

research for a sustainable future



**Institute for Land,
Water and Society**
Charles Sturt University

Identifying and conserving important freshwater areas – Australian Ramsar sites

Prof Max Finlayson, Charles Sturt Univ

Dr Jamie Pittock, The Australian National Univ

Australian Ramsar Sites

Lack of a systematic approach - unlike what has been done for terrestrial (IBRA) and marine under the NRS. Current 65 sites not representative of wetland types.

- Directory of important wetlands out of date; national wetland inventory not done; some analysis of importance for waterbirds; reluctance of states to list sites; sampling effort biases; cultural values not included

Australian Ramsar Sites

Promises of systematic action to mitigate threats but not delivered (e.g. eflows, invasive species, climate change adaptation)

- eflows monitoring agreed – press release**
- defensiveness about probs – data gaps**
- ecosystem services analyses lagging**

Australian Ramsar Sites

Some positive trends in non-government action: Indigenous Protected Areas, private land Ramsar sites, growing engagement of conservation land and water trusts in ownership and management

- Reluctance of jurisdictions to support NGO initiatives for Ramsar listing**
- assessment of representativeness needed**

Australian Ramsar Sites

Require:

- Standardised/comparable wetland classifications and inventory
- Assessment of importance of sites against Ramsar criteria for listing – sampling bias
- Support for private initiatives
- Systematic assessment and measurement of status, including ecosystem services
- Restoration of degraded sites – eflows, invasives, removal of weirs
- Horizon scan / foresight



Thank you



Kakadu NP