DOWNLOAD PDF 8. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF AUSTRALIAN MOUND-BUILDERS.

Chapter 1 : Megapode - Wikipedia

the conservation of the Australian mound builders, Macrocephalon and the mound-building genera Talegalla, Leipoa, Aepypodius, and Alectura, and (2) Eulipoa and Megapodius. Management of.

Rainbow serpent by John Mawurndjul , In Australian painter Rex Batterbee taught Aboriginal artist Albert Namatjira western style watercolour landscape painting, along with other Aboriginal artists at the Hermannsburg mission in the Northern Territory. It became a popular style, known as the Hermannsburg School , and sold out when the paintings were exhibited in Melbourne, Adelaide and other Australian cities. Namatjira became the first Aboriginal Australian citizen, as a result of his fame and popularity with these watercolour paintings. The subsequent payment to him by the Reserve Bank marked the first case of Aboriginal copyright in Australian copyright law. In the Aboriginal Memorial was unveiled at the National Gallery of Australia in Canberra made from hollow log coffins , which are similar to the type used for mortuary ceremonies in Arnhem Land. It was created by 43 artists from Ramingining and communities nearby. The path running through the middle of it represents the Glyde River. The late Rover Thomas is another well known modern Australian Aboriginal artist. In the late s and early s the work of Emily Kngwarreye , from the Utopia community north east of Alice Springs , became very popular. Although she had been involved in craftwork for most of her life, it was only when she was in her 80s that she was recognised as a painter. Her styles, which changed every year, have been seen as a mixture of traditional Aboriginal and contemporary Australian. These stories had previously been drawn on the desert sand, and were now given a more permanent form. The dots were used to cover secret-sacred ceremonies. Originally, the Tula artists succeeded in forming their own company with an Aboriginal Name, Papunya Tula Artists Pty Ltd, [19] however a time of disillusionment followed as artists were criticised by their peers for having revealed too much of their sacred heritage. Secret designs restricted to a ritual context were now in the market place, made visible to Australian Aboriginal painting. Much of the Aboriginal art on display in tourist shops traces back to this style developed at Papunya. The most famous of the artists to come from this movement was Clifford Possum Tjapaltjarri. One of the main reasons the Yuendumu movement was established, and later flourished, was due to the feeling of exploitation amongst artists: There was also a growing private market for Aboriginal art in Alice Springs. The establishment of Warlukurlangu was one way of ensuring the artists had some control over the purchase and distribution of their paintings. Allegations were made of sweatshop-like conditions, fake works by English backpackers, overpricing and artists posing for photographs for artwork that was not theirs. A detective on the case said: Especially the elderly people. It heard from the Northern Territory Art Minister, Marion Scrymgour , that backpackers were often the artists of Aboriginal art being sold in tourist shops around Australia: Their work hides behind false descriptions and dubious designs. The overwhelming majority of the ones you see in shops throughout the country, not to mention Darling, are fakes, pure and simple. There is some anecdotal evidence here in Darwin at least, they have been painted by backpackers working on industrial scale wood production. Aboriginal art movements and cooperatives[edit] Main article: List of Australian Indigenous art movements and cooperatives Australian Indigenous art movements and cooperatives have been central to the emergence of Indigenous Australian art. Whereas many western artists pursue formal training and work as individuals, most contemporary Indigenous art is created in community groups and art centres. The cooperatives reflect the diversity of art across Indigenous Australia from the north west region where ochre is significantly used; to the tropical north where the use of cross-hatching prevails; to the Papunya style of art from the central desert cooperatives. Art is increasingly becoming a significant source of income and livelihood for some of these communities. US President George W. This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. They are transmitted from one generation to the next, and include handmade textiles, paintings, stories, legends, ceremonies, music, songs, rhythms and dance. During seasonal exhibitions, works of art by internationally renowned artists are being shown.

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Chapter 2 : Indigenous Australian art - Wikipedia

Familiar yet distinct --Taxonomy, distribution and habitat --Appearance and ecology --The mound --Abandoned eggs --Growing up without parental care --Social and reproductive behaviour --Conservation and management of Australian mound-builders.

Home Rainforest Primer 6. Means of conserving tropical rainforests 3 Improvement of forest management 3 Improvement of forest management Obviously, as far as forests are concerned, the best management practice would be to leave them untouched. However, with the current demand for forest products, and with rapidly increasing human populations in tropical regions, this is an unlikely prospect for the majority of large tracts of forest. For most, some sort of management will be required to prevent their complete demolition. There are a wide variety of forest management practices, often with differing and even incompatible goals. Management for ecosystem and genetic resource protection as a primary goal will coexist uneasily with management for sustainable commercial production. As greenhouse gases in the atmosphere increase and carbon sequestration by forests becomes an important issue, and as populations swell in tropical countries, the tension between these goals will increase. Even when the goals are oriented toward conservation, there are different ways of approaching them. Improving the productivity of managed forests is essential, since increasing the yield of timber and other forest products in such forests is far preferable to removing more virgin forest. Sustainable forestry â€" how it works: Sustainable forestry has been touted as a way to reconcile the demand for tropical woods with preservation of forests. By carefully removing only as many of the trees or other products as can be replaced relatively quickly and leaving others untouched, and, in addition, planting tree seedlings of desirable species, it is thought that forest ecosystems can be maintained so as to provide many crops of timber or other forest products. After an initial harvest, the forests would be left alone for an extended period of time, after which they could again be harvested for valuable products. In order for this system to be effective, there are several imperative preconditions: One, that the populations of organisms in the forest are able to produce a reproductive surplus; two, that there be adequate relatively undisturbed habitat; three, that soil fertility be maintained; and fourth, that erosion, runoff and road construction be kept to a minimum. In general, forestry in temperate countries operates to replace complex natural ecosystems with ecologically simplified forests managed strictly for maximum timber production. They are timber plantations, not true forests. Alternatively, the goal of sustainable forestry can be not just to provide a constant yield of timber, but to maintain the diversity of forests and to ensure that their ecological services remain intact. In this case, sustainable forestry means that timber is extracted in such a way that the forest can regenerate after logging into a complex ecosystem with most of its former components. Logging in sustainable forestry may be selective, where only certain species or a limited number of individuals may be taken, or clearcut, when all of the trees in a selected area are removed. Then, in either case, the forest is left to regenerate. Management of regeneration ranges from allowing natural processes to occur unimpeded, or cleaning up the site raking and burning the slash , or preparing the soil for growth of seedlings â€" either natural or planted. How successful these practices are in promoting forest regeneration depends on many factors such as the intensity of logging, the size of logged areas, the quality of the soil, and the distribution of logged areas within the forest. Proponents of clearcutting believe that it is more efficient, requires fewer roads per hectare, and leaves the logged areas easier to burn, when burning is used to stimulate regrowth. On the other hand, clearcutting of large areas exposes the soil to erosion, causes loss of biodiversity, and makes the cut-over land unreceptive to reforestation. Some of these effects can be minimized by reducing the size of the cut. Primary forests in many areas are now reduced to patches surrounded by huge disturbed areas â€" scrub, agricultural land, pasture, and partially-logged forest. Recovery of forests under these circumstances is quite different from recovery from small gaps because of variability in the size of the cut patch, the number and distribution of species remaining upon which their reproductive success depends , land-use history, and landscape heterogeneity. Forest regeneration may occur if

the land has not been too severely degraded. Now, more than years later, some areas have regenerated quite well, although there are no dipterocarps or other large-seeded trees in the new forest, mainly because all of their seed dispersers are extinct on the island. Other, more degraded areas have regenerated much more slowly Chazdon, a. In Sarapiqui, Costa Rica, secondary forests have formed rapidly following deforestation. After 20 years, the species distribution of trees is similar to that of the original forest, although the trees are not yet as large. In this case, there is primary forest near the deforested area, and there are still many seed-dispersing birds and mammals present Chazdon, a. Problems with sustainable forestry: Any logging will damage these biological webs and degrade the forest. Rice, Gullison and Reid , on the basis of research done in Chimanes Permanent Timber Production Forest in Bolivia, suggest that letting loggers take all of the valuable timber rapidly may make more sense, because after the most valuable species mahogany, in this forest is gone, the forest will not be of much interest to the logging companies. It may be objected that this will be true only until the market, starved of the most popular species, seeks alternatives in lesser-known species and timber companies return to remove these additional species from the forests. And in other parts of the world, such as Asia and Africa, more than one tree species is sought. Also, much damage is done during the logging process itself see below. Thus, it is questionable whether or not sustainable forestry is even an attainable goal. Many smaller trees and non-timber trees sustain damage or are killed when cut trees fall on them, or when bulldozers enter to retrieve cut trees. Logging roads are the most difficult areas to reforest. These plants are essential components of the forest, providing food and shelter for canopy-dwelling species and supporting larger trees. From a practical standpoint, timber quotas are frequently ignored. For instance, at Chimanes, the effort to produce mahogany requires thinning of other species, so much so that the forest does not regenerate in a natural fashion and much biodiversity is lost. Too, since mahogany is a climax species and is shade-intolerant, great swaths of other species of trees are cut down to provide gaps where mahogany seedlings can be planted. They and loggers usually subsist on hunting, which decimates local populations of primates and other large mammals. There is no economic incentive to practice sustainable management, as unrestricted logging is two to five times more profitable than sustainable forestry. They provide little or no money or personnel to monitor timber companies which are often politically connected and powerful and, on the contrary, often prefer a short-term benefit in foreign trade to long-term sustainability of their resources. On the negative side, many of the pioneer trees which will occupy the gaps created in the forest are not species which can be used for food by animals, and the full diversity of food types will not return until the climax forest is attained more than 80 years for dipterocarp forests. On the other hand, there are suggestions that the remaining trees and plants may produce more leaves and fruits, which might offset the loss of other resources. Downed trees themselves are important sources of food and shelter. There is much we do not know about the potentialities of sustained forestry. For an excellent discussion of sustainable forestry and an extensive bibliography, see Hartshorn,
Less-destructive methods of forest management and logging can certainly be instituted by improving forest management before, during and after resource extraction. What procedures need to be undertaken by forest managers to ensure forest regeneration and preservation? There is little information on the reproductive patterns of valuable nondomesticated tropical species. Therefore, many individual trees may be harvested prior to maturity. If near-adult organisms are taken before they produce seeds, that species may become endangered. The timing of harvesting is also important, as fruiting and setting seed are seasonal for many species. Harvesting should be done after the reproductive season for that species is over. For example, in the Amazon, mahogany is usually cut at the end of the dry season, although it reproduces early in the rainy season which follows. This is a most destructive practice. Also, any species which are keystone species or extremely important in the ecosystem should not be harvested frequently, if at all. For instance, the fruits of figs and palms are essential foods for many animals. Just as critical is the capacity of a species for reproduction. Some species can regenerate by sprouting from stumps and thereby survive cutting. Other species, such as bamboo and some palms, reproduce only after many sterile years and then die, thus cutting them prior to reproduction is fatal for that population. Natural regeneration is required for sustainable forestry. Regeneration in a natural

way requires some gaps in the forest, although these cannot be too extensive. This mimics the natural course of events, where the death of trees or wind or fire open gaps in the canopy. It is also necessary to know something of the requirements of seeds for germination and of seedlings for development. In the tropics seedlings of any particular species are often at a low density, and seeds may have only a short period of viability. Many seeds need to pass through an animal gut or to be exposed to heat or moisture in order to germinate. Then, too, many species fruit only sporadically. Thus there are many requirements for adequate reproduction, which vary according to species. The low density of individuals of any one species in tropical forests and their frequently poor capacity for reproduction is a problem in sustainable forestry. Seedlings of the desired species may be planted, but it is often not economically viable to do so, as a great deal of forest may have to be opened for light as in the case of mahogany , or extensive and labor-intensive weeding may need to be done. Forestry is generally thought to be incompatible with the preservation of ecosystem function and natural biodiversity. Natural forest areas need to be maintained for this purpose, a need often ignored by farmers, logging companies, and government planners. Careful management is required to prevent land degradation. Where logging is done so as to minimize erosion and soil compaction, nutrient losses can be replaced during natural regeneration. The use of heavy equipment must be used very sparingly, if at all, and logging roads must be carefully designed to take into account soil type and land topography. Especially, the harvesting cycle must be lengthy enough to allow for complete regeneration. Immediately after logging, biodiversity drops precipitously. It can rebound to some extent, although the species returning may not be the same as in the original forest. Forest exploitation may be diversified to minimize damage to these areas. For example, sensitive areas should be preserved untouched, and areas which are to be logged can be dispersed and kept as restricted as possible. Some areas may be managed intensively for production, others modestly for conservation and ecosystem preservation. If logged areas are converted to agricultural systems, much biodiversity is lost forever, although some may be maintained if many native species are planted. Agroforestry may be useful, although even when local plants are used, biodiversity is much reduced from that in primary forest areas. Increasing the productivity of popular timber species: The slow growth rate of many large hardwood tree species is an impediment to sustainable forestry. Species which colonize gaps pioneer species and which grow rapidly can reach the canopy within 10 to 20 years and could be utilized for sustainable timber production. Plantations of such species could provide a large percentage of needed timber in the foreseeable future. Species which provide high yields can also be planted. In the Philippines, scientists have developed giant species of a timber tree, Leucaena, which produce three times the yield of the natural species Spears, If plantations of these giant trees were to be established, cutting of virgin forests could be reduced or eliminated.

Chapter 3 : United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

Of the 22 species, this book examines the biology and conservation of the 3 Australian species: Orange-footed Megapode, Australian Brush-turkey and Malleefowl. These 3 species build large mounds and incubate their eggs with heat generated by decomposing organic matter.

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management program for the Marandoo mine (Hamersley Iron). Consequently surveys of several key areas have been conducted and voucher specimens are lodged in the Western Australian Museum (Piggott a, Piggottb, Piggott d).

Chapter 5 : Join us! The Conservation Finance Intensive, November | Australian Land Conservation Allianc

South Australian Ornithologist 35 (7) MOUND-BUILDERS The final chapter discusses conservation and management

strategies.

Chapter 6 : calendrierdelascience.com - AHC10 - Agriculture, Horticulture and Conservation and Land Mar

Scientific interest in these birds has increased significantly in recent decades, and Mound-builders summarises many significant discoveries. Much of this research has been focussed on the three Australian species, which provide greatly contrasting approaches to surviving in different parts of the continent.

Chapter 7 : 3) Improvement of forest management Â« Rainforest Conservation Fund

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Chapter 8 : Mound-builders : Ann Goth :

The Australian Land Use and Management (ALUM) Classification system provides a nationally consistent method to collect and present land use information for a wide range of users across Australia. The latest version (Version 8) of the classification conforms to the Australian Spatial Data Infrastructure (ASDI) standard for land use datasets and.

Chapter 9 : Mound-builders: Darryl N Jones and Ann GÃ¶th | NHBS Book Shop

In a reciprocal exchange will occur in South Africa for those participating in the Australian workshop, with meetings at selected sites to further strengthen contacts, enhance conservation practice, and study indigenous management practices and sustainable use of sites.