



TASMANIAN
LAND
CONSERVANCY

SCIENCE STRATEGY 2020-2025

[TASLAND.ORG.AU](https://tasland.org.au)

BACKGROUND

The Tasmanian Land Conservancy (TLC) was established in 2001 with \$50 in the bank and a handful of committed volunteers. Since then, the organisation has grown to be one of Tasmania’s largest private landholders. The TLC protects and manages nature across its reserve estate, as well as working alongside other committed landholders to help them identify, protect, and manage nature on their properties.

The TLC is a for-purpose (not-for-profit), apolitical, science and community-based organisation that protects nature on private land in Tasmania.

As of June 2021, the TLC has directly protected, facilitated, or influenced the conservation of over 72,000 hectares of land in Tasmania (Figure 1, as of June 2021). The TLC owns and manages approximately 30,000 hectares across Tasmania, in our reserves and New Leaf estate.

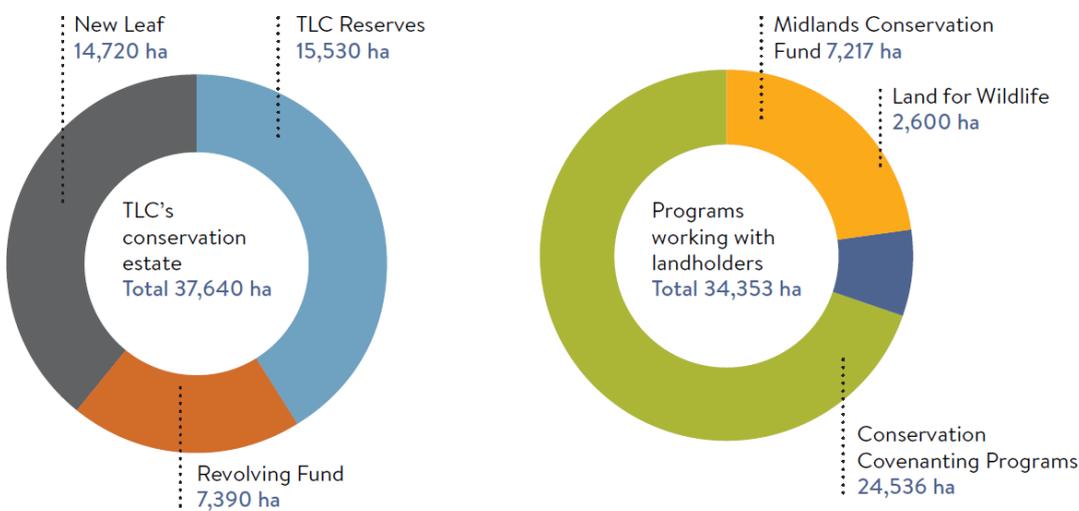
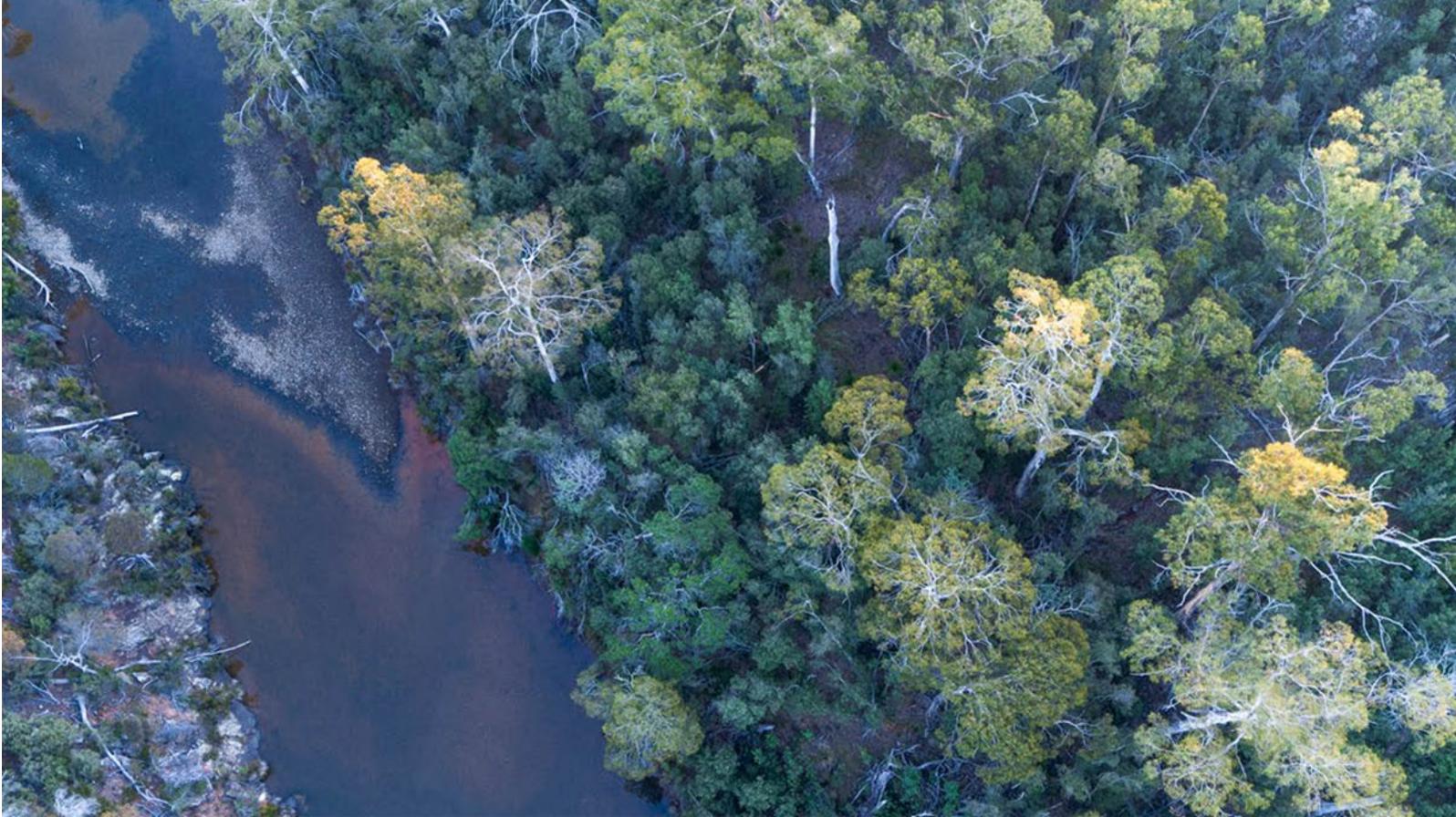


Figure 1. Land directly protected (left) and influenced (right) by TLC activity

The TLC reserve estate currently (June 2021) comprises 23 reserves (~15,000 hectares) protecting a range of ecosystems and providing habitat to many rare and threatened species. TLC reserves are protected by a conservation covenant registered on title under the *Nature Conservation Act 2020* (Tasmania). These reserves also form part of the National Reserve System (NRS), and three have World Heritage Area (WHA) status. A monitoring program and a management plan is developed for each reserve, based on the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation framework (see Impact Areas section).

The TLC also operates a range of conservation programs working with private landholders to establish conservation agreements, covenants, and support landholders via stewardship activities.



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The overarching TLC [2020-25 Strategic Plan](#) sets out the organisations vision, purpose, intent, and goals. The 2020-25 Strategic Plan builds on previous strategic plans and initiative and was developed through a consultative process involving the TLC Board and staff as well as key stakeholders.

The TLC's vision is ***for Tasmania to be a global leader in nature conservation.***

To achieve this vision the TLC in partnership with other organisations, communities, individuals, and governments will work across four core areas, known as our Strategic Intent. These are:

Nature - Conserve areas of high natural value using the best available science applied with adaptability and cultural awareness amid increasing social and environmental change.

People - Provide diverse and practical ways for people to contribute to and be involved in nature conservation.

Influence - Lead, learn and contribute to global best practice in nature conservation through science, innovation, collaboration, and open communication.

Excellence - Demonstrate the highest standards in everything we do, applying exceptional governance and accountability to our work, while leading with respect, equity and fairness in our workplace and relationships.

Four operational strategies have been identified through the development of the 2020-25 Strategic Plan to guide implementation and program delivery (Fig 2). These operational strategies relate directly to the organisational structure across four business units and provide greater operational detail, timeframes, and deliverables. Each business unit takes the lead responsibility for the relevant operational strategy, which identify the actions to deliver the Goals, Targets and Strategies in the TLC Strategic Plan 2020-2025. The goals and targets identified in the 2020-25 Strategic Plan are allocated across each of the four operational strategies (Appendix 1).



The TLC’s Conservation Science and Planning Team is responsible for the development and implementation of the Science Strategy; however, it is a whole of organisation document that integrates with the other business units and their respective Strategies, namely: Conservation Programs, Engagement and Giving, and Business Leadership (Figure 2).

OUR VISION IS FOR TASMANIA TO BE A GLOBAL LEADER IN NATURE CONSERVATION

2020-25 STRATEGIC PLAN

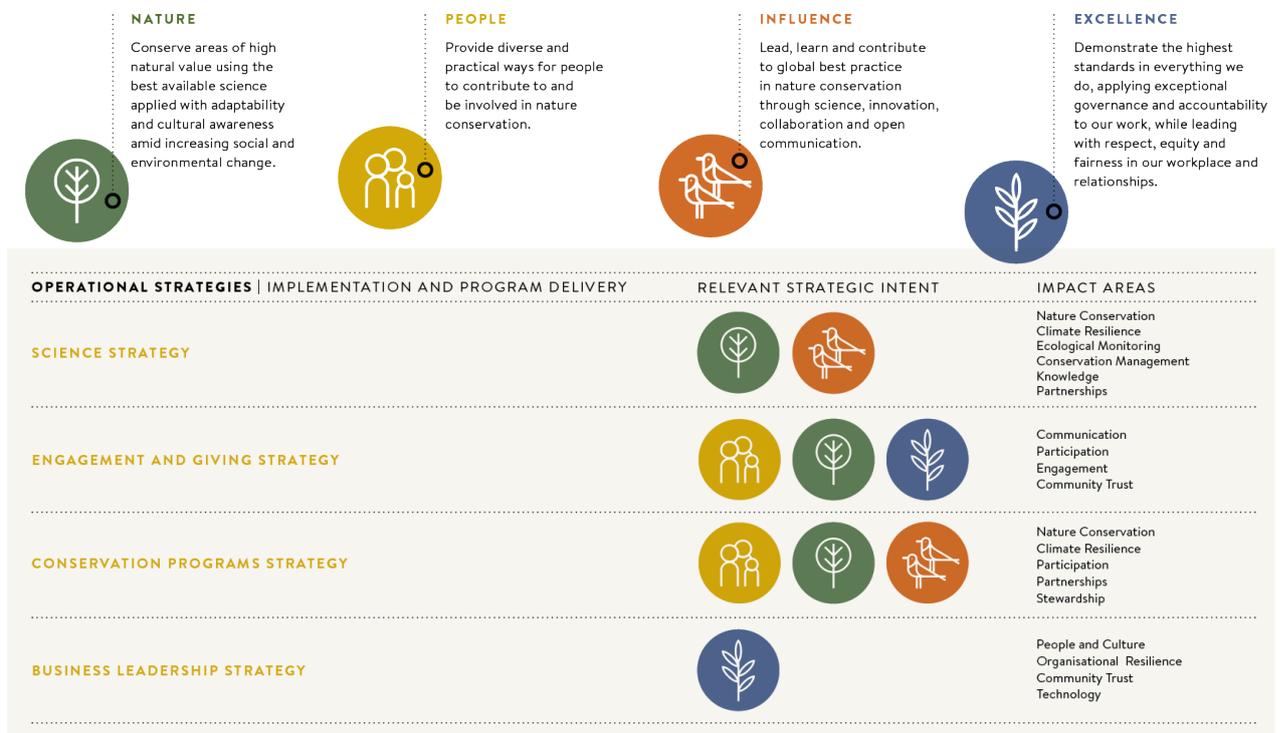


Figure 2. The four operational strategies that will deliver the 2020-25 Strategic Plan showing the relationship between the impact areas within each operational strategy and TLC’s four areas of strategic intent.

PROGRAMMATIC PLANS

The Science Strategy will be underpinned by three additional plans which provide further detail on priority areas of implementation and delivery. These are:

- The Research and Knowledge Plan – the plan will articulate and identify the research projects that are a priority for the Science Team to address directly, or to seek additional funding, student projects, collaborations, and partnerships. For example, this will link TLC Science Strategy (2020-25) Impact areas to specific research foci (e.g., Species and Community Ecology or Restoration).
- The Reserves Monitoring Plan – this plan will develop the approach to monitoring across all our reserves – landscape, surveillance and targeted – and identify the annual priorities, and standard approaches and methods for each reserve. This will include information on approaches to monitoring on other privately protected areas (e.g., using WildTracker).
- Reserve Management Operations Plan – this plan will identify the framework for our approach and prioritisation of our management activities, particularly with respect to adaptive management using the Conservation Standards framework (assess, plan, implement, analyse and adapt, share).



RESOURCING / THE TEAM

The Conservation Science and Planning Team is responsible for the implementation of the TLC Science Strategy (2020-25). The Conservation Planning and Science Team currently (June 2021) comprises 4.4 full time equivalents representing a range of scientific and technical skills and expertise. Of these positions, one is dedicated to WildTracker (0.8), and two contribute partly to Conservation Programs (0.4) and Operations (0.5).

The resourcing of the Conservation Planning and Science Team is reviewed annually and will likely change over time to reflect strategic and operational priorities. The work of the Conservation Planning and Science Team and delivery of the Science Strategy is not independent of the other programs in the organisation – staff work across teams, as for example, Conservation Programs and Reserve Management, are integrated in the delivery of the TLC Strategy 2020-2025.

The Conservation Science and Planning Advisory Council is a subcommittee of the TLC Board and provides governing oversight to the team. The objective of the Conservation Science and Planning Advisory Council is to provide independent advice to the TLC Board on both strategic and operational matters relating to the effective conservation management.



SCIENCE STRATEGY

The TLC Science Strategy (2021-25) builds on the previous Knowing Nature Strategy (2016-20) with a focus on the directions and priorities outlined in the 2020-25 Strategic Plan. The TLC Science Strategy (2020-25) provides a roadmap for the organisation to implement the best available science through a culture of inquiry, collaboration, and improvement.

The organisation's core beliefs statement acknowledges the importance of science:

*IN A CHANGING WORLD, OUR WORK IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER. We hold that nature underpins all life and that our efforts contribute to a future where nature is flourishing, valued and fundamental to Tasmania's character. We believe we achieve more for nature by working with others to apply the **best available science** in our decision making. We acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the traditional custodians of the lands on which we work and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters, and culture. And we strive to harness the connection of all Tasmanians to this land in achieving our vision.*

The TLC Science Strategy (2020-25) is focused on two of TLC's four areas of Strategic Intent shown in Figure 2, Nature and Influence, with primary responsibility for delivery against six Impact Areas: Nature Conservation, Climate Resilience, Ecological Monitoring, Conservation Management, Knowledge and Partnerships.

The structure of the Science Strategy identifies the pathway from Strategic Intent and Impact Areas, through to Actions that deliver on the Goals, Targets and Strategies, and the proposed Outputs and Outcomes (Figure 3). Time bound actions, outputs and outcomes for achieving impact in each of these six areas are shown in the tables below against each goal, target, and strategy in TLC's 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.

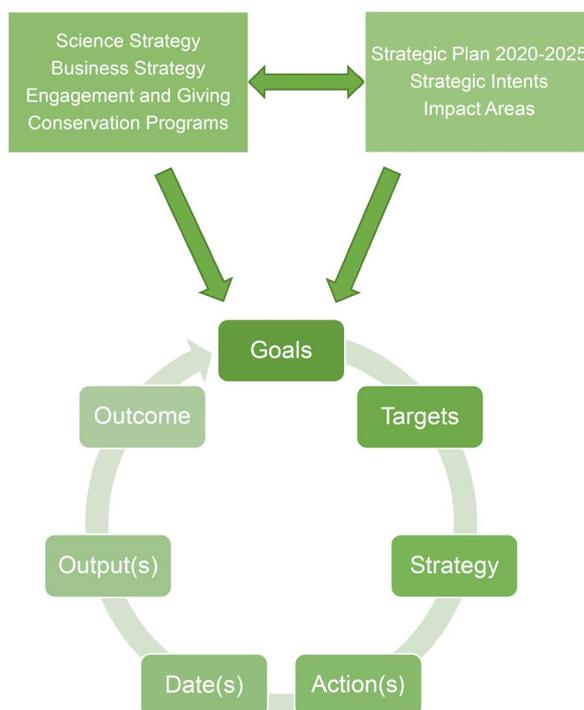


Figure 3. The structure of the Science Strategy indicating the pathway from Goal to Outcome against each of six Impact Areas within 2020-2025 TLC Strategic Plan (*graphic still to be designed*).

IMPACT AREAS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Nature Conservation

G1.1 Conserve and manage an additional 30,000 ha of land for nature conservation

This Impact Area will focus on improving our reserve selection and prioritisation tools, namely the revision of the World Class Reserve System (WCRS) methods. The WCRS is both an aspiration – that is to identify gaps and significant landscapes poorly protected in Tasmania’s reserve estate - and a tool to assess and identify priority areas that need to be targeted for future conservation efforts. The WCRS tool needs updating to include landscape context, such as property size and adjacent conservation reserves, and extended to incorporate Land for Wildlife or other covenanted properties via the Conservation Programs Strategy. There will be a link to the Research and Knowledge Plan, where we will look for collaborative projects that examine, for example, costs and benefits of different methods for land protection of conservation.

T1.1.1	10,000 ha of land protected through private reserves.			
T1.1.2	20,000 ha of other land conserved, influenced and managed for conservation.			
T1.1.3	25% of conservation land in highest priority category.			
S1.1.1	Develop and implement a state-wide Conservation Program Strategy that is informed by the world class reserve system (WCRS).	Date	Output	Outcome
Action NC1	Develop independent or integrated (see Action CR1) research proposals for a project to undertake a conservation planning process building on, and improving, the concept and data from the draft World Class Reserve System process. Engage researchers at University of Tasmania or other Australian universities or research institutions to collaborate and co-supervise the project.	Dec-21	Improved and transparent reserve selection and prioritisation tools, targeting high priority areas.	Enhanced landscape and property selection tools for improved nature conservation outcomes.
Action NC2	Engage and support Masters or PhD student(s) to deliver the project developed in Action NC1 and CR1 (or combined) and seek appropriate funding support to facilitate the completion in a timely manner.	Jun-22		
Action NC3	Finalise GIS migration and update all GIS layers and data collection systems, including integration with data from the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas data.	Dec-22		
Action NC4	Integrate into the Conservation Program Strategy and apply the outcomes into a planning and prioritisation process and tools for selection of reserves and other areas managed for conservation (i.e., covenants, Land for Wildlife).	Jun-23	Integration of prioritisation and with Conservation Programs and OECM.	
Action NC5	Ensure the planning and prioritisation process and tools are used for all future land conservation and protection decisions, and the tool is updated regularly with new data and mapping.	Jun-25		

Climate Resilience

G1.2.1 Increase the area of land conserved and managed for climate and landscape resilience.

G.1.2.2 Identify areas within the TLC’s existing reserve estate that are conserved and managed for climate and landscape resilience

This Impact Area will complement the Nature Conservation Goals and will provide a climate change lens for our reserve selection and prioritisation tools. Since the inception of the TLC as an organisation, extreme weather events and increases in average summer temperatures have manifest across Australia. The consequences of this are changes in species, ecosystems, and habitat that can compromise the values we have on our reserves. Future selection and management of protected areas needs to consider a changing climate regime and consider climate resilience, to achieve the best outcomes for the natural values we are seeking to protect. This will be addressed through the revision of the WCRS as above with a specific focus on climate impacts and resilience (S1.2.1). There will be a further link to the Research and Knowledge Plan, where we will look for collaborative projects that examine, for example, identification and management of refugia, or species and community ecology and management in response to extreme weather.

T1.2.1	10% of additional area conserved and managed (G1.1) in climate priority landscapes			
S1.2.1	Extend the scope of the WCRS to identify climate priority landscapes to target for conservation effort.	Date	Output	Outcome
Action CR1	Develop independent or integrated (see Action NC1) research proposals for a project to undertake a climate resilient landscapes tool to complement and enhance the World Class Reserve System process. Engage researchers at University of Tasmania or other Australian universities or research institutions to collaborate and co-supervise the project.	Dec-21	Improved and transparent reserve selection and prioritisation tools, targeting high priority areas	Enhanced landscape and property selection tools for climate resilient nature conservation outcomes.
Action CR2	Engage and support Masters or PhD students to deliver the project developed in Action NC1 and CR1 (or combined) and seek appropriate funding support to facilitate the completion in a timely manner	Jun-22		
Action CR3	Integrate into the Conservation Program Strategy and apply the climate priority landscapes tools into the planning and prioritisation process and tools (see Action NC4) for selection of reserves and other areas managed for conservation (i.e., covenants, Land for Wildlife).	Jun-23	Integration of prioritisation and with Conservation Programs and OECM.	
Action CR4	Ensure the planning and prioritisation process and tools are used for all future land conservation and protection decisions, and the tool is updated regularly with new data and mapping (see Action NC5).	Jun-25		

Ecological Monitoring

G1.3.1 Base management decisions on ecological monitoring and best available evidence across TLC reserves.

G1.3.2 Increase the capacity of ecological monitoring on other privately protected areas and private land.

This Impact Area will focus on systems for monitoring (surveillance, landscape and targeted), and the analysis and collection of data with sufficient power to confidently assess condition and trend of the key conservation targets on our reserves. This will deliver on the strategies which focus on implementing, reviewing, improving, extending and adapting our monitoring programs. A key document will be the Reserves Monitoring Plan which will outline the standard approaches, methods and reporting to be used on each reserve, including approaches to monitoring on other privately protected areas (e.g., citizen science using WildTracker or other methods). There will be a further link to the Research and Knowledge Plan, where we will look for collaborative projects that examine, for example, the value of different indicators to assess biodiversity condition, novel or standard methods for monitoring, the value of surrogates of condition and habitat quality.

T1.3.1	The long-term ecological monitoring program is implemented annually across all TLC reserves.			
T1.3.2	Report annually on the monitoring data, and the condition or trend of the environmental and threat indicators.			
S1.3.1	As an outcome of the Science Strategy develop and implement a Reserves Monitoring Plan	Date	Output	Outcome
S1.3.2	Continuously improve and adapt the Reserves Monitoring Plan through the open standards.			
Action EM1	Undertake a review of all existing monitoring and data, and rationalise and revise these methods, taking into consideration resources, data rigour, priority, and relevance.	Dec-21	Improved monitoring program with clear and meaningful indicators and benchmarks and complementary data management and reporting. Reserves Monitoring Plan, with a clear and well-resourced annual program of work embedded in the	Enhanced biodiversity and nature conservation outcomes on TLC reserves, with transparent trend and condition states reported to the TLC Board, supporters and wider public.
Action EM2	Revise and update all environmental and threat indicators and derive meaningful benchmarks and condition states for analysis and reporting of condition and trend. Prioritise the environmental and threat indicators for each reserve.	Jun-22		
Action EM3	Finalise the monitoring database, the database relationships, and methods for the derivation of summary data, and automated methods for reporting.	Jun-22		
Action EM4	Based on the successful completion of EM1-EM3, finalise the Reserves Monitoring Plan, and embed methods and a process for annual reserve environmental and threat indicator reporting, linked to the Conservation Standards framework.	Jun-23		
Action EM5	Implement, critically review, and continuously refine monitoring methods, data, and indicators, via annual review, reporting and adaptive monitoring.	Annually		
Action EM6	Institutionalise a well-resourced standardised program of landscape, surveillance, and targeted monitoring and reporting	Annually		

	across all TLC reserves, based on the Open Standards framework and the Reserve Monitoring Plan.		Conservation Standards.	
T1.3.3	10% of Tasmania's privately protected areas are using monitoring systems			
S1.3.3	Expand and adapt the existing monitoring programs across other privately protected areas in Tasmania	Date	Output	Outcome
Action EM7	Complete current projects and trials, and continuously improve and adapt WildTracker digital platform to provide easy access to meaningful data for participating landholders. Explore opportunities for the Science Team to assist with improving the technical quality of WildTracker data and reporting.	Dec-22	Completion of the WildTracker platform and methods, and widespread use by conservation landholders in Tasmania.	Enhanced biodiversity and nature conservation outcomes on privately protected areas, reported to the TLC Board, supporters and wider public.
Action EM8	Identify and apply for grants or other funding opportunities (i.e., state, and Australian government programs) to enhance resourcing for monitoring on privately protected areas in Tasmania. Explore opportunities to strengthen linkages and engage with Conservation Landholders Tasmania and Land for Wildlife to target existing covenant landholders with the WildTracker platform.	Annually		
Action EM9	Expand opportunities to develop citizen science projects to increase monitoring on other privately protected areas, such as bird monitoring, flora monitoring, BioBlitzes or other community engagement programs	Annually	Increased engagement and uptake in the wider community in OECM.	
Action EM10	In concert with the Engagement and Giving Strategy, Volunteer program, Land for Wildlife and WildTracker coordinators, develop a program for field days or training, that promote appropriate methods for monitoring on other privately protected areas.	Jun-23		



Conservation Management

G1.4.1 Maintain ecological values of TLC reserves through effective conservation management.

G1.4.2 Stabilise or reduce key threats and threatening processes in TLC reserves.

G1.4.3 Increase fire management capacity and capability, to ensure the effective conservation management of TLC reserves.

This Impact Area will focus on our approach to the management of natural and threatening processes (e.g., fire, weeds, feral animals, overabundant native species, climate change and emerging threats) on TLC reserves. A key document will be the Reserve Management Operations Plan which will identify the approach, prioritisation, and scheduling of our management activities, particularly with respect to adaptive management using the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation – or Conservation Standards (i.e., assess, plan, implement, analyse and adapt, share). There will be a further link to the Research and Knowledge Plan, where we will look for collaborative projects that examine, for example, assessment of the most appropriate means to manage multiple threats, and the positive or perverse effects of management on different species and communities.

T1.4.1 TLC Reserve Management Operations Plan developed by 2022, guiding the prioritisation of management activities				
S1.4.1	Apply the Open Standards adaptive management framework to inform effective conservation management across TLC reserves.	Date	Output	Outcome
Action CM1	Apply a transparent adaptive management framework to identify and prioritise management activities across key threat indicators for all TLC reserves. Trial concept across one large (e.g., Five Rivers) and one small (e.g., Tinderbox) TLC reserve.	Dec-21	A well prioritised set of management actions on all reserves that address the priority threats.	Enhanced biodiversity and nature conservation outcomes via the seamless integration of monitoring and management on TLC reserves using the Conservation Standards
Action CM2	Develop a draft Reserve Management Operations Plan, which includes prioritised management activities across all threat indicators for TLC reserves.	Jun-22		
Action CM3	Link reserve monitoring (Reserve Monitoring Plan) to reserve management (Reserve Management Operations Plan) via clear process of adaptive management via the Conservation Standards model	Jun-24		
Action CM4	Embed an annual review process for reserve monitoring and management to ensure that the organisation analyses and adapts to best practice environmental management, based on data	Annual	A Reserve Management Operations Plan, with a clear and well-resourced annual program of work linked to annual reserves monitoring.	
Action CM5	Maintain active Open Standards processes across TLC reserves, and link to the Communications Plans and Research and Knowledge Plan, so information and outcomes are shared with supporters, stakeholders, and the scientific community	Jun-25		

T1.4.2	75% of priority ecological indicators are stable or improving on TLC reserves			
S1.4.2	Invest and adequately resource conservation management activities	Date	Output	Outcome
S1.4.3	Review, refine and prioritise the ecological and threat indicators on TLC reserves			
Action CM9	Using the systems developed in Actions EM1-EM4, report annually on the effectiveness of TLCs monitoring and management, that increases confidence by the Science Council, Board and TLC supporters in the quality and standards of TLCs monitoring and management.	Jun-23	Transparent data to communicate our progress towards improved management on TLC reserves.	Enhanced biodiversity and nature conservation outcomes on TLC reserves, leading to greater support in the wider community for TLC and its work.
Action CM10	Apply the Conservation Standards across all TLC Reserves, and effectively communicate the condition, trend, and management of our TLC reserves (and ecological and threat indicators) to supporters, stakeholders, and the scientific community.	Annually		
Action CM11	Via Actions KN1-KN3 below, ensure that there are targeted projects, research collaborations and partnerships that investigate the effectiveness and continuous improvement and adaptation of different management approaches to threat mitigation, and the meaning, value and veracity of different ecological indicators including their surrogacy for all aspects of biodiversity.	Jun-22	Continuous improvement in management and monitoring.	
Action CM12	Identify and apply for annual grant opportunities, and respond to opportunistic calls for funding (i.e., state, and Australian government programs) to enhance resourcing for key projects that address the management priorities, and ecological and threat indicators on TLC reserves.	Annually		



Knowledge

G3.1 Contribute to and lead best practice nature conservation through science and applied research.

G3.2 Maintain and expand research collaborations to build and share knowledge.

This Impact Area will focus on how the TLC Conservation Planning and Science Team and Science program contributes and leads in nature conservation in Tasmania and globally, through our collaboration and communication. A key document will be the Research and Knowledge Plan which will guide future priorities for research collaboration and partnerships, and how we engage with the wider conservation science community. Important aspects of this impact area are engagement with the scientific community via peer-reviewed publications, and participation as experts in scientific and technical conferences and workshops. This will include a focus on engagement of the wider community in our science and monitoring, and public participation in wildlife management and monitoring.

T3.1.1	Two new research projects or collaborations annually			
T3.1.2	Five peer-reviewed journal publications, conference presentations, or technical reports that highlight TLC research, collaboration, and conservation science to the wider community annually			
T3.2.1	Two postgraduate students or internships collaborating with TLC staff on research relevant to conservation and management annually			
S3.1.1	As an outcome of the Science Strategy, develop a Research and Knowledge Plan to guide future priorities for research collaboration and partnerships, and engage with the wider conservation science community.	Date	Output	Outcome
Action KN1	Undertake a review of all existing research projects, grants, and collaborations, including knowledge gaps and opportunities	Jun-22	A Research and Knowledge Plan to prioritise, focus and guide all future collaborative science.	TLC and the Conservation Science and Planning Team considered a leader in applied ecology and nature conservation.
Action KN2	Develop a draft Research and Knowledge Plan, that identifies priorities for projects, collaboration, students, and funding opportunities, which are linked to the TLC Strategic Plan Impact Area and are focussed on delivering and improving progress to Targets and Strategies in this document.	Dec-22		
Action KN3	Finalise Research and Knowledge Plan and review annually and update with new priorities, projects, and collaborations. Contribute annually to University of Tasmania or other research institutions, requests for Honours, Masters and PhD projects	Jun-23		
Action KN4	Revitalise and organise an annual TLC Conservation Science and Planning forum for donors and supporters, linked to the Engagement and Giving Strategy and Communications Plan	Annually	Enhanced skills and reputation of the Science Team and improved engagement with the	
Action KN5	Support Science Team to become leaders in nature conservation and applied management research via publication of peer-reviewed research, leading or collaboration in research projects, student supervisions, professional development, and engagement in the wider scientific community.	Annually		

Action KN6	Develop funding opportunities (building on the Bird Conservation Fund) to support students, internships, and stipends, that is integrated with the Philanthropy and Engagement Strategy	Annually	wider community.	
Action KN7	Ensure all research projects and collaborations undertaken by TLC staff and students are of direct relevance to the TLC and the attainment of its Goals, Strategies and Targets.	Annually		
S3.1.2	Use citizen science to obtain meaningful, useful data to advance scientific understanding which can be applied to nature conservation objectives.	Date	Output	Outcome
Action KN8	Ensure that within the Research and Knowledge Plan there are clear projects, collaborations, and opportunities for citizen science projects, especially with a focus on WildTracker, Land for Wildlife, covenants, and stewardships (see also Actions EM7-10). Engage researchers at University of Tasmania or other Australian universities or research institutions to collaborate and co-supervise citizen science projects.	Jun-22	Improved engagement of private nature conservation community in science and monitoring.	Enhanced appreciation of wildlife and land management by the wider public leading to improved nature conservation outcomes in Tasmania.
Action KN10	Linked to the Conservation Program Strategy and WildTracker Business Plan, identify opportunities to increase the use of citizen science in Land for Wildlife and other community conservation programs.	Annually		
S3.2.1	Engage leading conservation experts in the Conservation Science and Planning Advisory Council to provide expert advice and peer review.	Date	Output	Outcome
Action KN11	Ensure the membership of the Conservation Science and Planning Advisory Council is represented by a diversity of skills, knowledge and individuals, there is regular meetings governed by the Terms of Reference.	Annually	A high standard of conservation science and planning governance and advice to TLC and the Board.	Peer-reviewed and effective biodiversity and nature conservation outcomes for TLC.
Action KN12	Utilise the CSPAC effectively for peer-review, and to identify, leverage or network opportunities for projects, funding, partnerships, and students, to deliver the TLC Strategic Plan Goals and Targets.	Annually		
Action KN13	Regularly review the CSPAC membership and refresh with new nominations where appropriate.	Jun-24		

Partnerships

G3.3 Maintain and expand partnerships to advance nature conservation outcomes.

This Impact Area will focus on our approach to strengthening existing partnerships and building new partnerships to contribute to an aspiration of global best practice in nature conservation. For example, the TLC and the Conservation Science and Planning Team has strong links to the University of Tasmania via adjunct positions, participation in teaching and support for student projects on our reserves or through funding (e.g., Bird Conservation Fund). TLC is also a significant partner in the Australian Land Conservation Alliance and the Protected Areas Collaboration for learning and research. Future partnerships being nurtured include the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community, and the Australian Government National Environmental Science Program Resilient Landscape Hub.

T3.4.1	Five new partnerships by 2025.			
S3.4.1	Nurture existing and develop new partnerships to promote and achieve the TLC's purpose.	Date	Output	Outcome
Action PA1	In the development of the Research and Knowledge Plan evaluate existing partnerships, the types of partnerships most relevant to the Conservation Science and Planning Team, and what gaps or new partnership opportunities may exist.	Jun-22	Improved engagement within the wider scientific and nature conservation community.	Enhanced land management and nature conservation outcomes for TLC.
Action PA2	Each financial year, review the Research and Knowledge Plan, explore new opportunities and a strategy to create one new partnership that results in a meaningful project, collaboration, student, or funding outcome.	Annually		



REPORTING AND REVIEW

The progress towards the goals and relevant targets outlined in the TLC Strategic Plan 2020-2025 are reported the TLC Board every two months as part of operational board reporting.

Progress is also reported to the Conservation Science and Planning Advisory Council quarterly, and via the TLC annual report. Progress of the TLC Science Strategy (2020-25) is provided to the board at the June meeting.

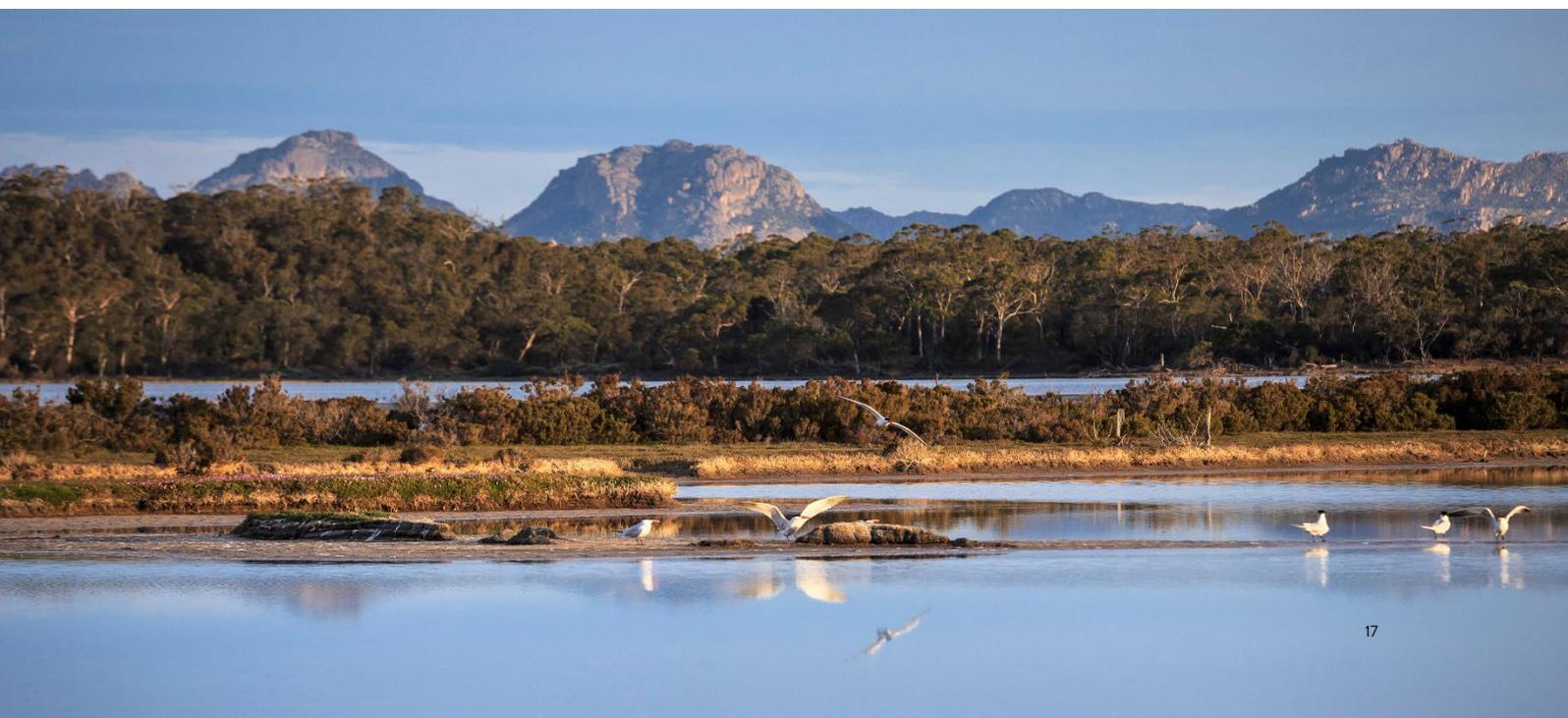
Progress reporting on the Actions uses the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation (cmp-openstandards.org/) colour coding system:

Codes	Definition
On track	Ongoing and generally, on track
Minor issues	Ongoing, but has minor issues that need attention
Major issues	Ongoing, but has major issues that need attention
Completed	Successfully accomplished
Not relevant	No longer relevant or considered useful
Scheduled	For future implementation

APPROVALS

Approved by the TLC Conservation Science and Planning Advisory Council at its meeting on the **Tuesday 8th June 2021**.

Endorsed by the TLC Board at the meeting of the Board on **Tuesday 15th June 2021**



Appendix 1. Tasmanian Land Conservancy 2020-2025 Strategic Plan Goals (G), Targets (T) and Strategies (S) relevant to the Science Strategy

NATURE - Conserve areas of high natural value using the best available science applied with adaptability and cultural awareness amid increasing social and environmental change.					
IMPACT AREAS					
NATURE CONSERVATION			Lead Strategy	Linked Strategy	Related Programmatic Plans
G1.1 Conserve and manage an additional 30,000ha of land for nature conservation	T1.1.1 10,000 ha of land protected through private reserves.	S1.1.1 Develop and implement a state-wide Conservation Program Strategy that is informed by the world class reserve system (WCRS).	Conservation Programs	Science	Revolving Fund Land for Wildlife
	T1.1.2 20,000 ha of other land conserved, influenced and managed for conservation.	S1.1.2 Apply and explore diverse conservation mechanisms and programs to conserve high priority areas identified within the Conservation Program Strategy.	Conservation Programs	Science	Land for Wildlife WildTracker
		S1.1.3 Continue to work with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community to protect areas of natural and cultural value.			
T1.1.3 25% of conservation land in highest priority category.	Linked to S1.1.1	Science	Conservation Programs	Revolving Fund Land for Wildlife	
CLIMATE RESILIENCE					
G1.2.1 Increase the area of land conserved and managed for climate and landscape resilience.	T1.2.1 10% of additional area conserved and managed (G1.1) in climate priority landscapes	S1.2.1 Extend the scope of the WCRS to identify climate priority landscapes to target for conservation effort.	Science	Conservation Programs	Research and Knowledge
G1.2.2 Identify areas within the TLC's existing reserve estate that are conserved and managed for climate and landscape resilience					Land for Wildlife Revolving Fund
ECOLOGICAL MONITORING					
G1.3.1 Base management decisions on ecological monitoring and best available evidence across TLC reserves.	T1.3.1 The long-term ecological monitoring program is implemented annually across all TLC reserves.	S1.3.1 As an outcome of the Science Strategy develop and implement a Reserves Monitoring Plan.	Science	-	Reserves Monitoring
	T1.3.2 Report annually on the monitoring data, and the condition or trend of the environmental and threat indicators.	S1.3.2 Continuously improve and adapt the Reserves Monitoring Plan through the open standards.	Science	-	Reserves Monitoring Reserve Management Operations

G1.3.2 Increase the capacity of ecological monitoring on other privately protected areas and private land.	T1.3.3 10% of Tasmania's privately protected areas are using monitoring systems	S1.3.3 Expand and adapt the existing monitoring programs across other privately protected areas in Tasmania	Conservation Programs	Science	Land for Wildlife WildTracker Business
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT					
G1.4.1 Maintain ecological values of TLC reserves through effective conservation management.	T1.4.1 TLC Reserve Management Operations Plan developed by 2022, guiding the prioritisation of management activities	S1.4.1 Apply the Open Standards adaptive management framework to inform effective conservation management across TLC reserves.	Science	-	Reserve Management Operations
G1.4.2 Stabilise or reduce key threats and threatening processes in TLC reserves.	T1.4.2 75% of priority ecological indicators are stable or improving on TLC reserves	S1.4.2 Invest and adequately resource conservation management activities.	Science	-	Reserves Monitoring Reserve Management Operations
G1.4.3 Increase fire management capacity and capability, to ensure the effective conservation management of TLC reserves.	T1.4.3 75% of priority threat indicators (e.g., fire management, invasive species, illegal access etc) are stable or trending downward on TLC reserves	S1.4.3 Review, refine and prioritise the ecological and threat indicators on TLC reserves	Science	-	Reserve Management Operations Reserve Monitoring

INFLUENCE - Lead, learn and contribute to global best practice in nature conservation through science, innovation, collaboration, and open communication.					
IMPACT AREAS					
Impact Area - KNOWLEDGE			Lead Strategy	Linked Strategy	Related Programmatic Plans
G3.1 Contribute to and lead best practice nature conservation through science and applied research.	T3.1.1 Two new research projects or collaborations annually	S3.1.1 As an outcome of the Science Strategy, develop a Research and Knowledge Plan to guide future priorities for research collaboration and partnerships, and engage with the wider conservation science community.	Science	Engagement and Giving	Research and Knowledge Communications
	T3.1.2 Five peer-reviewed journal publications, conference presentations, or technical reports that highlight TLC research, collaboration, and conservation science to the wider community annually	S3.1.2 Use citizen science to obtain meaningful, useful data to advance scientific understanding which can be applied to nature conservation objectives.	Science	Engagement and Giving	Research and Knowledge Communications Land for Wildlife WildTracker

G3.2 Maintain and expand research collaborations to build and share knowledge.	T3.2.1 Two postgraduate students or internships collaborating with TLC staff on research relevant to conservation and management annually	S3.2.1 Engage leading conservation experts in the Conservation Science and Planning Advisory Council to provide expert advice and peer review.	Science	Engagement and Giving S	Research and Knowledge Communications
PARTNERSHIPS					
G3.3 Maintain and expand partnerships to advance nature conservation outcomes.	T3.3.1 Five new partnerships by 2025.	S3.4.1 Nurture existing and develop new partnerships to promote and achieve the TLC's purpose.	Science	Engagement and Giving	Communications
		S3.4.2 Work collaboratively with others to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes through a shared-values approach.	Engagement and Giving	Science	Communications