofty Ranges	2 313	1 020	1 909	^ 337	1 677	1 457	^ 879	^ 540
Alinytjara Wilurara	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Eyre Peninsula	1 486	1 196	1 335	^ 491	1 122	1 110	912	^ 488
Kangaroo Island	^ 236	^ 229	^ 229	*135	*163	^ 178	^ 202	*146
Northern and Yorke	2 984	1 980	2 641	^ 655	2 197	1 998	1 379	^ 706
SA Arid Lands	^ 148	^ 132	^ 123	*31	*61	^ 117	*83	^ 91
SA Murray Darling								
Basin	4 104	2 175	3 416	^ 761	2 877	2 410	1 443	1 005
South East	2 828	1 712	2 417	860	2 039	2 066	1 369	734
Total(f)	14 099	8 445	12 071	3 270	10 136	9 337	6 267	3 709
Western Australia								
Avon	2 767	2 324	2 556	965	2 134	2 234	2 117	1 660
Northern Agricultural								
Region	1 249	1 119	1 152	^ 428	896	1 030	931	^ 581
Rangelands	692	463	570	^ 93	^ 296	520	^ 284	^ 229
South Coast Region	1 854	1 652	1 643	^ 732	1 209	1 327	1 225	792
South West Region	3 984	2 909	3 431	1 171	2 642	2 771	2 203	1 533
Swan	1 371	^ 653	1 132	^ 224	919	838	^ 447	^ 370
Total	11 917	9 120	10 484	3 613	8 095	8 720	7 208	5 166
Tasmania								
North	1 403	823	1 245	^ 312	1 066	1 104	723	^ 425
North West	1 503	895	1 163	^ 164	1 004	978	683	^ 406
South	958	758	803	^ 232	653	708	^ 438	^ 247
Total	3 864	2 476	3 212	^ 708	2 723	2 790	1 844	1 078
Northern Territory								
Northern Territory	380	297	345	^ 101	^ 242	280	^ 156	^ 88
Total	380	297	345	^ 101	^ 242	280	^ 156	^ 88
Australian Capital								
Territory								
ACT	87	65	83	^ 34	71	73	^ 40	^ 48
Total	87	65	83	^ 34	71	73	40 ^ 40	48 ^ 48
iotai	07	05	00	54	11	13	40	40
Australia(f)	129 919	80 674	111 613	36 293	94 582	89 542	59 947	49 091
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							• • • • • • •	

estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

na not available

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 8 and 9.

(b) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20.

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Establishments reporting one or more NRM issues on their holding. The reporting of NRM issues does not necessarily mean any management activity (c) has been undertaken. The NRM issues identified may have affected part or all of the holding and may have been of varying severity.

(d) Establishments reporting more than one NRM issue are shown against each specific NRM issue.

(e) The number of agricultural establishments reporting native vegetation issues is drawn from those establishments reporting native vegetation.

Totals and sub-totals exclude the NHT2 regions where estimates were not produced. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 9. (f)

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITIES, By NHT2 Region(a)-2004-05

				AGRICULTU				
		Agricultural	Agricultural	REPORTING	SPECIFIC N	IRM ACTIVIT	TES(d)	
		establishments	establishments					
	Agricultural	reporting native	reporting any	Native			Land	
	establishments	vegetation	NRM activity	vegetation	Weeds	Pests	and soil	Water
	no.	no.(b)	no.(c)	no.(e)	no.	no.	no.	no.
	• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •			• • • • • • •
New South Wales								
Border Rivers/Gwydir	2 591	2 024	2 394	^ 1 467	2 176	2 234	1 672	^ 887
Central West	5 453	3 654	5 018	2 134	4 636	4 678	3 594	1 945
Hawkesbury/Nepean	2 276	^ 1 265	1 924	^ 916	1 678	^1409	^1027	^ 570
Hunter/Central Rivers	3 402	2 250	3 075	^ 1 548	2 901	2 448	1 881	^1098
Lachlan	5 422	3 403	5 029	1 875	4 413	4 440	3 569	1 861
Lower Murray/Darling	709	^ 271	^ 610	*158	^ 494	^ 340	^ 247	^ 236
Murray	3 070	1 917	2 828	1 337	2 654	2 473	2 165	1 343
Murrumbidgee	5 497	2 668	4 908	1 674	4 455	4 236	3 172	1 847
Namoi	2 838	2 117	2 762	^ 1 365	2 657	2 514	1 961	^1248
Northern Rivers	6 349	4 045	5 976	2 761	5 430	4 836	3 162	^1 554
Southern Rivers	1 455	^ 834	^1246	^ 649	^ 1 133	^ 1 055	^ 826	^ 426
Sydney Metro(f)	*182	*41	*147	**26	*147	*80	*109	**28
Western	839	^ 743	757	^ 380	^ 505	694	^ 441	^ 352
Total	40 084	25 231	36 674	16 289	33 279	31 438	23 825	13 395
Victoria								
Corangamite	3 180	1 563	2 807	^ 1 110	2 433	2 345	1 659	^ 944
East Gippsland	^ 823	^ 575	^ 752	^ 461	^ 678	^ 608	^ 524	^ 299
Glenelg Hopkins	3 850	1 723	3 355	^ 1 127	2 813	2 919	2 032	^1 174
Goulburn Broken	5 093	2 922	4 611	2 192	4 294	3 758	3 009	1 858
Mallee	2 835	2 922 928	2 639		4 294 2 378	1 911	3 009 1 413	1 858 ^ 567
				570				
North Central	4 460	2 390	4 159	1 660	3 803	3 468	2 712	1 597
North East	2 201	1 308	2 005	^ 899	1 909	1 634	1 200	^ 703
Port Phillip and								
Westernport	3 720	1 751	3 416	^ 1 321	3 007	2 346	1 791	^ 982
West Gippsland	3 929	^ 1 996	3 478	^ 1 576	3 270	2 227	^ 1 863	^1009
Wimmera	2 271	1 357	2 128	856	1 826	1 800	1 484	^ 670
Total	32 362	16 514	29 349	11 771	26 410	23 018	17 687	9 803
Quesenalend								
Queensland	937	^ 789	^ 851	^ 412	^ 693	^ 782	A 614	^ 355
Border Rivers							^ 611	
Burdekin	1 635	^ 917	1 411	^ 584	1 245	1 177	^ 980	^ 676
Burnett Mary	5 253	3 576	4 797	2 484	4 210	4 285	2 585	^1658
Cape York	*127	*102	*126	*87	*96	*109	*52	**43
Cape York-Northern								
Gulf	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Condamine	3 419	2 128	3 077	^ 1 316	2 759	2 429	2 101	^ 1 185
Desert Channels	782	693	746	^ 402	^ 536	720	^ 367	^ 313
Fitzroy	3 253	2 675	2 944	1 757	2 473	2 632	1 806	^1011
Mackay Whitsunday	1 437	^ 843	1 312	^ 567	1 189	^ 864	^ 915	^ 572
Maranoa Balonne	1 546	1 412	1 458	^ 723	^1013	1 365	983	^ 499
Northern Gulf	^ 529	^ 301	^ 422	*148	^ 353	^ 342	^ 230	*91
South East	4 547	2 905	4 167	1 810	3 758	3 497	2 231	^1278
South West	^ 439	^ 405	^ 426	^ 195	*154	^ 414	^ 200	^ 213
Southern Gulf	388	^ 293	332	^ 198	^ 250	^ 318	^ 172	^ 153
Torres Strait	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wet Tropics	2 835	1 487	2 619	^ 885	2 331	2 016	1 878	1 113
Total(g)	27 126	18 526	24 688	11 567	21 062	20 952	15 110	9 160
Total (g)	27 120	10 520	24 000	11 507	21 002	20 332	10 110	3 100
	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
 estimate has a relative 	e standard error of 1	0% to less than 2	5% and (c)	Establishments repo	rting one or	more activitie	es to prevent	or manage
should be used with c	aution			NRM issues on their	-		•	-
 * estimate has a relative 		25% to 50% and at	ould be	necessarily mean the	-			
		5% to 50% and si		•	•			
used with caution			-	that do exist are bein			ues may nave	e been
** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is undertaken on pa				undertaken on part of		-		
considered too unrelia	ble for general use		(d)	Establishments repo	rting more th	nan one NRM	A activity are	shown
na not available				against each specific	NRM activit	ty.		
(a) See Explanatory Notes	, paragraphs 8 and	9.	(e)	The number of agric	ultural establ	lishments re	porting native	e vegetation
(b) See Explanatory Notes			. ,	activities is drawn fro				-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				vegetation.				
			(f)	See Explanatory Not	es naradron	h 10		
							ne whore at	imatea
			(g)	Totals and sub-totals	s exclude the	: INFLIZ regio	ns where est	mates

(g) Totals and sub-totals exclude the NHT2 regions where estimates were not produced. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 9.

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AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ACTIVITIES, By NHT2 Region(a)-2004-05 continued

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING SPECIFIC NRM ACTIVITIES(d) Agricultural Agricultural establishments establishments Agricultural reporting native reporting any Native Land vegetation establishments NRM activity Weeds Water vegetation Pests and soil no.(b) no.(c) no.(e) no. no. no. no. no. South Australia Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges 1 0 2 0 ^ 634 1 955 ^ 730 2 313 2 1 1 6 1 482 1 196 Alinytjara Wilurara na na na na na na na na Eyre Peninsula 1 486 1 196 1 368 585 1 193 1 2 1 2 1071 ^ 323 ^ 236 ^ 229 ^ 229 ^ 196 ^ 223 Kangaroo Island *162 *123 *173 Northern and Yorke ^ 584 2 984 1 980 2 825 1 1 7 9 2 570 2 2 4 0 1 986 *34 ^ 148 ^ 132 ^ 128 *72 ^ 122 ^ 95 SA Arid Lands *69 SA Murray Darling 4 104 2 175 3 792 1 1 1 3 3 361 2 658 2 090 1 190 Basin South East 2 828 1 7 1 2 2 600 1 1 1 6 2 164 2 320 1 548 ^ 723 Total(f) 14 099 8 445 13 058 4 868 11 476 10 229 8 208 3 708 Western Australia Avon 2 767 2 324 2 622 1 182 2 193 2 2 9 9 2 228 1 260 Northern Agricultural ^ 536 ^ 542 Region 1 2 4 9 1 1 1 9 1 183 943 1 085 923 ^ 298 ^ 356 552 ^ 235 Rangelands 692 463 643 ^ 340 South Coast Region 1 652 1 738 900 1 250 756 1 854 1 471 1 1 4 9 South West Region 3 984 2 909 3 594 1 568 2 714 3 1 1 0 2 545 1 604 Swan ^ 653 ^ 661 ^ 408 1 371 1 228 ^ 400 1 061 890 Total 11 917 9 1 2 0 11 007 4 883 8 5 1 7 9 407 7 847 4 805 Tasmania North 1 403 823 1 259 ^ 533 1 066 840 609 1 1 3 6 North West 1 503 895 1 304 ^ 404 1 098 1 068 866 ^ 424 South 958 758 868 ^ 386 647 800 556 ^ 268 Total 3 864 2 4 7 6 3 4 3 1 1 323 2 811 3 004 2 263 1 301 Northern Territory 380 297 344 ^ 158 292 ^ 129 *75 Northern Territory 268 Total 380 297 344 ^ 158 268 292 ^ 129 *75 Australian Capital Territory ^ 34 ACT 87 65 81 ^ 48 79 75 65 Total ^ 48 ^ 34 87 65 81 79 75 65 Australia(f) 129 919 80 674 118 633 50 907 103 901 98 415 75 132 42 281

estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution *

not available na

See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 8 and 9. (a)

(b) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 20.

Establishments reporting one or more activities to prevent or manage NRM issues on their holding. The reporting of NRM activity does not necessarily (c) mean the presence of NRM issues or that NRM issues that do exist are being fully addressed. Activities may have been undertaken on part or all of the holding.

(d) Establishments reporting more than one NRM activity are shown against each specific NRM activity.

The number of agricultural establishments reporting native vegetation activities is drawn from those establishments reporting native vegetation. (e)

(f) Totals and sub-totals exclude the NHT2 regions where estimates were not produced. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 9.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION	1 This publication presents preliminary results from the ABS Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05 which was conducted in November 2005. This is the first of an ongoing biennial collection of natural resource management data.
SCOPE AND COVERAGE	2 The scope of the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05 was establishments undertaking agricultural activity with an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.
	3 A sample of approximately 20,000 establishments was included in the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05, which was a sub-sample of the 30,500 establishments included in the 2004-05 Agricultural Survey.
	4 The sample was designed to ensure acceptable estimates at the National, State and Statistical Division level. The survey results in this publication have been weighted to cover the full reference population.
STATISTICAL UNIT	5 The unit for which statistics were reported in the survey was the establishment unit. For the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05, the concept of an establishment unit is the same as that used in the Agricultural Census and the Agricultural Survey. An agricultural establishment is the smallest accounting unit within a State or Territory controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data enabling value-added to be calculated. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same Statistical Local Area (SLA) or contiguous SLAs. The majority of agricultural establishments operate at one location only.
INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION	6 Establishments in the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05 have been classified according to the agricultural subdivision of the 1993 edition of the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)</i> (cat. no. 1292.0) as follows:
	01 Agriculture (Division A) 011 Horticulture and Fruit Growing 012 Grain, Sheep and Beef Cattle Farming 013 Dairy Cattle Farming 014 Poultry Farming 015 Other Livestock Farming 016 Other Crop Growing
REFERENCE PERIOD	7 Estimates in this publication relate to agricultural establishments within the survey scope (see paragraph 2), which operated in Australia at any time during the year ended 30 June 2005.
GEOGRAPHY	 8 In a response to the demand for more tailored, regional-based output, estimates from the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05 have been produced at the Australian, State and Natural Heritage Trust (NHT2) level. The fifty-seven physical NHT2 regions across Australia were identified for the purposes of addressing natural resource management and sustainable agriculture priorities. Appendix 2 contains a map outlining the specific NHT2 regions used in this publication. The NHT2 regions are output as per the boundary specifications of August 2005. A description of these regions can be found at the following NHT2 website <htp: nht.gov.au=""></htp:>. 9 Natural Resource Management estimates have not been produced for three of the 57 NHT2 regions - the jointly managed Cape York - Northern Gulf (Qld) region, Torres Strait (Qld) and Alinytjara Wilurara (SA). The Agricultural frame used to select establishments for inclusion in the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05 did not include any establishments in the Cape York - Northern Gulf or Torres Strait regions.

EXPLANATORY NOTES continued

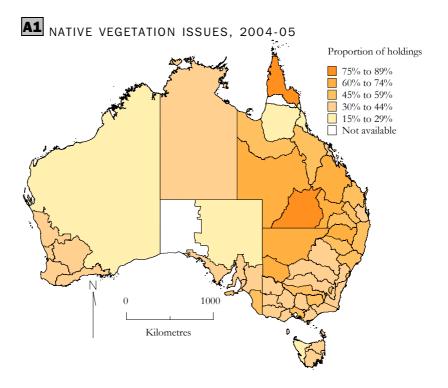
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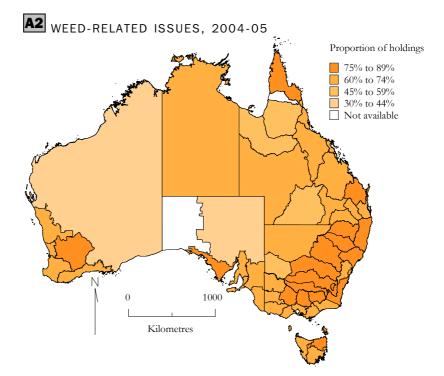
some cases, the estimates in the Natural Resource Management Survey differ from those produced in the Agricultural Survey. The two collections have included different units in their samples and so differences have arise in the common estimates due to sampling error. For further information, please contact the Director, Environment and Energy Business Statistics Centre, on (03) 6222 5804. RELIABILITY OF DATA 12 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. SAMPLING ERROR 13 The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm population in scope of the collection and are subject to sampling variability. That is, estimates may differ from flaves been produced if all farms had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SD, which indicates the event to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of units was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete enumeration had been conducted, and approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs. 14 In this publication, 'sampling' variability is measured by the relative standard error (RSD, which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the solution the symbol '^' indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability coo high for some purposes. Where the RSE of an estimate is 25% to 50%, it has been annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the sampling variability coo high for some purposes. Where the RSE of an estimate to be considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all stimates is available on request.<	GEOGRAPHY continued	While the frame did include a small number of establishments in the Alinytjara Wilurara region, none were selected in the final sample. Accordingly, data at the relevant state and Australian levels exclude activity in these three NHT2 regions.
AGRICULTURAL SURVEY 2004-05 both produce estimates in the Natural Resource Management Survey differ from those produced in the Agricultural Survey. The two collections have included different units in their samples and so differences have arisen in the common estimates due to sampling error. For further information, please contact the Director, Environment and Energy Business Statistics Centre, on (03) 6222 5804. RELIABILITY OF DATA 12 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. SAMPLING ERROR 13 The estimates in this publication in scope of the collection and are subject to sampling variability. That is, estimates may differ from figures that would have been produced if all farms had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SF), which indicates the extern to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of units was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the fagure that would have been obtained if a complete enumeration had been conducted, and approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs. 14 In this publication, 'sampling' variability is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate or which in refers. 15 Where the RSE of an estimate included in this subject to sampling variability cos high for some purposes. Where the RSE of an estimate is 25% to 50%, it has been annotated with the symbol **, indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability cos high for some purposes. Where the RSE of an estimate sis 25% to 50%, it has been annotated with the symbol **, indicating		over-reported with the majority belonging in the adjacent Hawkesbury/Nepean region.
 SAMPLING ERROR 13 The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm population in scope of the collection and are subject to sampling variability. That is, estimates may differ from figures that would have been produced if all farms had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of units was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete enumeration had been conducted, and approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs. 14 In this publication, 'sampling' variability is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. 15 Where the RSE of an estimate included in this publication falls in the range of 10% to less than 25%, it has been annotated with the symbol '^' indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Where the RSE of an estimate is 25% to 50%, it has been annotated with the symbol '*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability causes the estimate to be considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates is available on request. 16 The following table contains RSEs for a selection of the statistics presented in this publication: 		2004-05 both produce estimates relating to the number of agricultural establishments. In some cases, the estimates in the Natural Resource Management Survey differ from those produced in the Agricultural Survey. The two collections have included different units in their samples and so differences have arisen in the common estimates due to sampling error. For further information, please contact the Director, Environment and Energy
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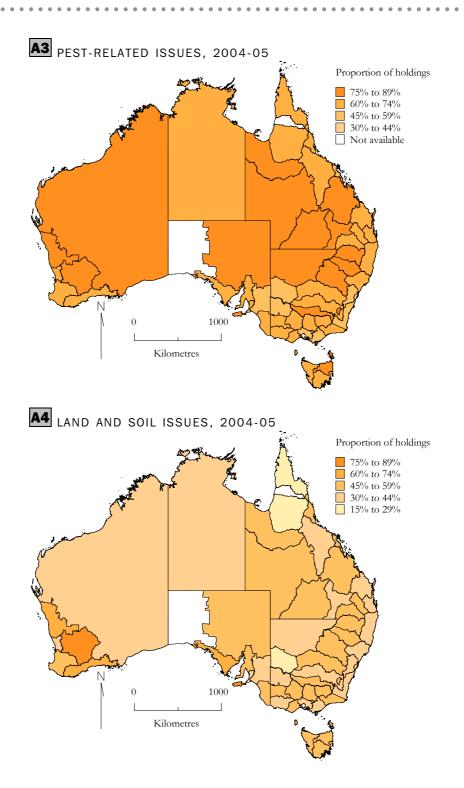
EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

NON-SAMPLING ERRORS	 17 Error other than that due to sampling may occur because of deficiencies in the list of units from which the sample was selected, non-response, and errors in reporting by providers. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors and may occur in any collection whether it be a census or a sample. Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, operating procedures and systems used to compile the statistics. 18 At the time of production of preliminary estimates for the Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05, a live response rate of 75.6% had been achieved.
DATA QUALITY	19 The Natural Resource Management Survey 2004-05 was perception-based, asking agricultural establishments to identify the extent and type of NRM issues present on their land and the activities they undertook to prevent or manage these issues. While the results may differ from scientific or satellite assessment, they do provide an important perspective into the NRM issues and activities occuring on Australian farms during 2004-05. It is also acknowledged that the existence of NRM activity is not necessarily an indicator of NRM issues being addressed nor of the intensity of the activity being undertaken.
	20 This publication includes preliminary estimates relating to the number of agricultural establishments with native vegetation on their holding. The collection of this and similar data relies on the perceptions and attitudes of the person completing the form. There is evidence to suggest farmers' interpretation of the definition of native vegetation may vary across states and NHT2 regions. Some farmers did not acknowledge native grassland, scrub, remnant or regrowth vegetation as the existence of native vegetation on their holding. In some instances this may have resulted in the number of agricultural establishments with native vegetation being underestimated.
RELATED PUBLICATIONS	 21 A range of NRM and agricultural publications are produced by the ABS including: Water Use on Australian Farms (cat. no. 4618.0) Salinity on Australian Farms 2002 (cat. no. 4615.0) Water Account, Australia (cat. no. 4610.0) Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0) Land Management: Eurobodalla Shire NSW 2003-2004 (cat. no. 4651.0) Land Management: Fitzroy and Livingstone Shires Queensland 2004–2005 (cat. no. 4651.0) 22 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <http: www.abs.gov.au="">. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.</http:>
ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST	23 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to either the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Erica McCoull on (03) 6222 5977.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	24 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence, as required by the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> .

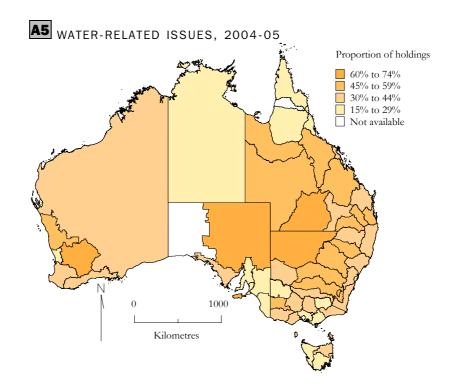


Relates only to agricultural establishments reporting native vegetation on their holding.

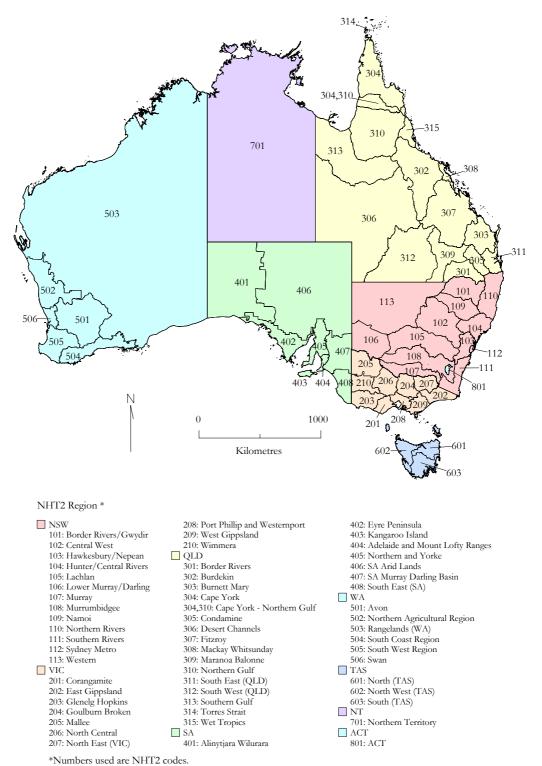




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Source: Department of the Environment and Heritage - 2005.

GLOSSARY

Agricultural establishment	An establishment which is engaged mainly in agricultural activities.
Estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO)	An estimation of the value of agricultural activity undertaken by an agricultural establishment. Three-year average weighted prices are applied to livestock turnoff and livestock numbers on the farm, and to area and production data for crops. The resultant aggregation of these commodity values is the EVAO. It is not an indicator of the value of receipts of individual farms but rather an indicator of the extent of agricultural activity.
Farmers	Operators of agricultural establishments.
Holding	Land located within one shire used for the production of agricultural and livestock produce. Each holding usually corresponds to an individual farm business, and can consist of a number of separate parcels of land, providing they are all in the one shire.
Land and soil activities	Activities undertaken on the holding to prevent or manage land and soil issues, including crop and/or pasture type or management, earthworks, drains or water pumping, changes to cultivation, irrigation and fertilisation methods, fencing to protect sensitive areas, and soil testing. Land and soil activities do not include activities undertaken to prevent or manage native vegetation, weed or pest-related issues.
Land and soil issues	Issues impacting on the condition of the land and soil, including soil acidity, salinity, soil compaction, surface waterlogging and erosion.
Native vegetation	Any indigenous plant community, either naturally occurring or regenerated with human assistance. Native vegetation covers a range of vegetation types, includings forests, woodlands, scrub, native grasslands, wetlands, and remnant and regrowth. It excludes commercial plantations.
Native vegetation activities	Activities undertaken on the holding to manage native vegetation, including fencing off from stock, planting and/or seeding, clearing, thinning of regrowth, allowing regrowth, and fire management.
Native vegetation issues	Issues impacting on the presence and quality of native vegetation on the holding, including habitat fragmentation, and excessive, thickening or insufficient native vegetation.
Natural Heritage Trust 2 (NHT2) regions	Fifty-seven regions identified across Australia for the purposes of addressing natural resource management and sustainable agriculture priorities. The boundaries for each region have been established by agreement between the Australian Government, and State and Territory Governments. A map outlining the specific NHT2 regions used in this publication is provided in Appendix 2. Data at the NHT2 region level is as per the boundary specifications of August 2005.
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Management of our natural resources - land, soil, native vegetation, biodiversity and water (both fresh and sea).
Natural Resource Management (NRM) activities	Activities undertaken on the holding to prevent or manage native vegetation, weed, pest, land and soil and/or water issues.
Natural Resource Management (NRM) issues	Any issue relating to or impacting on the environment's natural and physical resources or the management and long term sustainability of those resources.
Pest	A noxious, destructive or troublesome animal or insect.
Pest activities	Activities undertaken on the holding to prevent or manage pest-related issues, including the use of pesticides, biological control, baiting or trapping, shooting, fencing and/or netting, grazing management and crutching.
Pest issues	Issues associated with the presence of pests on the holding, including damage to native vegetation, decreased crop production or damage, and killed or harmed livestock.
Water activities	Activities undertaken on the holding to prevent or manage water-related issues, including water testing, removal of stock from waterways and water bodies, fencing to protect riparian zones and stream banks, and monitoring of the ground-water table.

GLOSSARY continued

Water issues	Issues impacting on water quality and availability, including water clarity, excess nutrient load, and the occurrence of a toxicity event.
Weeds	A plant that interferes with the management objectives at a particular location. It is a plant growing where it is not wanted. Weeds may damage crops or poison livestock when growing in pasture.
Weed activities	Activities undertaken on the holding to prevent or manage weed-related issues, including application of herbicides, use of biological control agents, slashing, cutting or mowing, cultivation, pulling, manual removal or chipping and burning.
Weed issues	Issues associated with the presence of weeds on the holding, including decreased value of production, blocked water courses, increased fire risk, poisoned stock, and decreased value of the holding.

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2004-05

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