

8 July 2016

## **SCIENTISTS' DECLARATION: ACCELERATING FOREST, WOODLAND AND GRASSLAND DESTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA**

Australia's land clearing rate is once again among the highest in the world.

Remaining forests and woodlands are critical for much of our wildlife, for the health and productivity of our lands and waters, and for the character of our nation. Beginning in the 1990s, governments gradually increased protection of these remaining forests and woodlands.

However, those laws are now being wound back.

The State of Queensland has suffered the greatest loss of forests and woodlands. But while stronger laws by the mid-2000s achieved dramatic reductions of forest and woodland loss, recent weakening of laws reversed the trend. Loss of mature forest has more than trebled since 2009<sup>1</sup>. In Victoria, home to four of Australia's five most heavily cleared bioregions, land clearing controls were weakened in 2013, and in New South Wales, proposed biodiversity laws provide increased opportunities for habitat destruction<sup>2</sup>.

Of the eleven world regions highlighted as global deforestation fronts, eastern Australia is the only one in a developed country<sup>3</sup>. This problem threatens much of Australia's extraordinary biodiversity and, if not redressed, will blight the environmental legacy we leave future generations.

### **Australia's wildlife at risk**

Already, Australia's environment has suffered substantial damage from clearing of forests, woodlands and grasslands, including serious declines in woodland birds and reptiles<sup>4</sup>. Vast numbers of animals are killed by forest and woodland destruction. For example, between 1998 and 2005 an estimated 100 million native birds, reptiles and mammals were killed because of destruction of their habitat in NSW<sup>5</sup>; in Queensland, the estimate was 100 million native animals dying *each year* between 1997 and 1999<sup>6</sup>. As land clearing once again escalates, so too will these losses of wildlife.

The loss of habitat is among the greatest of threats to Australia's unique threatened species, imperilling 60% of Australia's more than 1,700 threatened species<sup>7</sup>. Habitat protection is essential for preventing more species from becoming threatened in the future, adding to our burgeoning threatened species lists<sup>8</sup>. Habitat removal eliminates the plants and animals that lived in it; increases risks to wildlife from introduced predators; impacts surface and groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and fragments habitat so that individuals are unable to move through the landscape. It also reduces the ability of species to move in response to climate change<sup>9</sup>.

### **The societal costs of forest and woodland destruction**

Forest and woodland destruction also causes long-term costs to farmers, governments and society. Removal of native vegetation:

- Hastens erosion and reduces fertility of Australia's ancient and fragile soils<sup>10</sup>
- Increases the risk of soils becoming saline<sup>11</sup>
- Exacerbates drought<sup>12</sup>
- Reduces numbers of native pollinators and many wildlife species (such as woodland birds and insectivorous bats) that control agricultural pests<sup>13</sup>

- Reduces shade for livestock from heat and wind.

Continued and increasing removal of forests, woodlands and grasslands increases the cost of restoring landscapes and reduces the chance of success. For example, the Australian Government has committed to plant 20 million trees by 2020<sup>14</sup>. Yet many more than 20 million trees are cleared every year in Queensland alone.

Forest and woodland destruction increases the threat to some of Australia's most iconic environmental assets. Coral health on The Great Barrier Reef has declined precipitously from the effects of high temperatures associated with climate change, poor water quality, and the flow-on impacts it triggers (such as crown-of-thorns outbreaks)<sup>15</sup>. Native vegetation removal from catchments that flow into the Great Barrier Reef liberates topsoil and contaminants, reducing water quality and threatening the health and resilience of the Great Barrier Reef<sup>16</sup>. Governments have already spent hundreds of millions of dollars on this problem, with estimates of the full cost of restoring water quality as high as AUD\$10 billion<sup>17</sup>.

Native vegetation is a major carbon sink. Forest and woodland destruction is the fastest-growing contributor to Australia's carbon emissions, as it transfers the carbon that was stored in the vegetation to the atmosphere. Hence, Australia's increasing forest and woodland destruction threatens its ability to meet its commitments under four major international treaties: the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Heritage Convention, the Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

#### **Urgently-needed solutions**

- Develop and implement a strategy to end net loss of native vegetation, and restore over-cleared landscapes
- Recognise all biodiversity, not just threatened species, in policy and legislation for the management of native vegetation
- Establish clear, transparent and repeatable national reporting of clearing of native vegetation
- Use rigorous biodiversity assessment methods for assessing clearing requests, accounting for all potential impacts, including cumulative and indirect impacts
- Identify habitats that are of high conservation value for complete protection
- For unavoidable losses of native vegetation, require robust and transparent offsets that meet the highest standards and improve biodiversity outcomes

Thirteen years ago, scientists from across the world expressed their grave concern about ongoing high rates of land forest and woodland destruction in the Australian State of Queensland<sup>18</sup>. For a while, the warning was heeded, and the Queensland state government acted to bring land clearing to historically low levels.

**The progress made then is now being undone.** Forest and woodland destruction has resumed at increasingly high rates. This return of large-scale deforestation to Australia risks further irreversible environmental consequences of international significance.

**Today, scientists from across the world (including those listed), in conjunction with scientific societies and the delegates of the Society for Conservation Biology (Oceania) Conference, call upon Australian governments and parliaments, especially those of Queensland and New South Wales, to take action. We call for the prevention of a return to the damaging past of high rates of woodland and forest destruction, in order to protect the unique biodiversity and marine environments of which Australia is sole custodian.**

## Signatories

### Scientific societies

**The Society for Conservation Biology (Oceania)**

**The Ecological Society of Australia**

**The Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales**

**The Australasian Wildlife Management Society**

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<sup>1</sup> SLATS 2015; <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/mapping/slats-reports/>

<sup>2</sup> Draft Biodiversity Conservation Bill 2016 & Draft Local Land Services Amendment Bill 2016  
<https://www.landmanagement.nsw.gov.au/>; Chee, 2013

<sup>3</sup> WWF 2015

<sup>4</sup> Brown et al. 2008; Garnett et al. 2011; State of the Environment Committee 2011 Chapter 8 Biodiversity; Bradshaw 2012; Ritchie et al. 2013

<sup>5</sup> Johnson et al. 2007

<sup>6</sup> Cogger et al. 2003

<sup>7</sup> Radford et al. 2005; Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2009; Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council 2010; State of the Environment Committee 2011 Chapter 8 Biodiversity;  
<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicspeciessolrsearch.pl>

<sup>8</sup> Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2009; Doherty et al. 2015; Niebuhr et al. 2015; Woinarski et al. 2015; <https://www.environment.gov.au/topics/threatened-species-ecological-communities>

<sup>9</sup> Travis et al. 2013; Reside et al. 2012

<sup>10</sup> Ludwig and Tongway 2002; State of the Environment Committee 2011, Chapter 3 Land

<sup>11</sup> Walker et al. 1993; Lambers 2003; Nulsen 2012

<sup>12</sup> McAlpine et al. 2009; Martin and Watson, 2016

<sup>13</sup> Whelan et al. 2008; Isaacs et al. 2009; Kunz et al. 2011

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.nrm.gov.au/national/20-million-trees>

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<sup>15</sup> Fabricius et al. 2014; Ainsworth et al. 2016

<sup>16</sup> Commonwealth of Australia 2015; Waters et al. 2014; Fabricius et al. 2016; Department of Science Information Technology Innovation and the Arts 2015

<sup>17</sup> Brodie and Pearson 2016

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.abc.net.au/worldtoday/content/2003/s997028.htm>

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