



# Saline Land Fact Sheet

## Aim

To maximise the amount of ground cover on, and immediately adjacent to saline sites to prevent wind erosion, through saltbush planting or natural regeneration by fencing.

## Qualifying land

Sites that have salt tolerant indicator species such as sea barley grass, couch, samphire; loss of vegetation/bare ground as a result of secondary salinity

## Site criteria

There is no minimum site size for this incentive however, fencing must occur outside the salt affected area.

## Target area indicators

Sites must be within the NACC wind erosion target area for fodder shrubs, and meet the relevant site assessment criteria.

*Note: Land managers may only apply for the saline land incentives once during the four year life of the NACC CFOC Wind Erosion Incentives Program.*

## Incentives available

Activities and Incentive Rates
<b>Fencing:</b> \$2,000/km for mesh fencing, \$1,000/km for plain wire fencing
<b>Fodder shrub establishment:</b> \$0.20/stem for tubestock
<b>Industry membership:</b> 12 months membership to Evergreen or \$110 towards membership to a grower/industry group of your choice (if not received from NACC before)
Incentives for fodder shrub establishment are available up to a maximum of <b>\$8,000</b> per site.

## Payment process

NACC's Local NRM Officer must inspect the saline site once all works have been completed. A minimum surviving stocking rate of 75% of healthy plants is required at the end of October for the site establishment to be considered successful. In natural regeneration sites a minimum ground cover of 30% of perennial species is required.

If the fodder shrub establishment or regeneration meets the standard for establishment, the incentive will be paid.

If the fodder shrub establishment does not meet the standard for establishment, but achieves an establishment of  $\geq 50\%$ , then the incentive will still be paid but it will be the responsibility of the land manager to order plants and infill the site where necessary in the second year. In natural regeneration sites if perennial ground cover is less than 30% hold off grazing until a better ground cover is achieved, although the incentive will still be paid.

If fodder shrub establishment is  $<50\%$ , the incentive for plants will not be paid. However, as the fencing of a site will have environmental benefits on its own, the fencing incentive will be paid for completed works.

## Definitions

**FODDER SHRUBS** —plants that provide edible foliage and flowers, fruits, seeds & seed pods, or roots for animals.

**SALT LAND PASTURES** —plants that have unique attributes which allow them to grow in varying saline conditions. Saltland pastures can be divided into two broad classes: halophytes and grasses/clovers

**WIND EROSION** — The process by which soil is detached and transported from the land surface by the action of wind. Transport occurs by creep, saltation or in suspension.

**WIND EROSION POTENTIAL** — The natural vulnerability of a soil to wind erosion as further influenced by human activity.

**SUSTAINABLE FARMING SYSTEM** — A system with an ability to maintain productivity when subject to stress or shock.



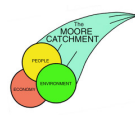
Jim 9920 5011



Donna 9928 1646



Dene 9973 1425  
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WEST MIDLANDS  
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## What we will not fund

Weed and pest control associated with the establishment of deep-rooted, fodder shrub species.

Infill plantings.

## Works standards

### Fencing

*Mesh fencing*—using new materials with a minimum standard of 7/90/60 mesh, galvanised steel posts every 10m, and at least one gate for access OR 6/70/30 mesh with one plain wire on top (electrified optional), galvanised steel posts every 10m, and at least one gate for access.

*Plain wire fencing* - using new materials with a minimum standard of six plain wires, galvanised steel posts every 10m, and at least one gate for access.

Fencing to occur outside the salt affected area.

### Fodder shrub establishment

Fodder shrub species selected for use on these sites should be selected for optimal ground cover and growth potential specific to the site. Where possible a mixture of halophytes and fodder shrubs should be grown.

Where samphire or large areas of bare ground are present, no works are to be undertaken on these areas. Salt-tolerant fodder shrub species should be established where barley grass is present, where there is a high chance of establishment success.

### Seedling quality

Seedlings must be grown by an approved nursery (refer to NACC's *Seedling Quality Fact Sheet* for further information). No land manager-grown seedlings may not be used on an incentive project.

### Site preparation

Site preparation such as ripping and/or mounding should be undertaken.

### Planting density

Seedlings should be planted at a minimum of 850 stems/ha

### Long term responsibilities for the site

It is the land manager's responsibility to maintain fencing erected as part of the agreement for the term of the agreement. In the event of a fire or flood, it is the land manager's responsibility to reinstate the fence in as near as practicable the same place as agreed to in the agreement.

Should the fodder shrubs fail (for whatever reason) during the life of the agreement, it is the land manager's responsibility to replant the site.

