



Restoring Natural Catchment Functions of Agricultural Landscapes

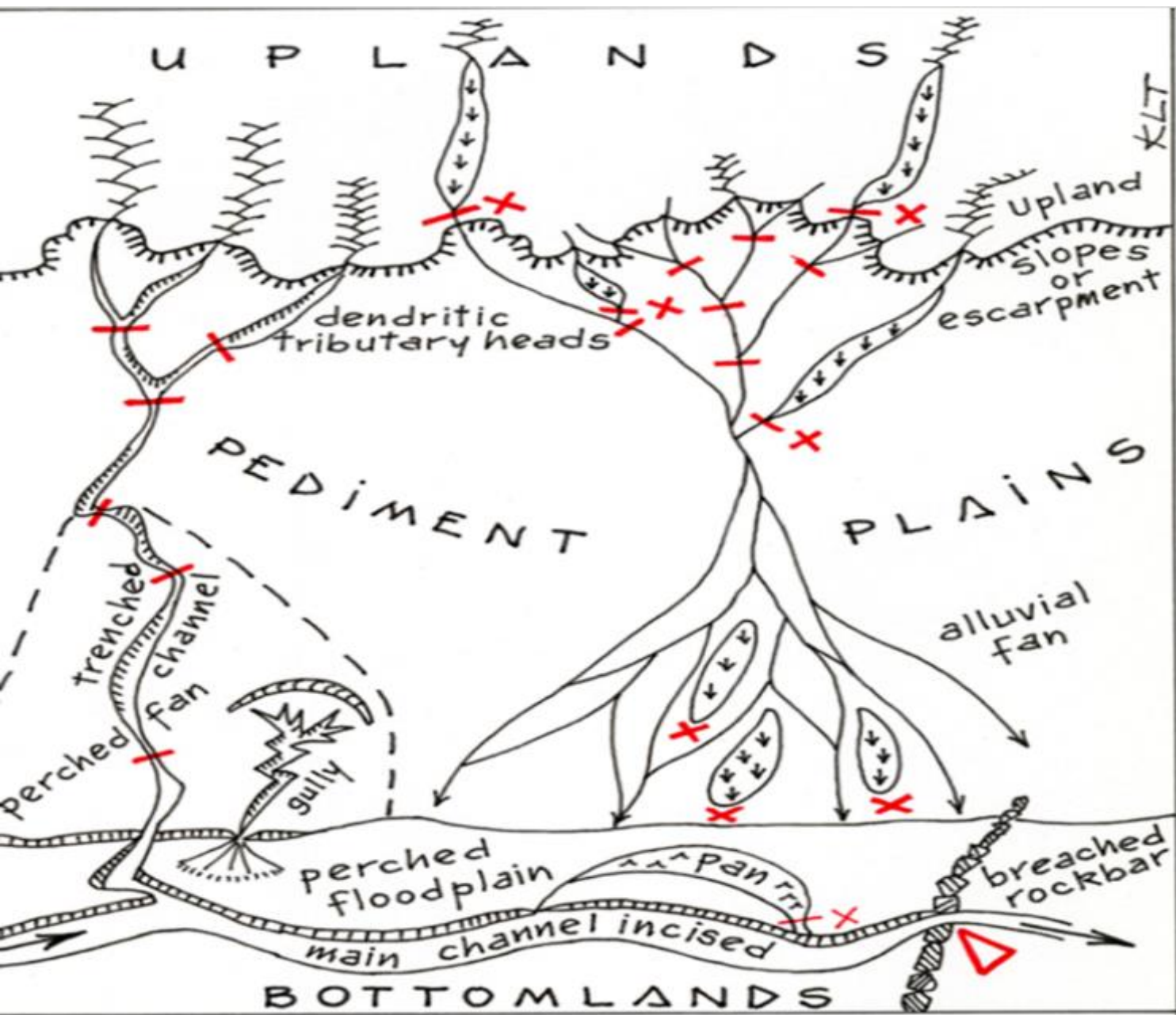
Tim Wiley, Tierra Australia Pty Ltd



Redesigning landscapes using Catchment Function Analysis

1. Analyse landscape as **functioning systems**
2. Map how the systems would have **functioned naturally** before clearing
3. Identify where key processes are **disrupted**
4. **Design interventions** to restore natural functions
5. Implement **on ground works**
6. **Monitor, learn & improve**





CATCHMENT FUNCTION ANALYSIS

DeGrey River catchment

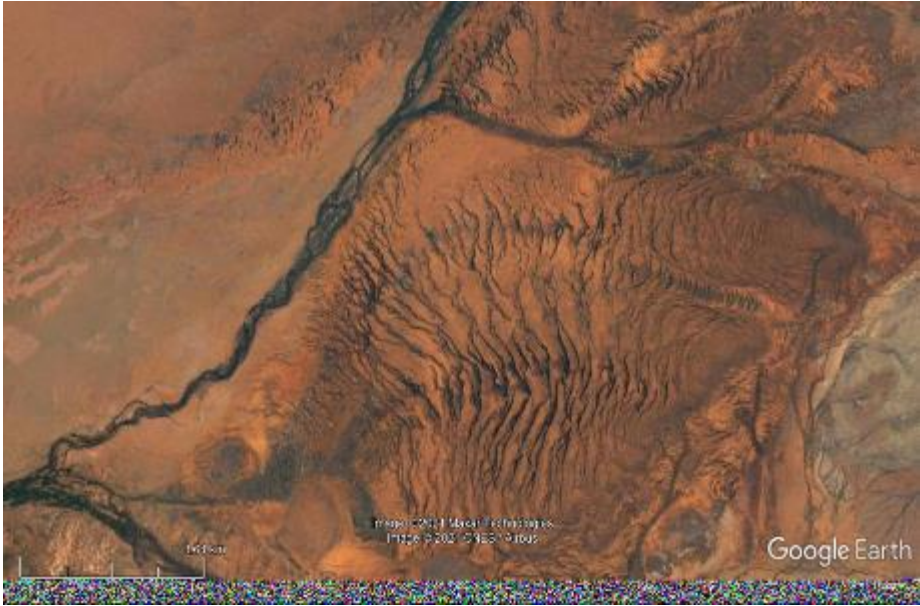
The principles, process & patterns of how landscapes function

(Ken Tinley & Hugh Pringle)

- X at tributary junctions & at narrows
- X restore ponding sills of wetlands ↓ ↓ ↓
- △ restore rockbar / gully head bund



Patterns of contours high in the landscape built by water, litter & plants



Mt Nameless,
Tom Price

Spinifex
contours



destroyed by
hot fire.





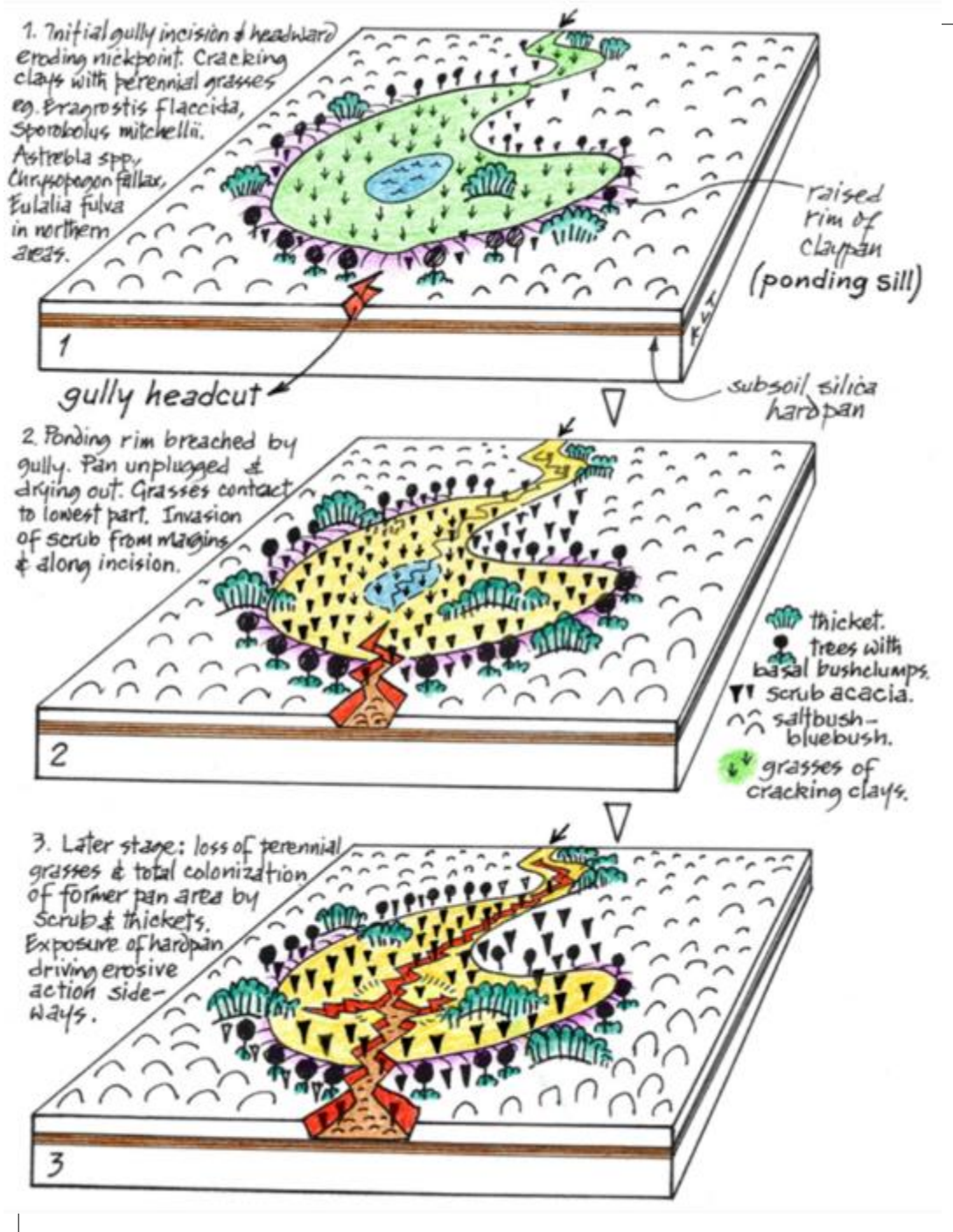
Agricultural contours

Image © 2021 CNES/Airbus
Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies

Google Earth

1000 m

DEHYDRATION OF THE 'CHAIN OF PONDS'



- The natural steps along rivers, and at the bottom of ponds, are breached resulting in

landscape dehydration

- By rebuilding those steps we can hold water higher in the landscape to

landscape rehydration

- Regenerative land management is aimed at rebuilding chains of ponds to restore natural flood plains.
- Mother nature will do most of the work for free

Creek
rehydration

Chain of
ponds

Dandaragan



ROD O'BREE, YANGET FARM 'THREE CREEKS' DAM



Before rehydration



After rehydration works

Chain of ponds



2415 m

Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2021 CNES / Airbus

Google Earth

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape with a grid of agricultural fields. A prominent water course, likely a drainage ditch or canal, runs diagonally from the upper left towards the lower right. The water course is highlighted with several parallel yellow lines. The fields are a mix of brown, tan, and green, indicating different crops or stages of growth. The water course itself appears to have some sediment or vegetation along its banks.

Plants in water courses
can strip out
40% to 90 % of Nitrate

Phosphorus is carried
down water course
attached to soil particles

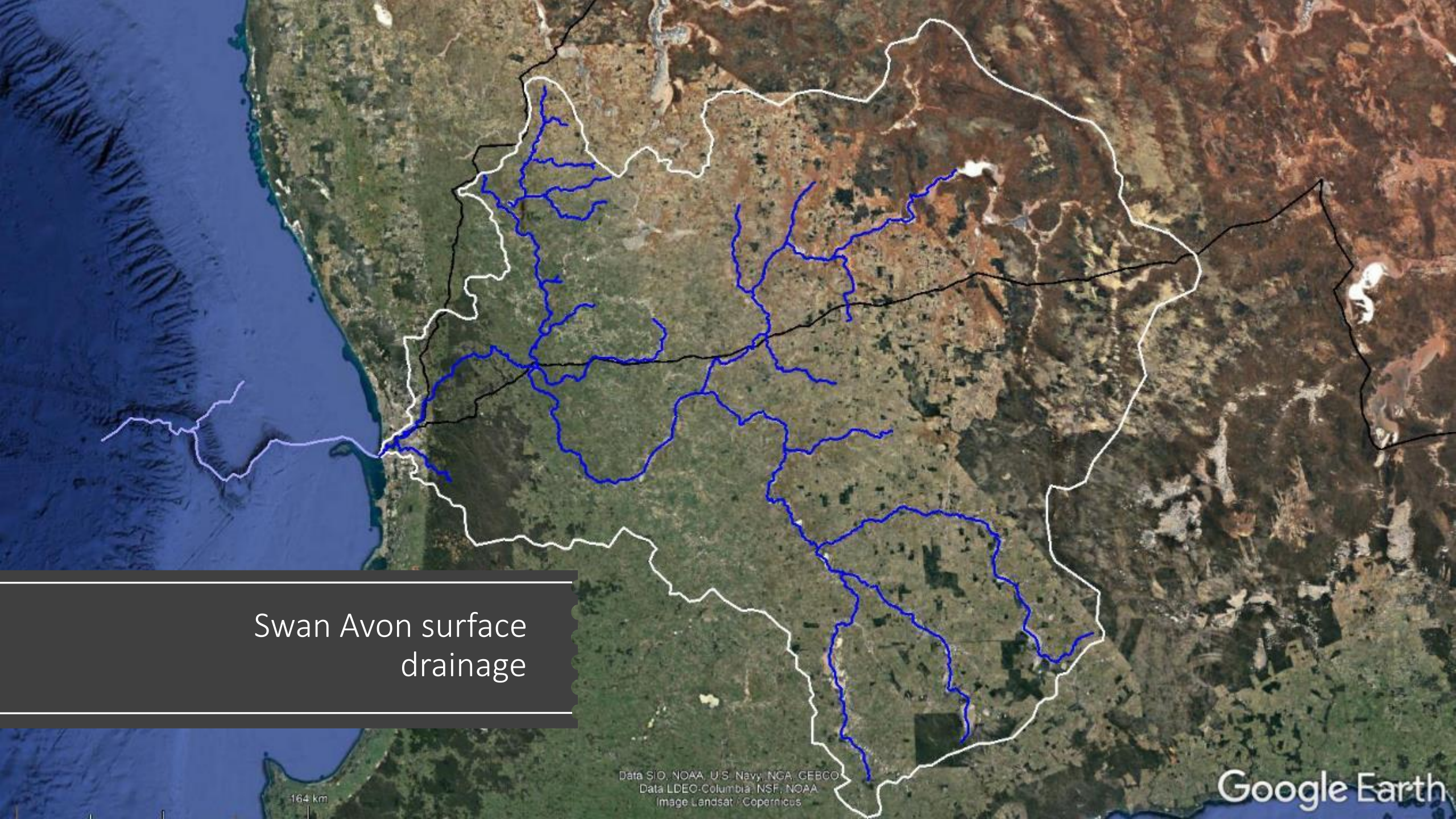
Incised drainage creeks



2881 m

Image © 2021 CNES / Airbus
Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies

Google Earth

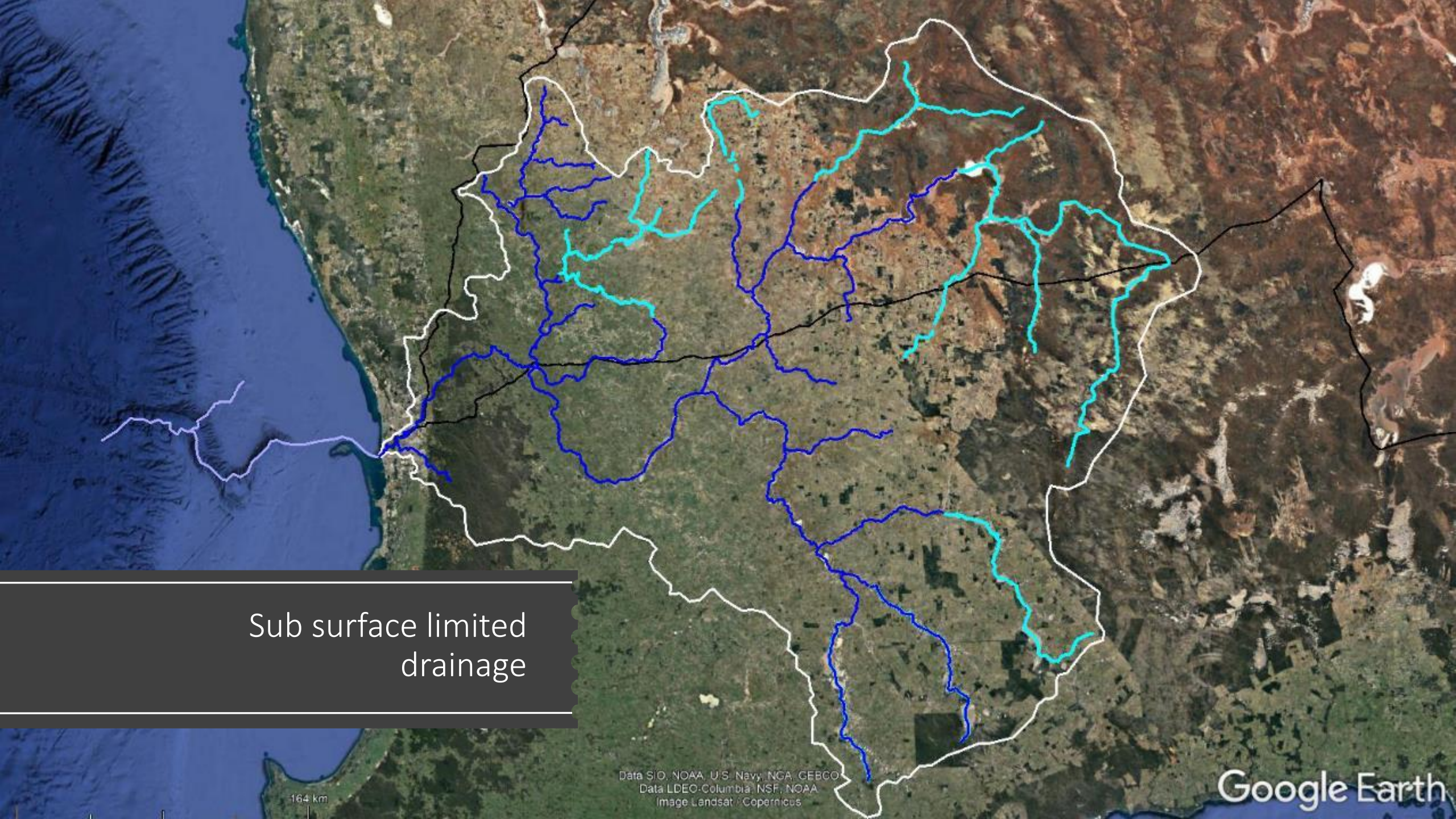


Swan Avon surface
drainage

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA
Image Landsat / Copernicus

164 km

Google Earth

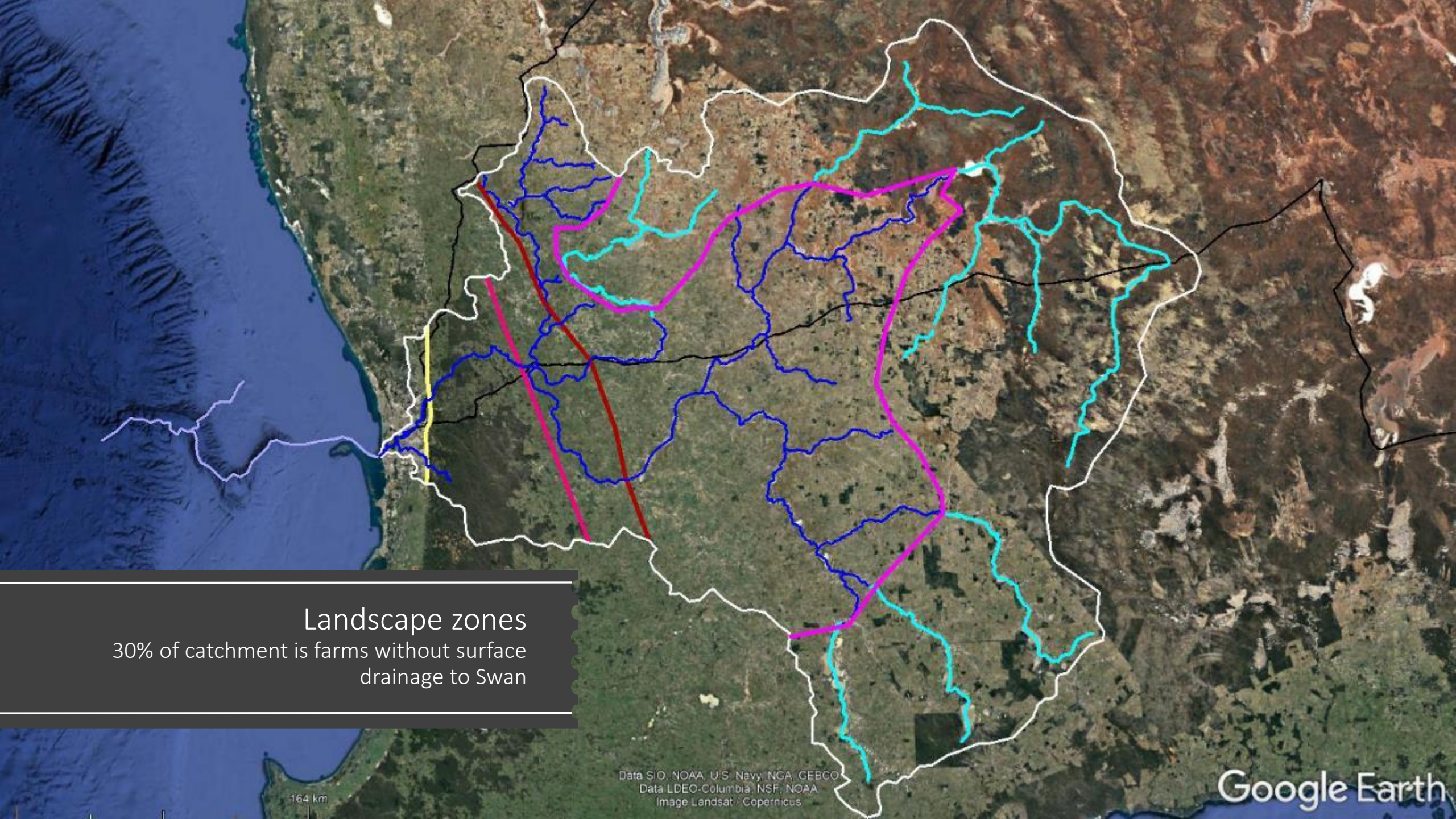


Sub surface limited
drainage

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA
Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google Earth

164 km



Landscape zones
30% of catchment is farms without surface drainage to Swan

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA
Image Landsat / Copernicus

164 km

Google Earth

HEALTH WARNING

THIS WATER CONTAINS HARMFUL ALGAE.
DO NOT FISH. DO NOT COLLECT CRABS,
OR SHELLFISH FROM THESE WATERS.



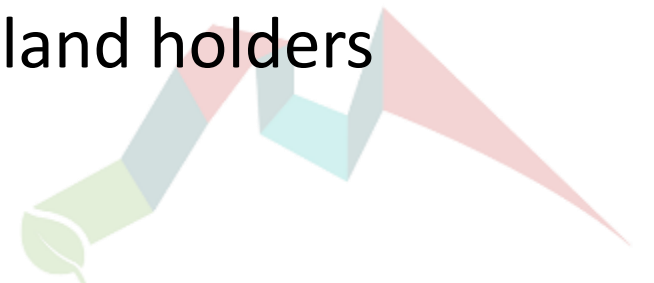
Government of Western Australia
Department of Health

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

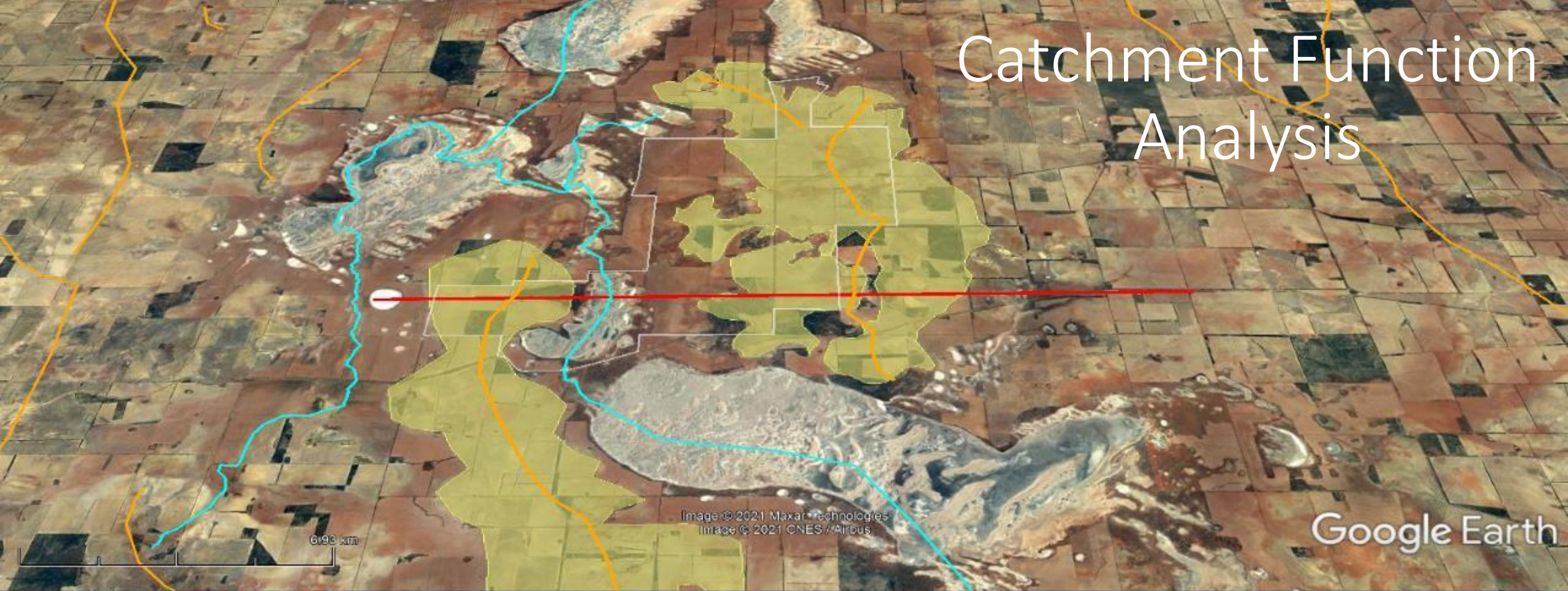
<http://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/News>

New model for financing landscape restoration

- **Ecosystems Services**
 - The services the environment delivers of **benefit to people**
 - E.g. food, clean water & air, flood control, CO₂e - climate, culture & recreation
- **Natural Capital**
 - The components, processes and functions that deliver those ecosystems services
- We can put a **\$\$ value** on Natural Capital
 - E.g. TEEB tool from the UN (The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity)
- Natural Capital used as an **asset to back** a new class of financial instruments
 - E.g. Green Crypto coin
- Money raised to **fund** landscape restoration & **reward** land holders



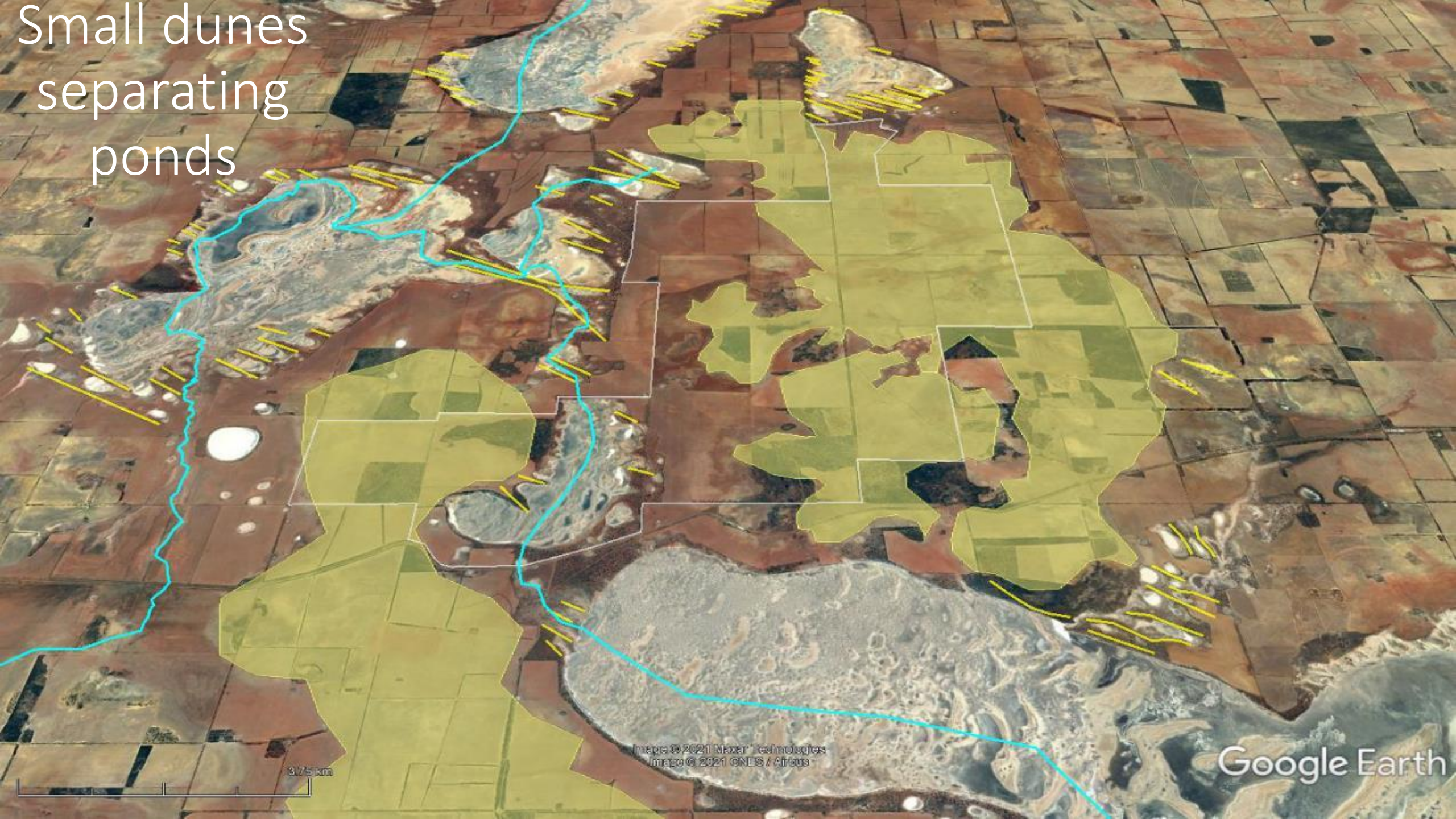
Catchment Function Analysis



Graph: Min. Avg. Max. Elevation: 312, 337, 375 m
Range Totals: Distance: 22 km | Elev Gain/Loss: 171 m, -150 m | Max Slope: 4.3%, -5.5% | Avg Slope: 1.3%, -1.3%



Small dunes
separating
ponds

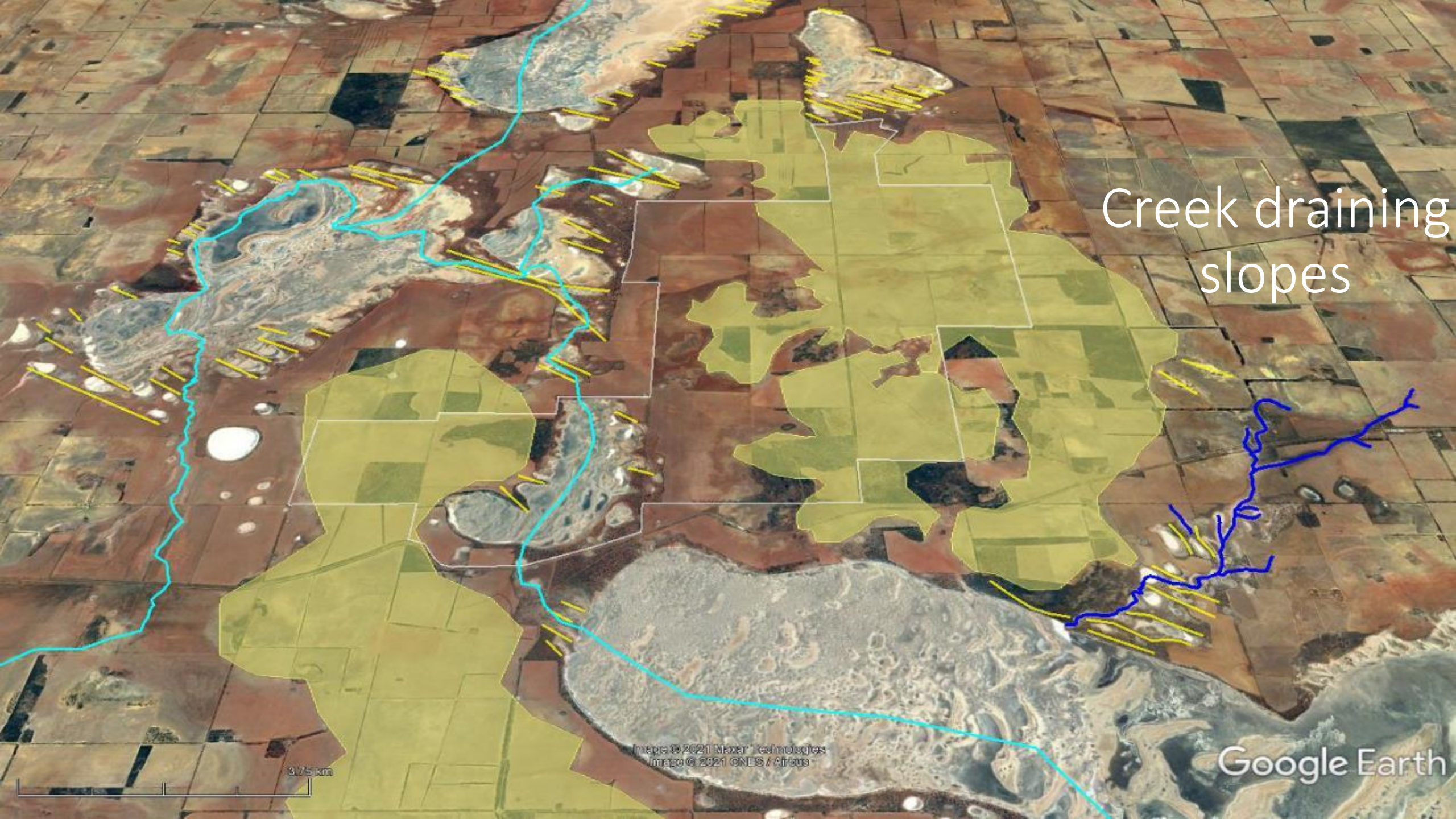


Images © 2021 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2021 CNES / Airbus

Google Earth

3.75 km

Creek draining slopes



3.75 km

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Google Earth

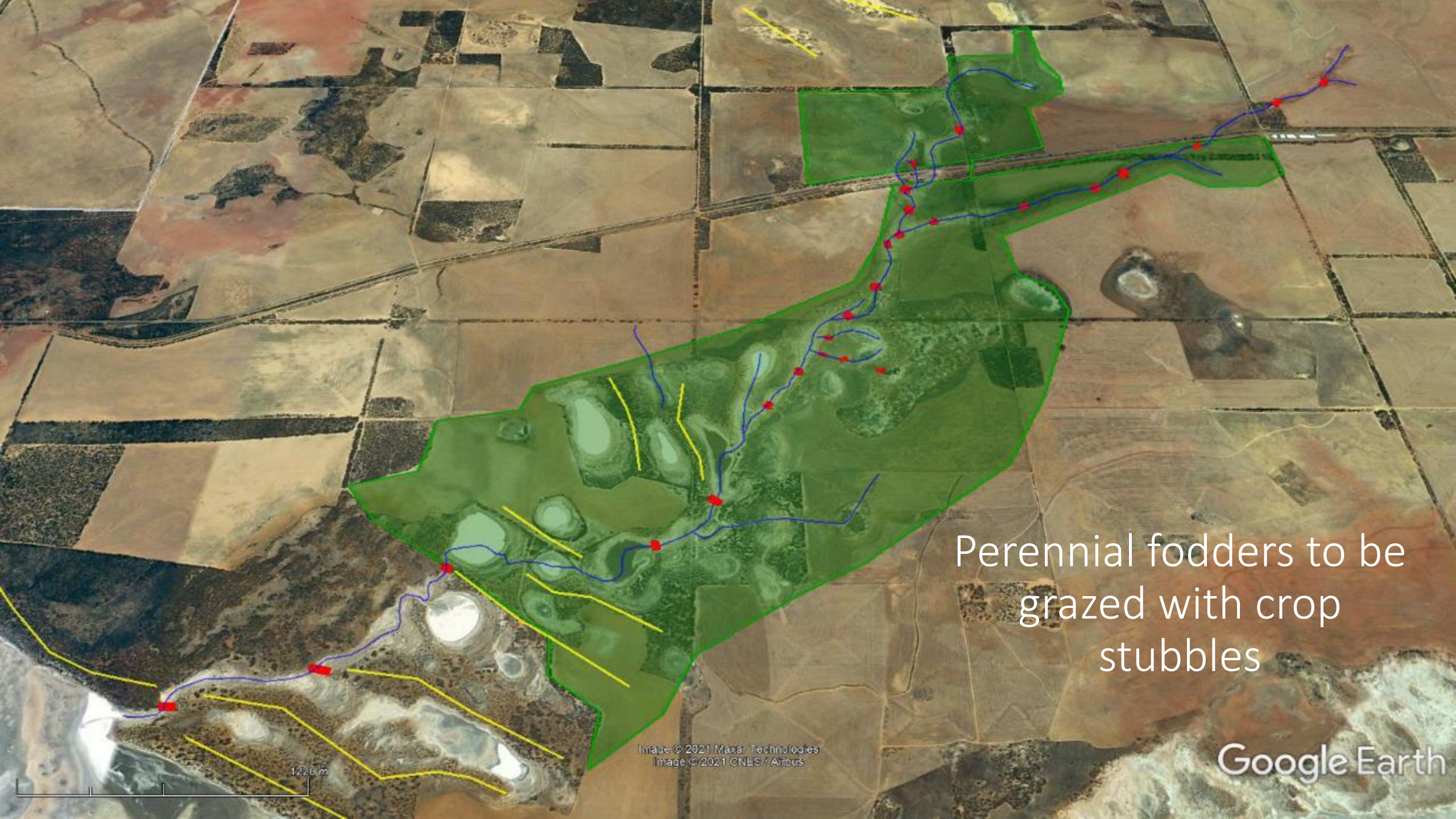


Rehydrate creek system

Google Earth

Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies
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1220 m

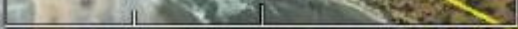


Perennial fodders to be
grazed with crop
stubbles

Image © 2021 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2021 CNES / Airbus

Google Earth

1220 m



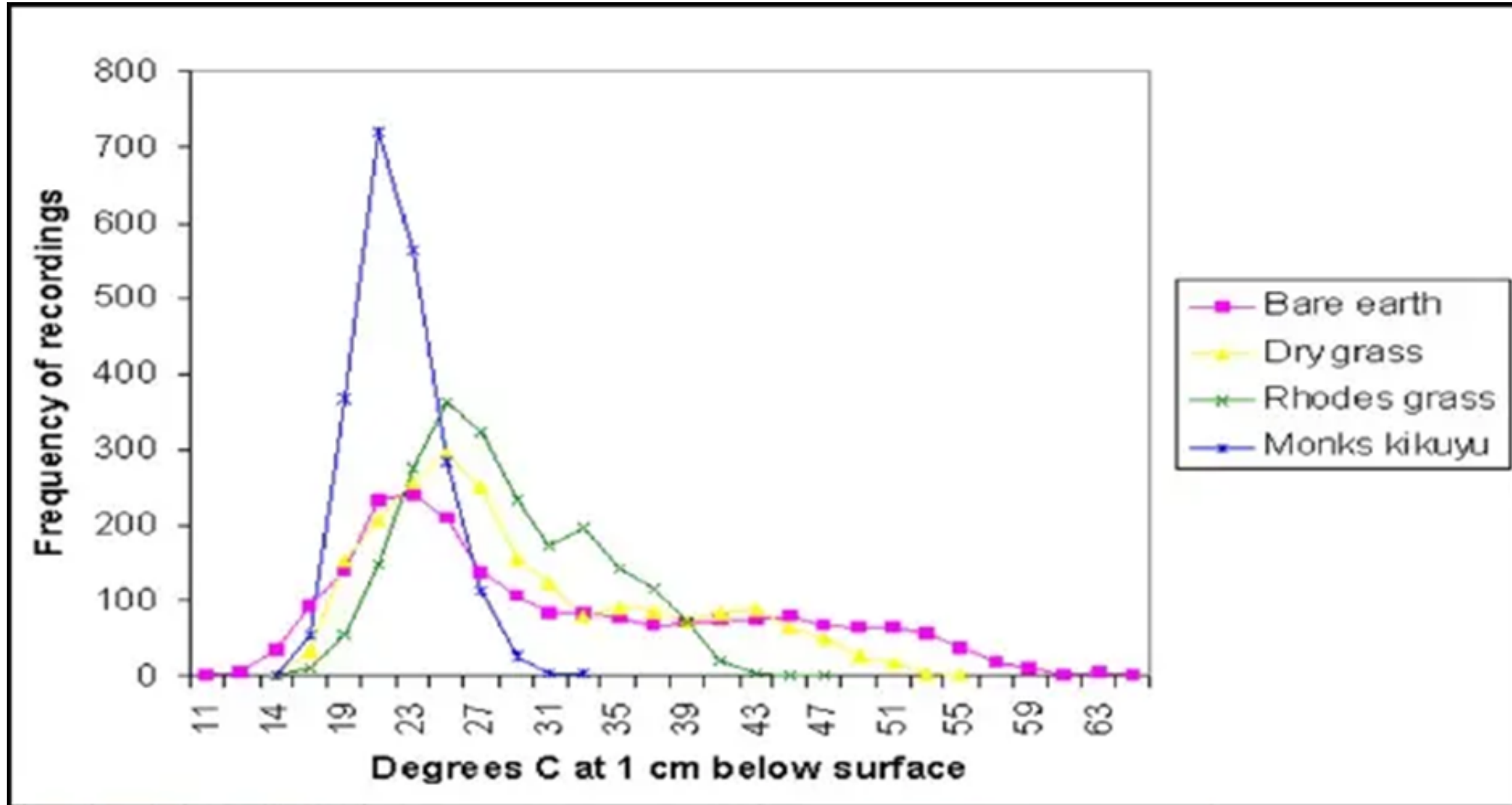
Native
perennial grass

Paspalidium

Haggerty's



Soil Temperatures over summer at Bibby Springs (hourly temperatures over 86 days)



Maximum soil temperature

Ground cover	Maximum temperature °C
Bare soil	65
Thick dead grass	54
Rhodes grass – no extra soil moisture	48
Kikuyu – perched fresh water at 1m	34



Green panic, Rowan Ford, Balla

Soil fertility



Soil test results, Rohan Ford, Binnu

	Between panic crowns	Within panic crowns
Available P (Colwell P ppm)	21	71
Nitrate N (ppm)	4	2
Ammonium N (ppm)	2	3
Organic Carbon (Walkley Black %)	0.24	1.04
Potassium (Colwell K ppm)	44	150
Sulphur (ppm)	2.7	7.9
pH CaCl	5.8	7.1
pH water	6.4	7.8



Interventions to restore landscape functions

- Earth works & rehydration
- Increase ground cover
 - to reduce soil temperature
- Perennial plants
 - use extra water, grow feed, improve soil fertility, store Carbon
- Trees & shrubs
 - oil mallees, biodiversity plantings
- Mosaic of land uses
 - Integrating live stocking into cropping
 - in-crop weed control by sheep
 - Salt land pastures + crop stubbles in summer
 - Back grounding pastoral cattle



Thank You

