

Berangabah & Yallock

Human-Induced Regeneration Project



Berangabah & Yallock Human-Induced Regeneration Project

Statistics

Methodology Human-Induced Regeneration of a Permanent Even-Aged Native Forest - 1.1 Methodology Determination 2013

Registered ID [ERF101494](#)

Date Registered July 2015

#ACCUS to date 282,592

Project area 14,555ha

Permanence 100yrs

Location Cobar, NSW

SDGs



Berangabah & Yallock Human-Induced Regeneration Project

The Story

Bob and Leonie Sinclair don't hesitate when asked why they started a carbon project: "We saw it as a huge benefit to the environment and to our property. And we thought about giving our kids and grandkids a better world to live in."

The Sinclairs' properties, Berangabah and Yallock, sit on the border of the Cobar Penneplain and the Murray Darling Depression. These properties are run together as a successful sheep and cattle grazing enterprise. Prior to the project commencing in 2015, feral animals and uncontrolled livestock grazing had suppressed native forest and prevented it from regenerating. Six years on, the project has delivered significant benefits for both the environment and the Sinclairs' business, condensing ten-year business development plans into just a few short years, and allowing the Sinclairs to shape their property to their own vision.

Income from the carbon project has allowed fencing to be increased, and new cattle yards and trap

yards have transformed the way the Sinclairs manage their livestock and feral goat population. They now have good water, good fencing, and good yards, so moving agistment stock on and off the property is easy, making the Sinclairs a preferred option for other landholders.

The Sinclairs have been able to purchase new machinery which has reduced running costs and increased efficiency, and they no longer have to worry about buying and selling markets or keeping stock in drought conditions because they have the safety net of their carbon money to fall back on.

What's more, the Sinclairs say the property looks healthier with an enormous amount of regrowth. Bird life has also boomed with over 40 species around the homestead and across the two properties including Malleefowls, Wedge Tailed Eagles, Swans, Pelicans, Bowerbirds, Honeyeaters, Parrots, Cockatoos, Owls and more now calling Berangabah and Yallock home.



Berangabah & Yallock Human-Induced Regeneration Project

Key Benefits

- Sequesters carbon to mitigate climate change
- Delivers important ecosystem services
- Promotes biodiversity and habitat for native wildlife
- Allows investment in important infrastructure
- Helps control feral animal populations
- Improves business resilience
- Creates opportunities in the local community through station upgrades



Goonery & Tringadee

Darling River Eco Corridor 27



Darling River Eco Corridor 27

Statistics

Methodology Human Induced Regeneration of a Permanent Even-Aged Forest 1.1 methodology (2013)

Registered ID [ERF115288](#)

Date Registered February 2018

#ACCUS to date 73,905

Project area 20,754ha

Permanence 25yrs

Location Bourke, New South Wales

SDGs



Catchment Conservation Alliance Great Barrier Reef Initiative Site 3

The Story

Roughly 150km west of Bourke, NSW Goonery and Tringadee sit side by side across the undulating red sandy loam soils of the Mulga lands bioregion. Angelo Di Petta has run Goonery since 2004, and along with his business partner Richard Nielsen, has also run Tringadee since 2011.

These days, the two properties run both sheep and cattle depending on the season, but before the pair started their Human-Induced Regeneration project, both properties were suffering due to overgrazing and limited controls on feral animals.

Tringadee in particular was under strain because a lack of basic infrastructure was rendering more than half the property useless for grazing. As a result, the useable areas were being overgrazed and this pressure on vegetation was flowing over to Goonery.

The project has enabled Angelo and Richard to upgrade existing fences and install new internal fences and water points that allow rotational grazing across the properties. Repairs to boundary fences

have restricted the movement of feral goats, and trapping efforts have been increased to keep the population under control. This along with a small reduction in stocking numbers has allowed native vegetation to regenerate including Mulga, Gidgee, Leopardwood, Rosewood, Hop Bush and Turpentine.

Angelo describes the project as a strategic investment with a potential upside and capped downside. Tringadee is essentially ring-locked now - where they used to remove around 1,200 feral goats from the property, they're now lucky to get 60. And while Angelo recognises the goats themselves could have been a source of income, in his view the productivity of income wouldn't have been maintained. He describes the carbon project as a longer-term strategy, saying the project is; "easy to manage, diversifies farm income, and offers security of that income long term."



Catchment Conservation Alliance Great Barrier Reef Initiative Site 3

Key Benefits

- Sequesters carbon to mitigate climate change
- Delivers valuable ecosystem services
- Promotes Biodiversity
- Provides long-term business resilience
- Investment back into the local community via infrastructure upgrades

