

INSTITUTE FOR **Rural Futures**

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Managing the Farm Environment



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For further information contact:

Dr Elaine Barclay

*Institute for Rural Futures
University of New England
Armidale, NSW 2351
ph: 02 6773 5141
Email: ebarclay@une.edu.au*

Most discussions of environmental crime focus upon large-scale pollution; e.g. of rivers or oceans, where there is no clear victim. This research examined environmental crime that occurs on farms where individual farmers are victims. The study also gathered information on the things farmers are currently doing on their properties and in their communities that contribute to environmental sustainability. All too often farmers are blamed for environmental degradation, and the positive contribution that farmers make to environmental sustainability is overlooked. Farmers' attitudes to various environmental issues were also explored. The results presented here come from the 1,926 respondents to a survey mailed in May 2008 to 5,000 farmers located across Australia.



Australian Government

**Department of the Environment,
Water, Heritage and the Arts**

The participants

Of those who responded to the survey, 80.4% were males and 19.6% were females. Males were over-represented, as approximately one third of Australian farmers are women. Ages ranged between 21 and 91 years (average 58 years). This is older than the national average for farmers of 52 years. However, the sample reflects the continuing trend of the aging of farmers in Australia. Almost all participants were farm owners. They had been farming their current property between one and 90 years (average 37 years). Most had lived in their district for at least 20 years or most of their lives. Only 19 farmers were relative newcomers to the district; less than three years. Just over half were on land previously owned by relatives.

Best practice land management on farms

Almost all of the participants had introduced at least one type of best practice land management. As Figure 1 shows, management of weeds and pest animals were the most common practices.

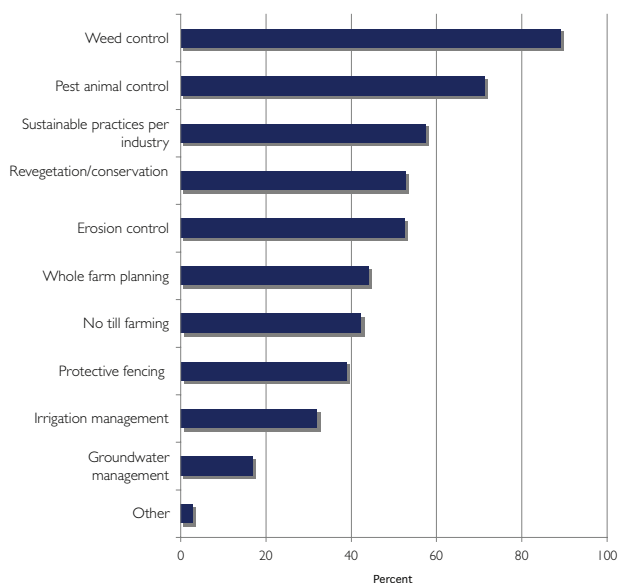


Figure 1: Best practice management on farms

Half of the participants had received support for these activities; either a Landcare grant, government grant, or a community grant.

Just over half (56.5%) reported that they had an area on their property that they preserved just for its environmental benefits. These areas included fenced areas of remnant vegetation, revegetation, fenced or managed riparian areas or wetlands, dams to encourage birds and other wildlife, and native habitats. Other areas preserved included waterfalls,

mountains, escarpments, gorges or gullies, rocky outcrops, forests, or caves. Figure 2 shows the farmers' reasons for wanting to preserve an environmental area.

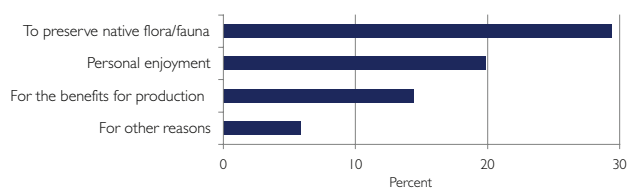


Figure 2: Reasons for preserving an environmental area

The "other reasons" in Figure 2 included: government directives or government funding incentives, to set an example to others, erosion control, to provide windbreaks, to provide a buffer between properties/roads for privacy and security, heritage values, Aboriginal sites, aesthetic or improved marketing appeal, and the possibility of future carbon credits. A few participants said that the areas were preserved just because they were there, or because the area had little productive value.

Sixty two per cent of the participants were involved in various local groups concerned with environmental management issues (see Figure 3).

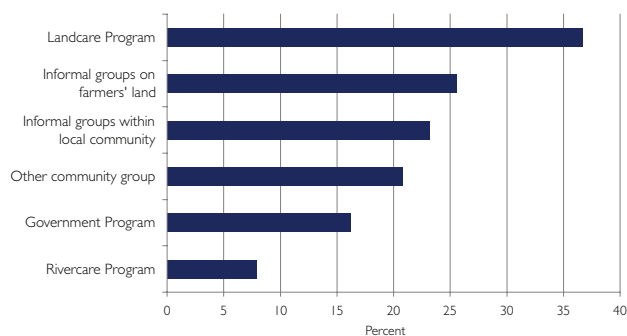


Figure 3: Participation in local NRM groups

Landcare is still very popular despite indications that interest is waning. Comparing membership with previous surveys revealed there was a 15% decline in membership between 2000 and 2008. South Australia was the only state that showed an increase in membership (see Table 1). There was some criticism of the cliques that can occur within Landcare and other organised groups which determined the direction of funding grants and the types of activities conducted.

Survey Year	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	Aust
1991 N=2044	12.1	21.2	28.9	17.2	48.2	15.5	22.6
2000 N=1455	38.9	52.7	36.1	20.0	68.9	52.5	43.2
2008 N=1248	36.0	41.7	35.3	28.7	41.9	32.6	36.7

Table 1: Proportions of participants who are members of Landcare (%)

Barriers to environmental conservation practices

The main things preventing farmers from implementing environmental improvements on their land were the lack of time and money, drought, a lack of support and the fact that the preserved area might harbour weeds or pests (see Figure 4). For 15% of participants, the small size of their holding did not allow for environmental improvements. Other barriers included government restrictions, being too old, inability to secure funding grants, a lack of water, insufficient labour, and a lack of success in establishing trees or other vegetation. Some believed there was no need to do anything because the environmental condition of their property was fine as it was.

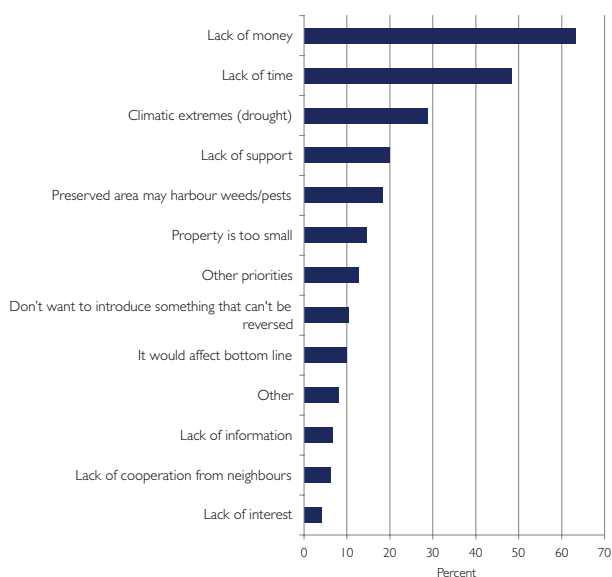


Figure 4: Factors preventing environmental improvements

Impact of land use changes on neighbouring farms

A quarter of participants (24.9%) were affected by land use changes made by neighbours or others in their district such as:

- Blue gum plantations with more pest animals, birds and weeds, and reduced water run off.
- Wildlife corridors and therefore more pest animals.
- Reserves (national parks etc) with more pest animals.
- Hobby farms or lifestyle blocks and poor farm management which has led to more weeds, pests and disease (ticks or lice).
- Urban encroachment and complaints from new neighbours regarding normal farm practices.
- Mining resulting in a reduction to the water table and loss of water to farms, and more noise and dust.

- Olive groves, vineyards, or other irrigated horticulture lowering water tables, spreading olive tree seedlings and limiting chemical weed control.
- Dams or irrigation development causing reduced water flow or in other cases causing flooding and crop damage.

Overall, pest animals were identified as a major detrimental impact from the activities of farm neighbours.

Just below a fifth of participants (16.7%) reported they had made land use changes to their property which had elicited a reaction from their neighbours: 9.3% reported a positive response, 5% had a negative response and 1.5% had both positive and negative reactions. The types of changes reported varied from property development, to different types of farming, to environmental conservation activities. The importance of community acceptance for what a farmer did on his/her property was a strong theme among participants. Many of the neighbour complaints concerned differences of opinion about farming practices between long time farmers and newcomers, such as hobby/lifestyle farmers.

Main environmental problems on farms

The main problems on farms identified by participants were weed management, pest animals and drought (see Figure 5).

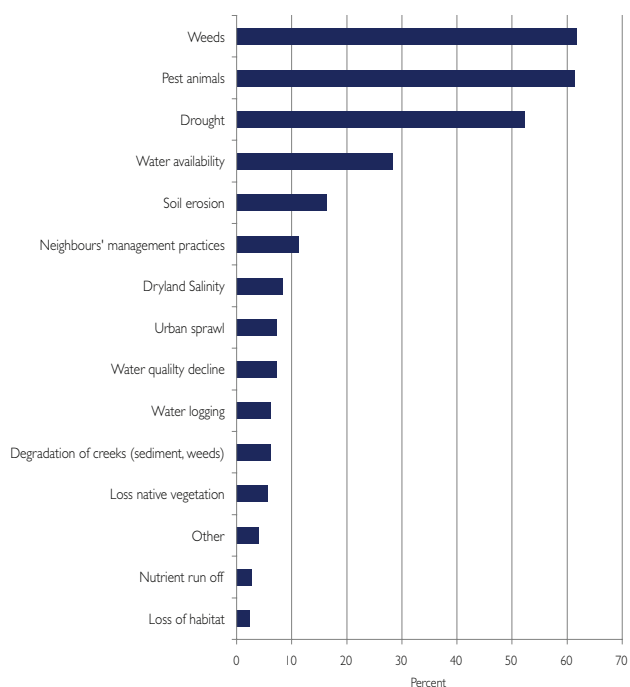


Figure 5: Main environmental problems on farm

Human caused problems: Environmental Crime

Just under half (47%) of the participants reported experiencing environmental problems due to the actions of others over the previous two years. There were 1514 reported incidents (see Figure 6). Trespassing, unauthorised hunting and fishing causing damage from four wheel drive vehicles and motorbikes to soil surfaces and vandalism to fences comprised 40% of reported incidents. The remaining 60% were incidents of a more environmental nature. Chemical spray drift, the dumping of rubbish and farm mismanagement on neighbouring properties causing weed and pest problems were major concerns. “Other” problems included the pollution or loss of groundwater caused by mining exploration and feral, dumped or stray cats and dogs causing environmental damage and stock losses. The fact that participants identified such activities as criminal indicates the increasing appreciation of the seriousness of their impacts.

Farmers reported that they would be unlikely to approach a neighbour about environmental mismanagement. Several noted that it was better to lead by example. Some organised field days on environmental management and invited new farmers and those who were not controlling weeds or pests animals.

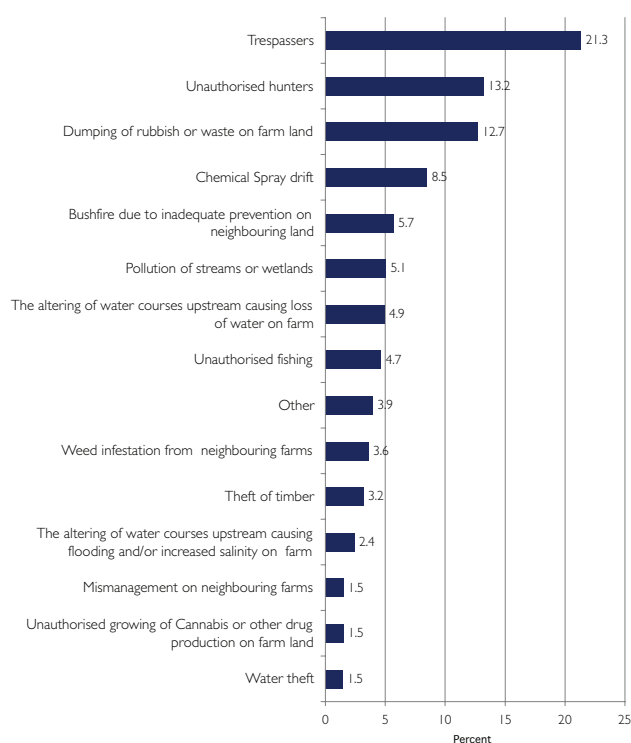


Figure 6: Incidents of Environmental Crime on farms

Reporting environmental crime

Of the 1514 reported incidents, only 25% were reported officially at the time; either to the police (13%) or to other authorities (12%). Figure 7 shows the reasons for not reporting environmental crimes.

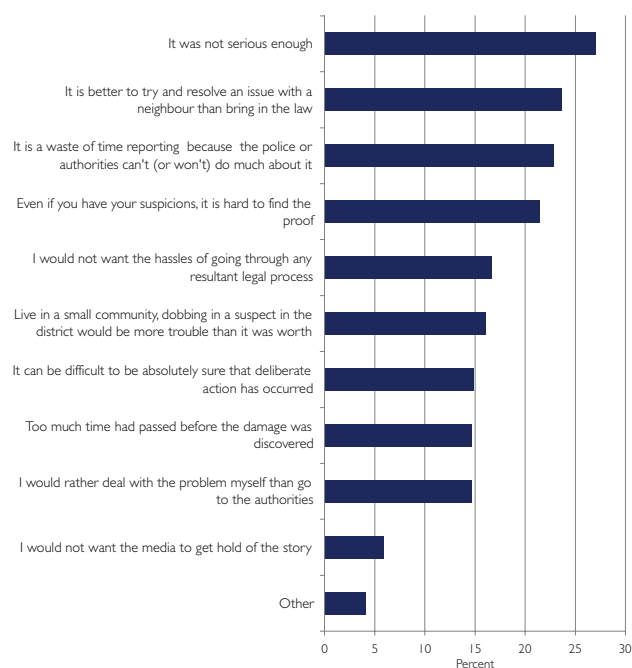


Figure 7: Reporting Environmental Crime

Attitudes to community

Questions regarding what farmers valued about country life revealed that the farm and country values and ways of living were most valued (see Figure 8).

The greater proportion of participants (73.1%), reported social change in their community. The sale of farms and loss of farm families from a district were the most commonly observed changes, reflecting the farm adjustment process that has accompanied drought and economic decline (see Figure 9). Yet there are also increasing numbers of hobby/lifestyle farmers in many areas.

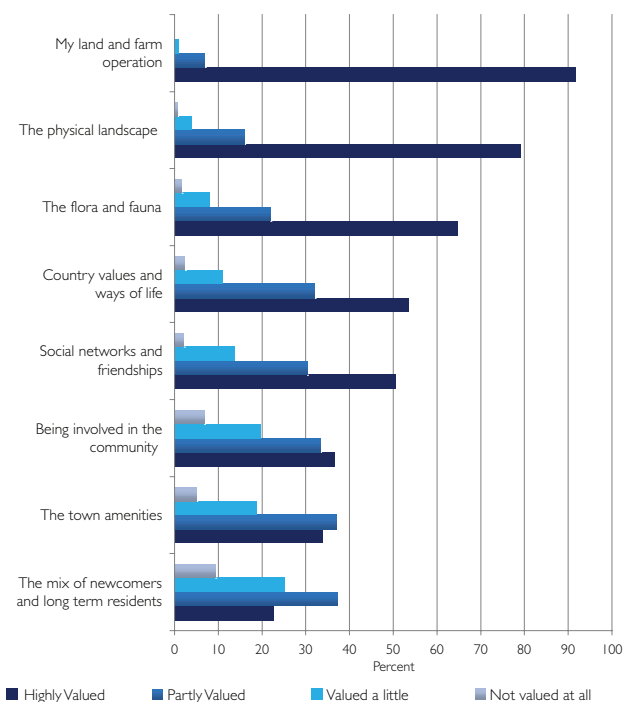


Figure 8: What is valued in country life

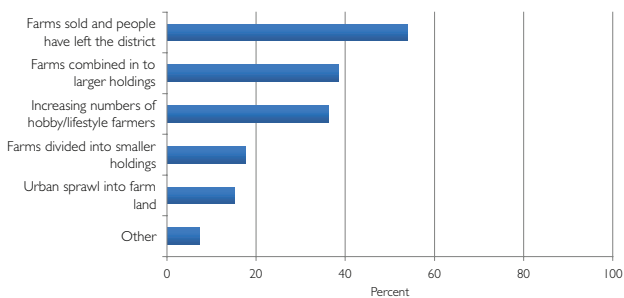


Figure 9: Social change in farming areas over past 5 years

Other changes included increasing mining and gas exploration and loss of farm labour to the mines, the increase in the number of farms sold to Managed Investment Schemes, the change in types of agricultural production such as dairying and tobacco, and the increasing amount of farm land converted to blue gum plantations. Over half (57.3%) described the changes as negative, 7.7% considered them to be positive, while 35% believed they were neither positive nor negative.

Attitudes to Climate Change

As Figure 10 shows, there was no consensus amongst the farmers regarding the reality of climate change. Many remain undecided. These responses were irrespective of gender or education. However, younger farmers were more likely to believe in the existence of climate change than older farmers.

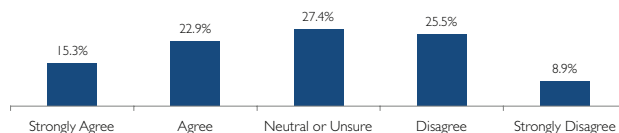


Figure 10: Level of agreement with the statement "I don't believe there is any such thing as climate change"

Attitudes to environmental resource management

Participants were asked to rate property owners, governments and other agencies according to the degree to which they believed they were responsible for environmental resource management. The majority believed property owners were mainly responsible (see Figure 11).

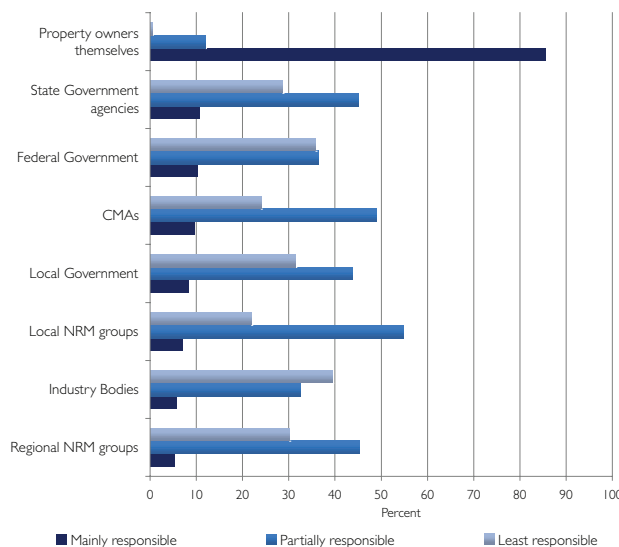


Figure 11: Perceptions of responsibility for environmental management on farms

Farmers rated various groups according to their effectiveness for environmental and resource management. Individual landowners were rated as the most effective, followed by local farmer and local community groups (see Figure 12).

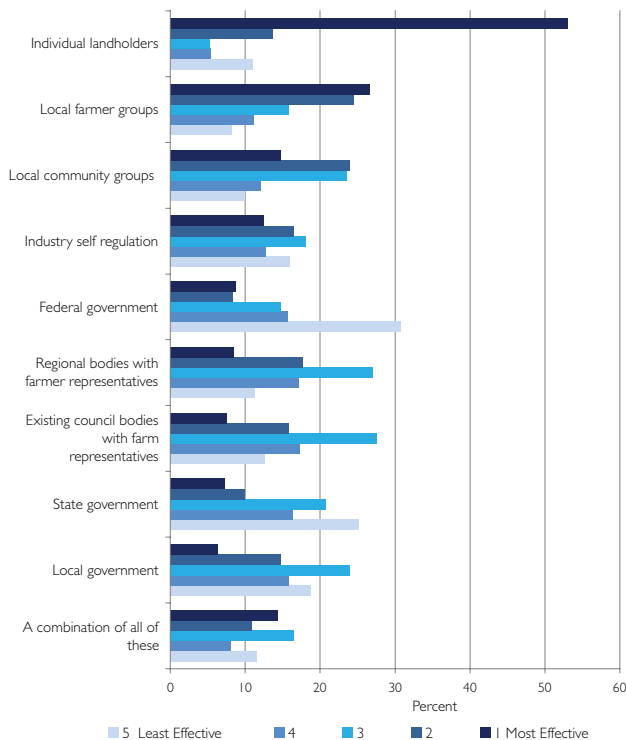


Figure 12: Ranking according to effectiveness for environmental resource management

Attitudes to Environmental Regulations

Farmers' attitudes generally to environmental regulations revealed that while most agree that compliance is the right thing to do, some believe farmers should take a stand against environmental regulations, some like to find ways to get around them, while others tend to ignore regulations.

About a third of participants reported concerns with environmental regulations. The cost of complying with regulations was a concern given the current situation of drought and economic decline. As one farmer explained:

The cost factor has to be absorbed by farmer – it can't be "passed on" as a cost.

The paper work or red tape associated with compliance was time consuming and created difficulties. The length of time taken to process submissions was a particular issue. Land clearance legislation caused the most concern, the inability to clear woody weeds being of particular importance. Many viewed uncleared land as unproductive land.

Being unable clear any land constricts the expansion of the business - 70% of our land is bush and cannot be cleared.

Associated with these concerns were issues pertaining to property rights and the ability of a landowner to manage the environment as he/she sees fit.

I feel Government regulation on environmental issues is probably necessary - the problem is the Governments are asking farmers to be the environmental stewards of our Nation with no just compensation. Property rights denied should be fully-compensated at a rate equal to the opportunity cost; e.g. remnant veg cannot be cleared - the Government should pay to buy the land and compensate farmers for lost income over time.

Several farmers reported a conflict between the requirements of different regulatory bodies.

We are told to drought-proof our farms. To do this we need more water storage; e.g. more dams to hold more drinking water for stock. Sydney Catchment tells us we can only have so many dams per hectare of land, so we can't put extra dams in for water in drought times. So this authority is stopping farmers from drought-proofing their farms.

Environmental regulations and fire prevention measures clash! E.g., you need to control the environment to safeguard the environment from bushfires!!

"Restrictive" was the word most often used to describe the impact of environmental laws. One farmer wrote:

It took my friend 8 weeks to get an "emergency" permit to have mulga to feed starving sheep!

There are concerns about pest animal regulations as they are a major problem for participants in this survey. Farmers wrote:

I need to set fox baits; not allowed - a huge loss to my stock.

Pest Animal control has become far too cumbersome and restrictive to the point where landholders barely bother.

A lack of flexibility in the application of regulations across diverse regions was another concern. The phrase "one size does not fit all" was also frequently used. Other participants held the view that laws were created and administered by people with little understanding of farming.

This research is ongoing. Further analysis of this data will be performed and workshops and interviews conducted to discuss the issues further. The final report will be available at the end of 2009 on the Institute web site:

www.ruralfutures.une.edu.au