## PROCEEDINGS OF THE AUSTRALIAN RANGELAND SOCIETY BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

### **Official publication of The Australian Rangeland Society**

# **Copyright and Photocopying**

© The Australian Rangeland Society 2012. All rights reserved.

For non-personal use, no part of this item may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior permission of the Australian Rangeland Society and of the author (or the organisation they work or have worked for). Permission of the Australian Rangeland Society for photocopying of articles for non-personal use may be obtained from the Secretary who can be contacted at the email address, rangelands.exec@gmail.com

For personal use, temporary copies necessary to browse this site on screen may be made and a single copy of an article may be downloaded or printed for research or personal use, but no changes are to be made to any of the material. This copyright notice is not to be removed from the front of the article.

All efforts have been made by the Australian Rangeland Society to contact the authors. If you believe your copyright has been breached please notify us immediately and we will remove the offending material from our website.

### Form of Reference

The reference for this article should be in this general form; Author family name, initials (year). Title. *In*: Proceedings of the nth Australian Rangeland Society Biennial Conference. Pages. (Australian Rangeland Society: Australia).

#### For example:

Anderson, L., van Klinken, R. D., and Shepherd, D. (2008). Aerially surveying Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.) in the Pilbara. *In*: 'A Climate of Change in the Rangelands. Proceedings of the 15<sup>th</sup> Australian Rangeland Society Biennial Conference'. (Ed. D. Orr) 4 pages. (Australian Rangeland Society: Australia).

#### Disclaimer

The Australian Rangeland Society and Editors cannot be held responsible for errors or any consequences arising from the use of information obtained in this article or in the Proceedings of the Australian Rangeland Society Biennial Conferences. The views and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Australian Rangeland Society and Editors, neither does the publication of advertisements constitute any endorsement by the Australian Rangeland Society and Editors of the products advertised.



The Australian Rangeland Society

# LAND USE CONFLICT IN RURAL AUSTRALIA: FROM A SHARED VISION INTO A GREAT DIVIDE

#### G. B. Witt\* and K. Steel

### School of Natural and Rural Systems Management The University of Queensland Gatton Campus Q 4343

The City-Bush divide is an irony in a supposedly multicultural and modern Australia. The fear of a rift between the City and the Bush is now reality. The social impact of this division has deep and permanent implications beyond contemporary economic inequities and environmental concerns. We believe it affects the very heart of our people. It is an issue that is not receiving the attention it deserves. In this paper we analyse part of this 'City/Bush dichotomy' in the context of shaping the Australian environment. This paper is about attitude and vision.

The cliché "Australia rode on the sheep's back", has turned from a symbol representing our post-1788 heritage to one of shame and guilt. Rightly or wrongly, Australians all once rode on primary production with shared vision. Today's primary producers are increasingly viewed as environmental vandals, their culture and view of the land are rejected in modern urban Australia. Is there room in a multicultural Australia to listen and potentially learn from this culture?

Australian society is designing its preferred future landscapes, and the purposes they should serve. At the broad scale the current process is through political and legislative means (for example, the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development 1992, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (C'wealth) Act 1999, the Vegetation Management (Qld) Act 1999). We contend that the process of achieving outcomes is creating conflict, where strength in numbers appears to rule. Land use conflict is a cultural dilemma not easily solved by the command and control process of politics and legislation.

Can we regain collective or shared visions of land or are we doomed to creating the Australian landscape by default through conflict? Is this socially sustainable?