



Australian Association of Bush Regenerators Inc.

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AABR Accreditation Competencies – Bush Regenerator

Below is a list of competencies that a person must have in order to become an AABR accredited bush regenerator via the non-standard application process. AABR considers a person should possess these competencies for them to be given the title Bush Regenerator, irrespective of whether they are paid or work voluntarily. The list includes a broad range of competencies, covering what may traditionally be recognised as theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

The Competencies are:

1. Be able to describe the basic ecological principles relating to bushland degradation and its restoration;
2. Be able to discuss basic plant and animal habitat issues;
3. Be able to name a majority of the indigenous and exotic plant species, at all life stages, on a familiar site, and be able to identify species not recognised by using a botanical key or another process of identification;
4. Be able to perform efficient, effective and safe removal of weeds over a range of different plant life forms;
5. Be able to discuss or demonstrate appropriate herbicide applications on a range of weeds and discuss compliance with all relevant legislation;
6. Be able to specify the principles of maximising the natural regeneration of bushland, including:
 - the strategy of working from areas of higher resilience to areas of lower resilience;
 - matching the area of primary treatment to both the site's capacity to respond and the project's follow up resources; and
 - using intervention techniques which maximise natural recovery processes;
7. Be able to discuss the need for commitment to follow up treatments and long term management;
8. Be able to indicate, on site, approximate boundaries between regeneration and planting areas;
9. Be able to discuss the basic techniques used for reconstruction, in areas where no natural regeneration is expected;
10. Be able to discuss the principle of genetic integrity in relation to planting and its importance in maintaining biodiversity;
11. Be able to describe a range of common WH&S hazards and specify ways to eliminate or minimise risks; and
12. Be able to communicate:
 - appropriate information about sites and programs; and
 - ideas, concepts and recommendations to the site supervisor.