

Passage to the future

Our vision for change 2019 - 2022

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► The landscapes cared for by our member groups in Central Victoria now offer even-more critical habitat for species in crisis after the 2019–20 fires.

Photo by Annette Ruzicka Photography



Terrifyingly in Australia we are witnessing the widespread loss of once-common species. In Central Victoria around 200 animal and 575 species are threatened.

Professor Don Driscoll, Deakin University

Central Victoria: A gem in peril

Central Victoria is a special place: from the majestic mountains of Gariwerd (the Grampians) to the Murray River, people are drawn here by the landscape that watches over them. Some of us, like Central Victoria's First Nations People, the Dja Dja Wurrung, have loved this land for generations. Others, like treechangers who came here seeking connection with nature, are just learning its potency.

Our communities are nourished by plants and animals as diverse as the habitat this region offers: Bush-stone Curlews, bandicoots, Spot-tailed Quolls, and hundreds of woodland bird species find shelter in the region's box-ironbark country, open woodlands and wet forests. Central Victoria is home to as many native species as there are in the whole of Europe – and many of those species are found nowhere else in the world.

And yet all this is hanging in the balance. For over 100 years, the region's natural beauty, intricate ecological systems and animal species have faced threat after threat: land clearing, deforestation and habitat fragmentation.

The remarkable call of the Bush-stone Curlew, once heard in the Mid Loddon's Shelbourne Forest, has been replaced with silence. The extraordinary leaps of the Greater Glider between the forest canopies in the Strzelecki Ranges, no longer ensure safe passage in the fragmented places they call home. Woodland bird populations have collapsed.

Now, climate change – as the 2019–20 fires have made devastatingly clear – is making the need to link up and protect our native bush even more urgent.

In 2019 people and creatures along the southeastern coastline were thrown into chaos – from Gippsland to the north of NSW and elsewhere too. Australians watched with horror as unbelievable scenes played out on their screens. More than ever, people noticed not just the human life and property lost to these fires, but the appalling loss of our natural world. Eleven million hectares of land was burnt and a billion native animals killed. Those animals that survived the firestorms now fight for their lives.

Central Victoria suddenly has a different role to play.

With the networks that Biolinks Alliance creates, we can change the future for our creatures and landscapes – from tragedy to restoration.

Sophie Bickford, Executive Director, Biolinks Alliance



Our path to restoration

And yet within this crisis we find hope in Central Victoria. Unscarred by the Black Summer of 2019, our region now plays an even more important role.

While the nation grapples with the fear of losing iconic species like the koala – in the Macedon Ranges, remnant Swamp Gum habitat supports a now even-more critical population of koalas. Near Benalla, eucalypt forests and woodlands provide habitat for the critically endangered Regent Honeyeater, which lost much of its habitat in the NSW fires. And in the nearby Wombat Forest, Red-browed Treecreepers forage in Manna Gums, many of which were burnt further north.

Here in Central Victoria we must act now to protect and bolster our refuges with even greater urgency.

Our 2040 vision

The health of Central Victoria's natural environment is being restored and its species are no longer in decline.

Biolinks Alliance

Long before the Black Summer bushfires, concerned Central Victorians were looking for answers. Farmers asked why their soil quality was diminishing and their crops were less productive. Landowners wondered why their creeks were no longer flowing. Tree-changers wondered where the birdcalls had gone. Climate change – and how to safeguard against it – was on everybody's lips.

These stories galvanised bush folk into action. In October 2010, thirty of those bush lovers came together in a historic Central Victorian house, surrounded by the life-giving environment they relied on for health, sustenance and industry. Biolinks Alliance was born.

Conservation of the 21st century

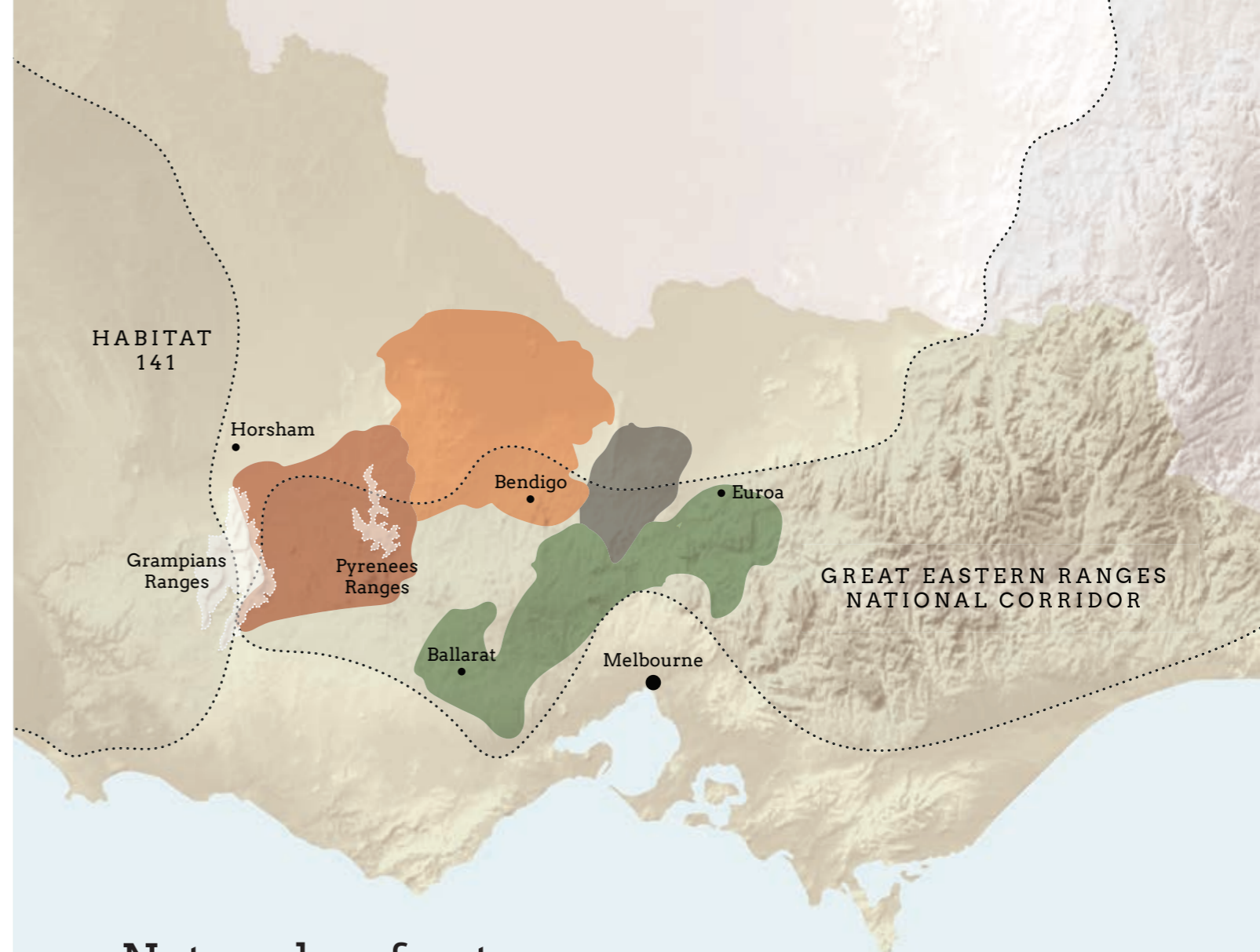
Within the vibrant scene of Australian conservation, Biolinks found a gaping need. While national parks and other organisations had protected millions of hectares and partnered with landowners to protect private land, species loss continued. Landcarers and bush loving volunteers toiled to protect their special places but soil degradation continued.

Despite this effort, Biolinks saw that the Swift Parrot was still living on the brink, the koala still foraging in dwindling habitat and the Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby still fighting for survival. What was missing in the conservation puzzle?

Biolinks identified one key factor. Lines on maps – manmade boundaries at which responsibilities began and ended – had everything to do with humans and nothing to do with the land and wildlife they wanted to protect. Isolated habitats created a wonderful start for our animals but didn't help them move across the land. There needed to be something more: something that supported landowners and community groups to implement a plan together – for the landscape, not just the paddock.

Biolinks Alliance was born to fill this critical niche in the Victorian conservation landscape. Since 2010 we have built networks and connections between organisations, people and fragmented pockets of habitat. Without us, the isolated and disconnected efforts of individuals and communities will continue to fail our species despite Titanic efforts. With us, they can achieve so much more.

Biolinks Alliance is the only organisation in Victoria dedicated to inclusive, large-scale conservation – designed to align and coordinate existing conservation efforts, and to bring in the planning and scientific know-how to ensure we all work smartly and succeed, together.



Networks of nature

Biolinks Alliance works in four key areas within Central Victoria.

- Glideways in the Melbourne Ark
- Central Goldfields
- Grampians to Pyrenees
- Heathcote Biolink

Why connectivity conservation?

In 2009 CSIRO scientists, led by Dr Veronica Doerr, released a study that found our wildlife moves through the landscape following particular patterns and that understanding these patterns would allow us to create linkages between habitats. This in turn would enable animals to escape wildfire and find seasonal food, nesting trees and a more genetically diverse range of breeding partners.

The scientists found that small woodland birds like Eastern Yellow Robins will explore in all directions for just over a kilometre from their home base looking for a new patch of bush (at least 10ha in size). But they need

scattered shelter trees to use as 'stepping stones' for rest and protection from predators. Even ground-dwelling mammals need these 'stepping stone' shelter trees.

CSIRO then developed clear guidelines for creating habitat linkages, which Biolinks Alliance now shares with member groups such as Ashbourne Landcare's Upper Campaspe Biolinks project, enabling their projects to be highly strategic.

Science informs us that these local connections need to occur at scales of over 400km or more, so that species can adapt to the changing climate.



We can save species, but we need to spend money to do so. We can't separate the climate crisis from the extinction crisis – one is exacerbating the other, and both must be addressed simultaneously.

Professor Leslie Hughes, Climate Scientist, Macquarie University



Why you can trust us

Biolinks Alliance, born from a groundswell of concern ten years ago, has grown into an organisation that is taking up the challenge of protecting Central Victoria's unique native habitat.

In October 2010, we were 30 individuals brought together by hope. In 2020 we are a growing network of member groups with far-reaching networks, a solid bank of scientific knowledge, a sustainable model for long-term planning and a unique tool called "Local to Landscape" for planning landscape-scale species protection.

In the last decade Biolinks has identified and planned five landscape projects to address the most urgent conservation needs in Central Victoria:

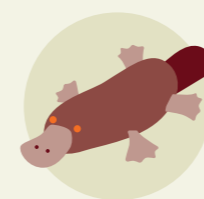
- Glideways in the Melbourne Ark
- Central Goldfields
- Grampians to Pyrenees
- Heathcote Biolinks
- Yam Paddock

◀ Bells Swamp, north-west of Maldon, after flooding rains in 2016.

Photo by Paul Foreman

Species

The landscapes enhanced by Biolinks projects in our first 10 years have offered habitat to:



42
mammal species
(11 threatened)



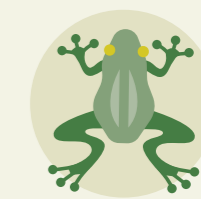
282
bird species
(44 threatened)



60
reptile species
(6 threatened)



156
insect species
(9 threatened)



25
amphibian species
(3 threatened)

Funding

34 Philanthropic donors

5 Projects received funding

5 Member groups received funding

\$730,000 Secured

Community

2 Relationships with La Trobe & Deakin Universities

1 Partnership with Great Eastern Ranges environmental initiative

60% Growth in membership groups

Knowledge sharing

4 flagship knowledge-sharing symposia

500 Participants

1500 Flow-on landcarers better informed

30 scientific papers / presentations online

Biolinks case study

Project Glideways

As the darkness slowly dissipated around the Strathbogie Forest in March 2018, climate activist and forest blockader Shirley Saywell looked around and felt hope rise.

“A stream of headlights lit up the track. One by one, people came, car after car. I realised I was not alone.”

Shirley was certainly not alone. On that day, and on many others, passionate people from around Central Victoria protested against the logging of the magnificent Strathbogie Forest, north-east of Melbourne.

Shirley was thrilled to hear in 2019 that logging would cease in the forest, which had gained permanent protection. Now, she channels her energy into sharing her love of the forest and its inhabitants, especially its gliders.

Gliders are a family of small marsupials that live in the treetops. Membranes that stretch between the front and back legs allow them to leap remarkable distances. Not many people have seen a glider actually glide, but Shirley Saywell is one of them.

Leap of faith

“When you watch a glider take off, your heart is in your mouth. They don’t look made for air travel. But it’s like they have a super-power – they launch themselves and land in a tree in the same way you and I might sit up in bed. This still fills me with awe.”

While their acrobatic prowess helps gliders move between the tree hollows in which they nest, it doesn’t overcome their biggest threat: the fragmentation of habitat. This has been perhaps the biggest contributor to their drastic decline: From 1998 to 2010, glider numbers declined a shocking 8.8% per year in Central Victoria. And now, climate change is magnifying this threat.

Shirley is just one of many people who have channelled their concern about this – and the alarming threat of species decline – into action. The Strathbogie Ranges Conservation Management Network has been working with other community groups on glider protection for years, but they didn’t have the best science at their fingertips and they lacked a landscape-scale plan.

In 2016 Biolinks’ first symposium, Glideways, addressed the challenges of restoring habitat and creating connections for gliders. Out of the symposium came an ambitious landscape-scale, cross-tenure plan for the protection of gliders Victoria-wide.

A catalyst for action

Through the Glideways symposium, Biolinks created a catalyst for action. In 2017 the Strathbogie Ranges CMN led a citizen science project, carried out by 25 volunteers like Shirley in the Strathbogie Forest. The project identified unexpectedly high numbers of Greater Gliders.

With these findings, Strathbogie Ranges CMN and the forest campaigners advocated for continued studies by the Victorian government. The resulting findings confirmed the Strathbogie Forest contains the highest numbers of Greater Gliders anywhere in Victoria. In May 2017 the species was formally listed as threatened – a critical factor in the decision to stop logging the Strathbogie Forest.

“It was a fabulous moment for so many people,” says Shirley. “The government agreed these large eucalyptus were worth more standing than they were being chopped up for paper or firewood.”

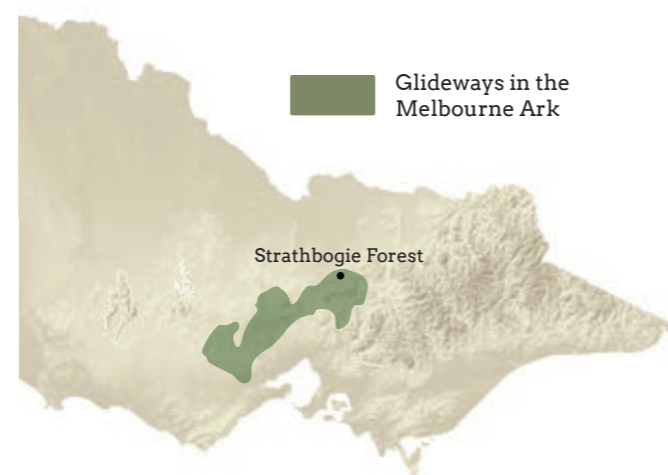
These days, Shirley Saywell is relieved that her considerable energy can now be directed towards other things. While Biolinks can look after the science, Shirley says, she wants more people to know about gliders, Glideways and her beloved forest.

“It’s about connecting Glideways to more people... and connecting people with nature. The Strathbogie Forest could be a place to promote gliders, wildlife and a tourism strategy.”

“The glider could be the prima donna of the show,” laughs Shirley.

► Biolinks Alliance helps to protect crucial habitat for Central Victoria’s gliders, which declined a shocking 8.8% per year in the 12 years up to 2010.

Photo by Sandy Schellema



Glideways continues... the next step

Glider habitat in the Strathbogie Forest is now protected, but the work is far from over. In 2020, Biolinks and its member groups Wombat Forestcare, the Great Eastern Ranges and Strathbogie Ranges CMN, have continued to bring together research and improve collaborative and strategic approaches through Local to Landscape planning in the Broadford and Euroa regions and the 2020 Glideways Symposium.

► Greater Glider Photo by Matt Wright



Change, the Biolinks way

Biolinks Alliance was formed in 2010 by Central Victorian community conservation groups who recognised that halting environmental and species decline would require large-scale landscape restoration. This scale of work would require coordinated effort and knowledge as well

as innovative approaches. Ten years on, Biolinks has clear goals, the latest science and a robust plan for a better future for Central Victoria's environment and its species.

Theory of change



Knowledge & networking



Landscape projects



Advocacy



Broker



Partnerships

Our 2040 vision

The health of Central Victoria's natural environment is being restored and its species are no longer in decline.



Our mission

To support, co-ordinate and amplify community efforts to repair regional ecosystems at a landscape scale.



Our Values



Reflect

We recognise the needs and values of regional communities.



Inform

We generate, transfer and share knowledge.



Collaborate

We work collaboratively to broaden impacts at scale.



Innovate

We drive new ideas and approaches.

1.

Short-term outcomes

Member groups have stronger relationships across the region, unifying effort at landscape scale.

Member groups have knowledge and capacity to restore landscape-level ecological health.

Member groups voice their issues and interests.



2.

Intermediate outcomes

Member groups have increased funding, adaptive capacity and effective conservation practices.

There is an increased awareness among the public of the need for biodiversity and landscape-scale restoration.

Member groups have more support, policies and resources for biodiversity.

More landscape-scale restoration projects are occurring in Central Victoria.



3.

Long-term outcomes

Communities are stewards and are more actively and effectively managing the land.



Our impact

Protected and enhanced biodiversity and natural environments in Central Victoria for future generations





The bushfire crisis has focused a lot of attention on the threats of climate change to wildlife and the parlous state of the Australian environment in general. We must be a lot bolder in our conservation actions.

Professor Leslie Hughes, Climate Scientist, Macquarie University

A plan for the landscape, not just the paddock

Our goal 2019–2022

To protect and enhance Central Victoria’s plant and animal species for future generations

Our objectives 2019–2022



Objective 1:
Knowledge & networking

By 2022, to enable community conservation groups, First Nations groups and landholders to readily access and share up-to-date information about effective ecological restoration practice.



Objective 2:
Landscape projects

By 2022, to refine, apply and review our unique “Local to Landscape” conservation planning process and to fund and deliver at least two pilot projects using this process.



Objective 3:
Advocacy

By 2022, to establish Biolinks Alliance as a recognised and respected advocate on behalf of its member networks, regarding environmental management and ecological restoration policy and resourcing.



Objective 4:
Brokering

By 2022, to broker support from urban dwellers to enable rural land stewards and First Nations Peoples to undertake biodiversity conservation.



Objective 5:
Partnerships

By 2022, develop at least six partnerships between member groups and other not-for-profit environmental organisations, universities and government agencies, including two partnerships with First Nations groups.



Objective 6:
Organisational capacity

By 2022, be an effective and efficient network organisation undertaking best practices in governance, communications, human resources, First Nations People engagement and adaptive management.

◀ Biolinks' work with Korong Ridge landowners has included identifying and helping to protect ephemeral spring soaks not far from where this photo was taken.

Photo by Annette Ruzicka Photography

Biolinks case study

Project Platypus

Ask Paul Harrington if there was a particular year that things began to change on his Central Highlands property and he'll give you a very clear answer. It was 1986, when the creek running through the place ran dry for the first time in history.

Paul and his family have made their lives on their 1000-hectare farm since the 1970s. His family graze sheep and cattle and grow crops on the gentle slopes of Mt Cole. Through this place runs Cole Creek, a tributary of the Wimmera River – or at least, it did.

The jewel in the crown

"I remember that creek running so strongly you could hardly stand sideways in it," says Paul. "It was more like a river than a creek. It was the jewel in the crown on our place. People came from all over the country to fish blackfish, trout and red-fin. We regularly saw platypus."

But in November 1986, the wall of the Mt Cole reservoir was doubled in size, doubling the capture of drinking water for local towns, but gravely affecting the flow of water to Cole Creek. Now, the creek runs only seasonally.

The springs that fed the creek have dried up. The deep pools that offered crucial summer refuges for native fish, platypus, kingfisher and other water-dependant animals, are scarce and in poor condition. And the sounds of children cooling off in those deep pools on hot summer days can no longer be heard.

"No-one realised the insidious effects of stopping the water flow until the last platypus died," says Paul.

What saddens Paul most, like many of the neighbouring landowners and Landcare members, is that if things don't change, their grandkids will never know what that once beautiful creek was like.

But, as Paul Harrington is quick to point out, things can change. And that's just what Biolinks Alliance is supporting Paul and the 11 Landcare groups that form Project Platypus, to do: change the future of Cole Creek. The group dreams of a creek healthy enough to one day support a reintroduction of the platypus that were once seen so often here. Securing environmental water flows is the one factor that Project Platypus needs most.

"We've been making noise for the last 23 years," says Paul. "All the time it fell on deaf ears."

Now, thanks to the work of Project Platypus, with the support of Biolinks, Paul and his fellow landowners are beginning to be heard. Water agencies are working with Project Platypus to return water flow to the creek. Environmental studies into how much water is needed and how it might be delivered are being carried out.

"Biolinks has put us on the map," says Paul. But the work is only just beginning.

"Mt Cole Creek is one part of a much wider and connected landscape," says Sophie Bickford, Executive Director of Biolinks Alliance. "We need to ensure the water is returned in a way that benefits the wider catchment."

How Biolinks is helping

Biolinks aims to support Project Platypus through its conservation planning process, Local to Landscape in the Mt Cole Creek catchment. This unique planning model combines landscape-scale ecological restoration with increased local community conservation capacity.

Biolinks is seeking funding for the planning process and Mt Cole Creek catchment repair, which will be informed by the environmental studies already occurring. The community now hopes that the water's return results in real ecological and social outcomes.

"It's not too late," says Paul.

Like his neighbours and others who love this special part of the country, Paul has not given up hope that his grandchildren will once again see the creek flow; that the splashing of children will once again be heard – and perhaps even a squeal of delight, when those children spot a platypus, diving into the clear and healthy waters of a creek system reborn.

► Biolinks member group Project Platypus aims to return Cole Creek to its former health – and one day to see Platypus diving in its deep pools again.

Photo by Lochman Transparencies

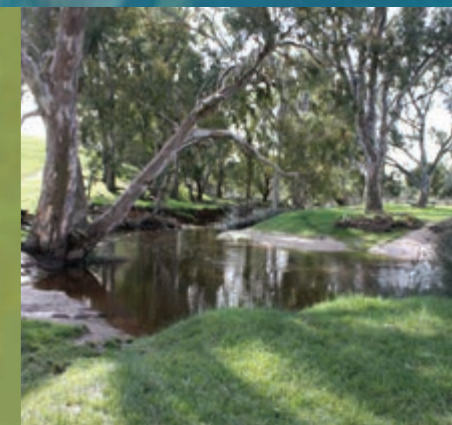


Biolinks flagship events: symposia

In 2018, Biolinks held one of its flagship information-sharing symposia: Water, the Great Connector. One-hundred-and-ten participants attended from all over Central Victoria.

This symposium took the work of many landholders and managers across Central Victoria to a new level through the building of networks, the sharing of the latest science and the planning of many intersecting landscape-scale projects.

► Cole Creek Photo by Wendy Harrington





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We're not protecting the future of just one species, like the Greater Glider. We're protecting an entire web of species – and our own connection with something far greater than ourselves.

Bertram Lobert, Ecologist, Strathbogie Citizen Science Project

Creatures in crisis

Gliders

East Gippsland's gliders have faced a 50% decline in the last 20 years – and that was before 2019's Black Summer. Since the fires, the situation is worse. Most Greater Glider strongholds in East Gippsland were affected by fire, if not completely destroyed. Those gliders that remain fight for survival in a landscape with no food and little shelter. Protecting and reconnecting Greater Glider habitat in the Strathbogie and Wombat Forests is now even more critical for the survival of this magnificent species.

Platypus

Even before the fires, the plight of the Platypus was bleak: a University of NSW study, prepared before the fires, found Platypus numbers have halved since European colonisation. The study predicted that the population would decline by more than 50% by 2070 and described the Platypus as on "the brink of extinction".

And then came the fires, which ripped through 23% of Platypus habitat, including already drought-stricken river systems. The Platypus was one of more than 100 animals listed as needing "emergency intervention" by the Australian government in February 2020. Their habitat, like that which Project Platypus and Biolinks Alliance is working to protect, is now even more critical.

Mount Cole Grevillea

Mount Cole Grevillea is a rare, orange-flowering plant that is found only in the Mt Cole and Buangor ranges of Central Victoria. While this grevillea was far from the Black Summer fires, it is no stranger to bushfire. Large portions of its habitat have been wiped out in very hot fires exacerbated by climate change, such as in 2006 when nearly 50% of the Grampians National Park was burnt.

Biolinks is working with the Victorian National Parks Association and others to protect plants like the Mt Cole Grevillea by raising the plight of endemic plants and increasing public land reservation. Recovery planning for the Mt Cole Grevillea includes building strategic firebreaks, seed orchards and introducing new populations.

Swift Parrot

The Swift Parrot is a striking bird that migrates north from its Tasmanian breeding grounds, stopping to forage on the nectar of eucalypt forests and woodlands like those found in the lowlands of Central Victoria. Woodlands and forests like these were impacted by the Black Summer fires in East Gippsland, NSW and Qld, impounding the bird's already dire status as critically endangered on a national level.

Biolinks is working with Parks Victoria to repair a large area of Box Ironbark forest at Spring Plains Reserve in Heathcote, a Swift Parrot hotspot. This project focuses on increasing the water-holding ability of the land and boosting the nectar flow available to these beautiful birds.

◀ Swift Parrots forage on the nectar of eucalypt forests and woodlands like those found in the lowlands of Central Victoria.

Photo by Chris Tzaros

Threatened species that sit high up in the food chain, like Malleefowl and Bush-stone Curlew, are imperilled. They're on the edge.

Paul Foreman, Ecologist, Biolinks Alliance

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Leaky landscapes: Climate-proofing our soils

In the Central Goldfields region of Victoria, the former mining town of Wedderburn is a hub of conservation activity. Passionate people work with groups like Trust for Nature, Bush Heritage, and the Loddon Plains Landcare Network. One of the great challenges these groups have in this post-mining landscape is retaining water.

Paul Foreman, Biolinks Ecologist, is one of the many people that work in the area to protect species like the Malleefowl, Sugar Glider and Brush-Tailed Phascogale.

“A lot of our landscapes are degraded – or even desertified,” says Paul. “Land use legacy issues such as overgrazing, rabbits and fragmentation have had a devastating effect. And now we have climate change on top of that.”

On the rare occasions when it does rain in this increasingly dry landscape, the water runs off like a flash flood. This is because the topsoil – which supports healthy growth of understorey vegetation and in turn insects, woodland birds and small mammals – has been lost and the remaining surfaces are not porous enough to absorb the rainfall they once did.

“Much less rainfall is available to the landscape and its food webs,” says Paul. “As a result the threatened species that sit high up in the food chain – such as Malleefowl and Bush-stone Curlew – are imperilled. They’re on the edge.”

A changing climate

Part of the reason for these leaky landscapes is the fact that many ecosystems are changed due to the changing climate. The landscape once included healthy forests consisting of trees germinated at different times, over years of seasonal rains. These healthy forests included trees of various dimensions and canopies at various heights, supporting healthy undergrowth and the animal life that comes with it.

But with changing weather patterns, more forests have been germinated by isolated and extreme weather events, such as storms. These weather events create dense forests of trees, with uniform height. The overall health and size of these trees is reduced and the compact canopies don’t allow light to pass through, which in turn reduces or prevents understorey growth.

New practices for healthier soils

Ecological thinning is a practice that is increasingly being used by conservationists and landholders to tackle this problem. The practice involves opening up the canopy by removing large numbers of the smaller trees and carefully laying these along the contours of the land.

The effect is threefold: the remaining trees have more space to grow taller and healthier; more light reaches through to the undergrowth, allowing it to flourish; and thirdly, the felled timber stops water and leaf litter from flushing away, helping to retain water and nutrients in the soil.

Around Wedderburn, groups such as the Mid Loddon Landcare Network are using this method to improve soil quality and water retention. Biolinks Alliance is extending the reach of this work. Landscape repair is needed everywhere to help soils absorb and retain carbon again – a big part of the solution to climate change.

“People are going to incredible lengths and taking fantastic action to improve water retention at isolated sites,” says Sophie Bickford, Biolinks Executive Director. “But without an appreciation of the broader landscape, these actions may be of limited value. Working together on this problem, as we do at Biolinks symposia, is critical.”

► Landscape repair is needed everywhere to help soils absorb and retain carbon – a big part of the climate change solution.

Photo by Annette Ruzicka Photography





We donate to Biolinks Alliance because we're aware of the vital need to scale up ecological restoration. It's rewarding to feel our support has helped make a real contribution to sustaining a living environment.

Ann McGregor, donor, Biolinks Alliance

A future within your reach

We warmly invite you to join our many generous donors in supporting our vision. This is what 2040 could look like, with a little help from you:



The Squirrel Glider can leap from banksia to wattle, liberated from the impacts of the human boundaries it passes through.



The koala can doze high in its eucalypt home, a forest that can withstand the hotter temperatures of climate change due to the work local volunteers have done to capture water in the soil below.



The Regent Honeyeater can forage in young flowering Spotted Gum forests that were planted by farmers within flying distance of the local conservation reserve where they'll shelter for the night.



Platypus can swim in cool, flowing streams and river systems monitored by water agencies to minimise siltation and ensure year-round flow.

These achievements will not be the triumph of one group, but the result of a network of groups that have strong knowledge bases and follow localised plans, each of which intersect and contribute to a landscape-scale plan. These groups have strong voices and can quickly access the support they need, whether it be science about species protection, lobbying government or securing funding for projects.

You can help create a 2040 that looks like this. Talk to Biolinks Alliance about supporting our vision – a vision that will protect our creatures and landscapes against climate change.

◀ Biolinks Alliance is working with our member groups in the Central Goldfields region to prepare landscapes for reduced rainfall in the coming decades.

Photo by Annette Ruzicka Photography

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The power of a voice is strengthened by the voices of others – by voices like yours.

Shirley Saywell, forest defender

► The Grampians Ranges lie on the western border of the Biolinks Alliance operational area and is a crucial link to the Habitat 141 alliance initiative.

Photo by Francesco Vicenzi



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Front cover image: Mt Korong Ridge landowners look out over a healing landscape, with regenerating vegetation and returning birdsong.

Photo by Annette Ruzicka Photography