

MANAGEMENT PLAN

KURRI KURRI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
COUCH'S ROAD, NARINGAL, VICTORIA 3277



May 2019

TRUST FOR NATURE COVENANT C94

Front cover: Sugar gliders in a Kurri Kurri nest box. Photo: Peter Bolte

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Contents

1	Vision and Aims	2
1.1	Trust for Nature's Vision.....	2
1.2	Our Vision and Aims.....	2
1.3	Scope of This Plan	2
2	Introduction	3
2.1	Role of Trust for Nature	3
3	Statement of landowner and property details	4
3.1	Land and Vegetation Classification.....	5
3.2	Statement of Conservation Significance.....	5
3.3	Covenant History, Ecological Events and Processes..	5
3.4	Covenant map.....	7
4	Conservation Assets	9
5	Threats	11
5.1	Ecosystem Threats.....	11
5.2	Non-ecosystem Threats	11
6	Management actions	14
7	Our Agreement with Trust for Nature	17
7.1	Important information about our covenant and plan	18
7.1.1	Legal framework	18
7.1.2	Commencement and review.....	18
7.1.3	Change of ownership.....	18
7.1.4	Tender, incentive or offset agreements.....	19
7.1.5	Cultural heritage considerations.....	19
7.1.6	Wildfire management.....	19
7.2	Trust for Nature Use of Information.....	19
7.3	Acknowledgements by the Trust.....	20
7.4	Signatures	20
8	Appendices	
8.1	...Appendix 1: Vegetation Quality	22
8.2	...Appendix 2: Flora species records.....	25
8.3	...Appendix 3: Fauna species records.....	31
8.4	...Appendix 4: Significant Species.....	36
8.5	...Appendix 5: Weeds.....	37
8.6	...Appendix 6: Pest animals.....	45
8.7	...Appendix 7: Definitions.....	47

1 Vision and Aims

1.1 Trust for Nature's Vision

Within two decades, protecting native plants and wildlife on private land will be recognised and valued as a central part of mainstream Australian environmental practice; just as water and energy conservation are today. There will be a shared expectation and responsibility among communities, landowners and governments that, just as national and state parks are protected, so too significant natural areas on privately owned land should be protected.

Kurri Kurri's conservation covenant is an integral part of this vision.

1.2 Our Vision and Aims

The Kurri Kurri Board (referred to as the Board throughout this Plan) officially adopted the following mission statement on 24 April 2018.

Vision: *A healthy ecosystem - country protected forever*

Aims:

- Primarily to manage the Kurri Kurri bush block to maintain it as a healthy and protected ecosystem.
- To provide limited facilities to support low impact recreational activities by members.
- Where appropriate to collaborate in research, education and conservation activities with like-minded organisations or individuals.
- To foster positive relationships with our neighbours, local conservation groups, indigenous groups and Moyne Shire Council.
- As a not-for-profit conservation organisation to ensure funds are used for the long term benefit of the block and our members.

1.3 Scope of This Plan

This plan outlines management for the land owned by the Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited. It also suggests management actions that contribute to the management of land adjoining and in the vicinity of the block but not owned by the Co-operative. Implementation of these broader actions is at the discretion of the Board.

2 Introduction

This plan will identify the:

- conservation assets to be targeted for conservation on our land;
- current condition of those assets in terms of habitat quality or abundance;
- threats to the conservation assets;
- management actions needed to help conserve those assets; and
- health of each asset that will help evaluate ecological trends over time and revise management as needed.

A Board review of this plan, including the health of conservation assets, the threats and threat levels, and the trends associated with management actions, is scheduled for 5 yearly intervals.

Next Review: by May 2024

This plan aims to provide relevant management guidance for up to 10 years, recognizing that adaptive management is an acceptable, and often necessary, approach. Adaptations to management may be required at a more frequent period than identified in the Management Plan. Where the Board believes that an event (fire, flood etc) or situation (new weed, unseasonal event, native faunal population boom, etc.) has arisen that requires a change in approach to that prescribed within this management plan, the Board can initiate a review of the actions.

2.1 Role of Trust for Nature

The block was formally covenanted with Trust for Nature on 28 May 1996.

This Management Plan has been prepared using a template supplied by the Trust and has been approved by the Trust on XXXXX

The Board will inform Trust for Nature of any new and significant management situation and any consequent modification to the actions identified within this plan. The Trust will then inform the landowner of any of the following:

- acceptance of a modification to the plan in writing (or email) ;
- the need for a Trust for Nature staff member to review the plan and visit the site; or
- provide an alternative approach to dealing with the newly emerged issue.

3 Statement of landowner and property details

Covenant File No:	Trust for Nature Covenant C94
Title holder/s:	Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited
Main contact name:	Dr John Sherwood, Secretary
Postal address:	PO Box 582, Warrnambool, Victoria 3280
email:	jsher@deakin.edu.au
Telephone (h):	(03) 5562 8064
Telephone (m):	0437 508 229
Covenant area	31.82 ha
Tier 1:	31.79
Tier 2:	
Domestic area:	Approximately 300m ² (0.03 ha) cleared with shelter shed
Total covenant area:	31.82 ha
Date of registration:	28 May 1996
Existing infrastructure	
Dwellings:	None
Non-habitable structures:	Shelter shed (treated pine walls, corrugated iron roof) with rain water tank, septic tank toilet and internal storage areas
Dams:	None
Fences:	On north side (444m) and east side (712m). Unfenced government roads along west and south boundaries

3.1 Land and Vegetation Classification

IBRA Region: SE Coastal Plain

Victorian Bioregion: Warrnambool Plain (WaP)

Ecological Vegetation Classes

Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)	Approx. Area (ha)	Conservation status	EPBC Act - listed	FFG Act - listed
Lowland Forest (EVC 16)	31.79		No	No

3.2 Statement of Conservation Significance

The 31.82 ha block is classified as Lowland Forest (EVC16) and includes areas of ephemeral freshwater wetland. This area of remnant forest is dominated by Messmate (*Eucalyptus obliqua*), Swamp Gum (*E. ovata*) and Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*). It provides significant habitat and ecosystem services in an area dominated by agriculture where the vast majority of forest has been cleared. Incremental loss of remnant vegetation is continuing in the vicinity of the block. The block adjoins neighbouring blocks of remnant forest to the north and south west and several unmade road reserves along the west and south boundaries which support native vegetation. The block is one of several islands of remnant native vegetation in a 10 km radius and thus contributes significantly as habitat for mobile native species able to utilise roadside corridors of bushland or open farmland.

The block supports locally uncommon marsupial species such as potoroo, antechinus and sugar gliders and several uncommon plant species such as rusty green hood, tongue and bird orchids

3.3 Covenant History, Ecological Events and Processes

The property was last burnt in the 1983 Ash Wednesday bush fires. At that time the bushland was owned by Rosalie Duffield and had always been valued by her family. Some timber had been harvested from the property but it remained relatively undisturbed. It was offered for private sale to a local conservationist, Pat Urbonas (now Pat Laher) who conceived the idea of creating a conservation focussed co-operative to raise funds for its purchase. Seven Directors were appointed at a formation meeting on 17 February 1984, with Pat Urbonas as Chair. Members were

sought through local and Melbourne press advertisements, pamphlet distribution and presentations to local groups. Shares (\$1 each) were offered for sale in minimum parcels of 250. After 19 months the Co-operative had 140 members, about half from the local area and including members from Melbourne, regional Victoria, NSW and Queensland.

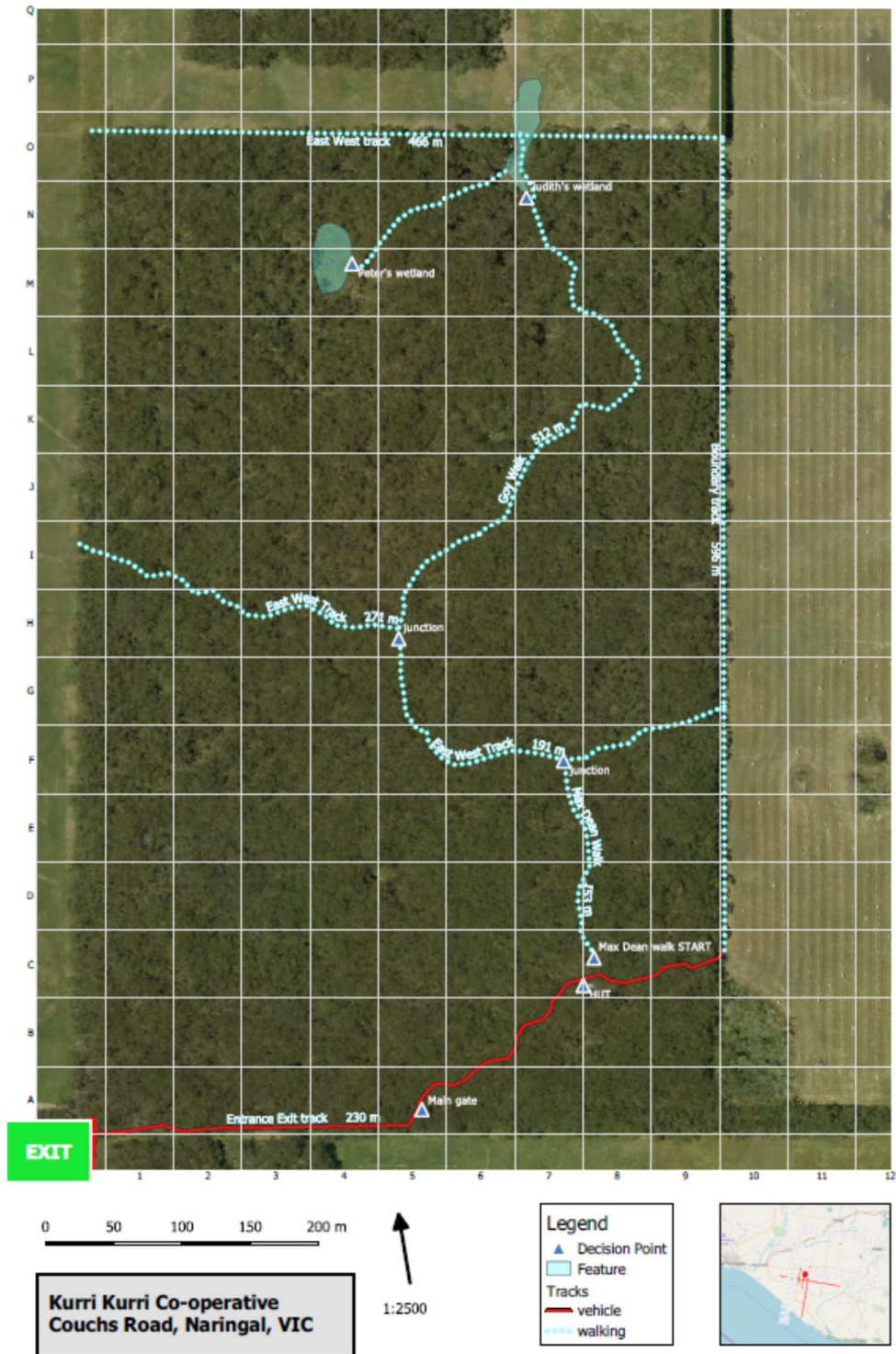
The block was purchased by the Co-operative for \$35,000 in September 1985. A shelter shed was constructed in April 1986 approximately 100m from the east and south boundaries. An access road was made from the south government road and a cleared area of about 300m² with barbecue fireplaces created to the shelter shed's north. Two walking tracks, one basically north-south in orientation and the other east-west are maintained for access to the block. A strip roughly 2-3m wide is maintained along the east and north fence lines.

A conservation covenant was signed with Trust for Nature on 28 May 1996.

3.4 Covenant maps

The block is located at the northern end of Couch's Road and is approached from Morey's Road, Naringal.





This aerial photograph shows the walking tracks (dotted) and main access road (red solid line). This and the previous image courtesy of Gavin Prentice.

4 Conservation Assets

The Kurri Kurri block consists predominately of Lowland Forest (EVC16) with small areas of ephemeral freshwater wetland. Drainage is poorly defined in the predominantly flat terrain but small changes in elevation (0.5 – 1m) define drainage lines dominated by sedges (lower areas). Bracken is common in higher areas. The soil is a brown sandy loam derived from the underlying Tertiary limestone.

A Flora list (Appendix 8.2) has been compiled by members over many years.

Fauna lists (Appendix 8.3) have been compiled by members and other researchers from trap surveys and photos including those captured on motion activated cameras. Limited data is available on reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates. This should be an on-going topic of research.

Ecological asset	Asset description	Associated assets	Current condition
Lowland Forest vegetation	The Lowland Forest vegetation includes predominately eucalypts with an understory of acacias, banksias, sedges including lomandra and gahnia and a variety of ground storey plants.	Marsupials such as echidnas, swamp wallaby, grey kangaroo, brown antechinus, potoroo, ring tail possum and sugar glider. Birds include grey thrush, blue wren, grey fantail, magpie and thornbills	Healthy and stable
Ephemeral Freshwater wetlands	These are scattered throughout the block with the larger areas in the north. In wetter years they fill during winter but are commonly dry in autumn	Water birds such as ducks and vertebrates such as frogs use the full wetlands.	Healthy and stable although weed species (eg. paspalum and thistles) tend to invade when the wetlands are dry only to die as they fill.

Threatened fauna (EPBC listed)	Long-nosed Potoroo (vulnerable), Southern Brown Bandicoot (endangered)	Forest cover and ground litter	unknown
Threatened fauna (FFG Listed)	Grey-headed flying fox	Forest cover	unknown
Threatened flora	<i>Lobelia beaugleholei</i>	Ground Litter	unknown

Non-ecological assets	Review Date	Condition	Trend Comment
Members	May 2019	Good	Stable but new members should be constantly sought as existing members age
Infrastructure assets including Shed and contents, septic tank, water tank, BBQ, table and seat could be lost or damaged.	May 2019	Good	Will slowly deteriorate over time unless subject to regular maintenance
Boundary fences and access track	May 2019	Fair	Access tracks and walkways require regular maintenance including resurfacing of roads and trimming vegetation. Fences require regular maintenance to remove fallen branches and to rewire damaged sections.

5 Threats

5.1 Ecosystem Threats

Threat No.	Threat class	Threat name	Threat description	Current threat Level	Potential threat Level
1	Introduced flora	Low threat weeds	Limited distribution species such as lawn daisy, dandelion, thistles.	Low	high
2	Introduced flora	High threat weeds	More widespread and potentially persistent species such as blackberry, ragwort, kikuyu, fog grass, paspalum	medium	Very high
3	Introduced fauna	Feral animals	Foxes, Deer, Rabbits, Cats, Honey Bees	medium	high
4	Introduced fauna	Wandering domestic stock	Cattle from neighbouring paddocks grazing and spreading weeds	low	high
5a		Unauthorised access	Shooting of wildlife, clearing of vegetation, arson by unauthorised visitors	low	Very high
6		Spray drift	Herbicide or insecticide spray drift from neighbouring land	med	Very high
7		Inappropriate fire regime	Fire interval too long or too short, fire at inappropriate time of year	med	med
8		Lack of habitat	Lack of breeding habitat for gliders, some birds due to	med	med

			absence of old tree hollows		
9	Introduced flora	Spread of Pathogens	Phytophthera (Cinnamon fungus), Chytrid (Frog Fungus) or other pathogens that impact native species	med	high
10.		Loss of Orchid species	Badly timed mowing of tracks may remove flowering orchids	low	high

* A threat level is assigned to each listed threat based on knowledge of the threat's extent, magnitude, frequency, and consequence (scale from low to very high). Very high threats will typically require immediate attention to reduce the likelihood of long-term damage to a conservation asset or general environment. The potential threat level, in the far right column, is a qualitative assessment of the threat forecast within the timeframe of this plan (up to 10 years) in the absence of any management intervention to reduce the threat (or following an unplanned ecological event such as fire, flood, disease, etc).

5.2 Non-Ecosystem Threats

Threat No.	Threat class	Threat name	Threat description	Current threat Level	Potential threat Level
5b		Unauthorised access	Vandalism, inappropriate use of facilities by unauthorised visitors	low	Very high
11		Physical injury to visitors	Members and visitors could be injured while visiting or doing volunteer work such as track maintenance, mowing or weeding on the block.	med	Very high

12		Loss or damage to infrastructure assets, by fire or lack of maintenance	Assets could be lost or damaged.	high	high
13		Bites and Stings	Leeches, snakes, ants and spiders can cause poisoning, infection and other illnesses in human visitors	med	med

6 Management actions

Management action	Description	Approximate Frequency	Threats mitigated (Refer Threat No. above)	Conservation asset/s to benefit	Priority*
Weed control	Review, update and continue to implement weed management plan	On-going	1 and 2	all	high
Fence monitoring and maintenance	Regularly monitor boundary fences and repair as required, including removing fallen trees/limbs	monthly	4 and 5, and 12	all	high
Boundary management	Mow east and north boundaries	Seasonally, with consideration of plant species needs (eg orchids)	1, 2, 12		high
Nest boxes	Create GPS register and map of existing nest boxes, maintain existing next boxes, install new nest boxes for specific species.	Seasonally (Autumn)	8	Birds, mammals (bats) and arboreal marsupials (possums)	med
Hygiene protocols	Review recommended hygiene	annually	1, 2 and 9	all	med

	protocols for footwear, tools, vehicles and equipment and communicate to members via newsletter and signage on site. This is to help prevent the introduction of pathogens and weed seeds.				
Member induction	Ensure new members are inducted onto the block by a board member using approved induction checklist	As required	1, 2, 9, 11 and 13	not relevant	high
Maintain infrastructure and member facilities	Review maintenance schedule for buildings, track, tank etc. Board to ensure these tasks are carried out at working bees	annually	11 and 12	None?	high
Working bees	Board to coordinate regular working bees to maintain infrastructure and do conservation management actions such as weed control	monthly	all	all	high

	and nest box maintenance .				
Signs and locks on gate	Review signs which identify the block as private property and dedicated to conservation	annually	5	all	low
Motion activated cameras	Install and maintain motion activated cameras to monitor wildlife using the block and deter unauthorised visitors	Maintain as required by a nominated member	3 and 5	all	med
Firewood policy	Board to review policy on collection and use of firewood for BBQ	annually	8	Forest floor organisms	med
Provide and maintain safety policies and equipment	Review safety guidelines and get all members to read and sign that they have read them. Provide and maintain basic first aid supplies and safety equipment (ear muffs, rubber gloves, safety glasses) and signs reminding visitors and volunteers to look after their own safety	Annually and as required	9, 11, 13	Not relevant	high

Track Maintenance	Slash tracks in autumn as recommended by Gary Backhouse to enable seeding of orchid species	annually	10	orchids	high
Liaise with neighbours	Develop good relationships with our neighbours	On-going	4,5,and 6	all	med
Controlled burning	Seek expert advice on the desirability, optimum frequency and techniques to undertake this	On-going	7	all	low
Update species list	Rely on member observations and expert assessments	On-going	7, 8	all	med

* The priority assigned to each management action relates to any threats that the particular management action aims to address. However capacity to undertake various works, including financial capacity and physical health may at times limit the extent to which actions can be undertaken.

7. Our Agreement with Trust for Nature

7.1 Important information about our covenant and plan

7.1.1 Legal framework

This management plan has been developed in consultation with Trust for Nature to guide our management actions, which are based on the conditions set out in our conservation covenant. The purpose of this management plan is to help protect and enhance the conservation values of our property in perpetuity. To this end, by carrying out the actions in this management plan we will be meeting some of the conditions and obligations of our conservation covenant.

We may not achieve all of the actions in the life of the plan, but should take note especially of the high priority actions. If an action is permitted in the Trust for Nature Deed or by an instrument made under the Deed, such as a 'letter of approval', and is permitted subject to a management plan, then the conditions in this management plan form part of the conditions under the Deed or instrument.

If our protected property is not managed in accordance with our management plan, it may constitute a breach of our covenant.

7.1.2 Commencement and review

This plan commences on the day it is signed by both us and the Trust, and it remains in effect until a new plan is signed. Trust for Nature will work with the Board to review our management plan every five years.

Trust for Nature staff may visit Kurri Kurri, with our approval, at other times to maintain contact and help identify any new issues that may need to be addressed. Regional Trust for Nature staff can provide additional land management information, assistance and advice. The Melbourne office ((03) 8631 5888 or www.trustfornature.org.au) can provide contact details for Trust for Nature regional staff.

7.1.3 Change of ownership

Both the trust and us want to ensure that if our property changes hands, that it continues to be managed in accordance with the conservation values of the covenant. The Kurri Kurri Board has a duty under the deed to inform potential purchasers of our property that a covenant and management plan exists. The Board also has a duty under the covenant to inform Trust for Nature when it enters into a contract of sale of our property and to provide to the Trust the contact information of

the new owners. This means Trust for Nature can contact the new owners and let them know of their obligations under the covenant and management plan.

7.1.4 Participation in tender, incentive or offset agreements

If our covenanted land is, or becomes, subject to a tender agreement (i.e. Bush Tender, Plains Tender, Habitat Tender, Wetland Tender), an incentive agreement or a Native Vegetation Offset agreement through Trust for Nature or Bush Broker, the management plan adopted under those agreements takes precedence over this covenant management plan for the life of the agreement. When the agreement has ended, the Board must resume management of Kurri Kurri property as per the most current covenant management plan. Regardless of Kurri Kurri's involvement in a tender, incentive or offset agreement, the Board must ensure that the co-operative adheres to the obligations of the deed of covenant. These obligations are not waived during the period in which a covenanted property is subject to a tender, incentive or offset agreement.

7.1.5 Cultural heritage considerations

The identification and preservation of indigenous cultural heritage on land in Victoria is regulated under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. It is an offence to unlawfully disturb or remove indigenous cultural heritage (artifacts or sites). If artifacts or sites are identified or suspected on the land, please contact Aboriginal Affairs Victoria for further information.

7.1.6 Wildfire management

The Vic Emergency website (www.emergency.vic.gov.au) or the Victorian Bushfire Information Line (1800 240 667) can provide important information about:

- warnings and fire danger ratings;
- fire restrictions;
- total fire ban days; and
- vegetation clearance for fire prevention (including any requirements for a planning permit).

The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) website also has useful information on current fires at www.delwp.vic.gov.au.

Before any clearance of vegetation or soil disturbance for wildfire management the relevant authorities should be consulted and Trust for Nature advised.

The Board has a duty under our covenant to ensure that any vegetation clearance for wildfire management first avoids, and then minimizes the loss of the conservation values of our covenanted property.

7.2 Trust for Nature Use of Information

(a) Trust for Nature is given permission to use our property details, including photos, for promotion.

(b) Trust for Nature is authorised to provide DELWP, CMA, or other government agencies with flora/fauna information from our property for use in the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas.

7.3 Acknowledgements by the Trust

Trust for Nature acknowledge that compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions set out in the Deed of Covenant may be treated as waived pursuant to clause 4 of the deed of covenant.

This includes to the extent necessary for:

- reasonable fire protection, weed and pest control;
- acts outside the control of the owner (outlined in Section 4 of the Deed);
- reasonable maintenance of fences, culverts, dams, bridges, watercourses, buildings, tracks, paths, roads and other services;
- any act required under any law, rule or regulation of any government or governmental agency, executive or administrative order or act of general or particular application; and
- the proper management of our property as a protected environment for indigenous flora and fauna.

7.4 Signatures

Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited is obliged under the deed of covenant number C0094 to manage our property for its conservation. The actions specified in this management plan and any subsequent monitoring and condition reports are

designed to assist this management and are considered to be part of the agreement under the Deed.

Agreed on [Click here to enter a date.](#) (execution date)

On behalf of the landowner(s);

Print name	Signature
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On behalf of Trust for Nature (Victoria);

Print name of authorised officer	Signature
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Position of authorised officer

8. Appendices

8.1 Appendix 1: Vegetation Quality

(a) Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA)

Vegetation is assessed against a benchmark level representing 'long-undisturbed' remnant vegetation. All attributes may not be applicable to all vegetation types. See section (c) for basis of scores.

Vegetation quality assessment for [Lowland Forest (EVC 16)]		
Attribute	Score	Notes (relating to benchmarks as per VQA criteria)
Large Trees	1/2	Some past timber harvesting has reduced the number of large old trees
Canopy Cover	1/1	Excellent cover
Understorey	3/5	Bracken and sedges now dominate as shrubs regenerated by the 1983 wildfire have died.
Lack of weeds	2/3	Constant recruitment from adjoining land, mostly along boundaries, tracks and the BBQ area.
Recruitment	1/2	Some short-lived plant species (eg wattles) have now reduced in numbers since the 1983 wildfire
Organic Litter	1/1	thick
Logs	1/1	Most are left where they fall. Those across tracks or fences are removed.

(b) Description of EVC

Open forest to 25 m tall characterised by the diversity of species and life forms in each stratum. Includes a variety of healthy understorey shrubs. It grows on a wide variety of geology and soils.

Source: www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evc-benchmarks

(c) Vegetation Quality Assessment criteria

Attribute	Benchmark	Quality Measurement	Score
LARGE TREES	Number of trees over 60 cm DBH (diameter at breast height): Woodlands - 10-15/ha Forests - 20/ha Wetlands - 10-15%	No large trees	0
		Present but not common: Woodlands & Wetlands up to 7/ha Forests up to 12/ha	1
		Common: - Woodlands & Wetlands more than 7/ha - Forests more than 12/ha	2
CANOPY COVER	50+% in Rainforests 10-20% in Woodlands & Wetlands 20-50% in Forests 50% in Scrubs 20% in Shrublands	Very substantially reduced < 25% of benchmark	0
		Significantly reduced: 25-50% of benchmark	0.5
		Comparable to benchmark, although maybe reduced > 50% benchmark	1
UNDERSTOREY	Cover of Indigenous Species: 90-100% in Woodlands, Forests and Grasslands 70-85% in Wetlands Diversity of Lifeforms: 25-35 species in Woodlands, Forests, Shrublands, Grasslands 15-20 species in Wetlands	Absent or virtually so < 10% total expected cover	0
		Indigenous cover greatly reduced 10-25% total expected cover	2
		Indigenous cover somewhat reduced, low diversity 25-75% total expected cover, < 50% diversity	3
		Indigenous cover somewhat reduced, high diversity 25-75% total expected cover, > 50% diversity	4
		Indigenous cover little reduced, high diversity > 75% total expected cover, > 50% diversity	5
LACK OF WEEDS	% Cover	Dominated by exotic species > 50% cover	0
		Weeds common but not dominant 25-50% cover	1
		Weeds present but not common 5-25% cover	2
		Weeds absent or very rare < 5% cover	3
RECRUITMENT	Woodlands, Forests, Shrublands, Scrubs & Heathlands - Percentage of woody species present on site Grasslands & Wetlands - Diversity of Herbs within inter-tussock spaces	Recruitment absent or, if present then only for a minority of species, < 25% of species Small herbs few or absent	0
		Recruitment common but not for all species: 25-75% Some small herbs observable	1
		Very common for most life forms, 75% of species Diverse number of small herbs	2

ORGANIC LITTER	60% cover in Rainforests 40% cover in Forests 20% cover in Woodlands & Shrublands	Absent or significantly reduced from benchmark < 50%	0
	10% cover in Grasslands & Wetlands	Present and not significantly reduced from benchmark > 50%	1
LOGS	Length of fallen trees/branches >10cm diameter	Logs and/or cut stumps absent or significantly reduced from benchmark < 50%	0
	100 m/ha in Woodlands 150 m/ha in Forests 50 m/ha in Red Gum Wetlands	Logs and/or cut stumps present and not significantly reduced from benchmark > 50%	1

8.2 Appendix 2: Flora species records

(a) Plant List# (as at January 2019; compiled by Kevin Sparrow)

167 species identified to date

Type	Plant Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Who Identified	Date Identified
Dicot.	Lamiaceae	* <i>Mentha</i>	<i>pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Gentianaceae	* <i>Centaurium</i>	<i>erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	* <i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>candidissimum</i>	White Cudweed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	* <i>Leontodon</i>	<i>taraxicoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Fabaceae	* <i>Lotus</i>	<i>hispidus</i>	Hairy-bird-foot Trefoil	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Scrophulariaceae	* <i>Parentucellia</i>	<i>viscosa</i>	Sticky Bartsia	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Rosaceae	* <i>Rubus</i>	<i>fruticosa</i> sp. agg	Blackberry	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Polygonaceae	* <i>Rumex</i>	<i>acetosella</i> ssp. Agg	Sheep Sorrell	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	* <i>Senecio</i>	<i>jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	* <i>Taraxacum</i>	<i>officinale</i>	Dandelion	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxydon</i>	Blackwood	L. Jacka	Oct 86
Dicot.	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf Wattle	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Rosaceae	<i>Acaena</i>	<i>anserinaefolia</i>	Bidgee Widgee	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Epacridaceae	<i>Acrotriche</i>	<i>serrulata</i>	Honey-pots	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>palludosa</i>	Swamp She-oak	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera</i>	<i>denticulata</i>	Lesser Joy-weed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Amperea</i>	<i>xiphoclada</i>	Broom-spurge	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula</i>	<i>conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Epacridaceae	<i>Astroloma</i>	<i>humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Purple Appleberry	K. Mylius	Oct 88
Dicot.	Pittosporaceae	<i>Billardiera</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Common Appleberry	L. Jacka	Oct 90

Dicot.	Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	K. Mylius	Oct 88
Dicot.	Brunoniaceae	<i>Brunonia</i>	<i>australis</i>	Blue Pin-cushion	J. Rutherford	May 08
Dicot.	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Cress	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha</i>	<i>melantha</i>	Coarse Dodder-laurel	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Centipeda</i>	<i>minima</i>	Spreading Sneezeweed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>aristata</i>	Austral Clematis	J. Rutherford	May 95
Dicot.	Polygalaceae	<i>Comesperma</i>	<i>volubile</i>	Blue Love-creeper	K. Mylius	Oct 88
Dicot.	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dicondra</i>	<i>repens</i>	Kidney-weed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera</i>	<i>macrantha</i>	Climbing Sundew	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Epacridaceae	<i>Epacris</i>	<i>impressa</i>	Common Heath	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>billiardierum</i> <i>ssp cinereum</i>	Hoary Willow-herb	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>vesiculosum</i>	Prickle Foot	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>obliqua</i>	Messmate	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ovata</i>	Swamp Gum	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton</i>	<i>gymnocephalus</i>	Creeping Cudweed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium</i>	<i>australe</i>	Bedstraw	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium</i>	<i>potentilloides</i>	Cinquefoil	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>involutatum</i>	Star Cudweed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>sphaericum</i>	Common Cudweed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus</i>	<i>micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus</i>	<i>sphaericum</i>	Raspwort	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus</i>	<i>tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>blackiana</i>	Goodenia	J. Rutherford	May 08
Dicot.	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>lanata</i>	Trailing Goodenia	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia	J. Rutherford	May 95
Dicot.	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola</i>	<i>pedunculata</i>	Stalked Brooklime	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola</i>	<i>peruviana (k)</i>	Austral Brooklime	J. Rutherford	Oct 95

Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum</i>	<i>scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting	J. Rutherford	May 08
Dicot.	Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>sibthorpioides</i>	Shining Pennywort	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>japonicum</i>	Matted St. John's Wort	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochoeris</i>	<i>radicata</i>	Cat's Ears	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	Running Postman	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Lagenophora</i>	<i>stipitata</i>	Lagenifera	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>continentale</i>	Prickly Teatree	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Rubiaceae	<i>Leptostigma</i>	<i>reptans</i>	Dwarf Nertera	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Epacridaceae	<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>australis</i>	Spiny Beard-heath	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>beaugleholei (Rr)</i>	Lobelia	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>pedunculata</i>	Matted Pratia	B. Mylius	Oct 88
Dicot.	Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum</i>	<i>hyssopifolia</i>	Small Loosestrife	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus</i>	<i>pumilio</i>	Swamp Mazus	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Fabaceae	<i>Mirbelia</i>	<i>oxylobioides</i>	Mountain Mirbelia	B. Mylius	Oct 88
Dicot.	Portulacaceae	<i>Neopaxia</i>	<i>australasica</i>	White Purslane	K. Sparrow	Nov 11
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>corniculata</i>	Yellow Woodsorrell	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus</i>	<i>ferrugineus</i>	Tree-everlasting	J. Rutherford	May 95
Dicot.	Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i>	<i>australe</i>	Austral Storks-bill	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria</i>	<i>decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	Creeping Knotweed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Proteaceae	<i>Persoonia</i>	<i>juniperinum</i>	Prickly Geebung	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus</i>	<i>hirtellus</i>	Thyme Spurge	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Rhamnaceae	<i>Pomaderris</i>	<i>aspera</i>	Rough Hazel-pomaderris	K. Mylius	Oct 88
Dicot.	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Poranthera</i>	<i>micophylla</i>	Small Poranthera	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton</i>	<i>cheesemani</i>	Floating Pondweed	K. Sparrow	Nov 11
Dicot.	Lamiaceae	<i>Prunella</i>	<i>vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>stricta</i>	Rigid Bush-pea	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Buttercup	J. Rutherford	Oct 95

Dicot.	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex</i>	<i>brownii</i>	Slender Dock	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio</i>	<i>minimus</i>	Shrubby Fire-weed	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Fabaceae	<i>Sphaerolobium</i>	<i>vimineum</i>	Leafless Globe-pea	B. Mylius	Oct 88
Dicot.	Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia</i>	<i>monogyna</i>	Creamy Stackhousia	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>graminifolium</i>	Grass Trigger-plant	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Tremandraceae	<i>Tetradlea</i>	<i>ciliata</i>	Pink Bells	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia</i>	<i>australis</i>	Fairies Aprons	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica</i>	<i>calycina</i>	Hairy Speedwell	K. Sparrow	Nov 11
Dicot.	Menyanthaceae	<i>Villarsia</i>	<i>exaltata</i>	Erect Marsh-flower	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Menyanthaceae	<i>Villarsia</i>	<i>reniformis</i>	Running Marsh-flower	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Violaceae	<i>Viola</i>	<i>betonicifolia</i>	Showy Violet	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Dicot.	Violaceae	<i>Viola</i>	<i>hederaceae</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	L. Jacka	Oct 90
Dicot.	Apiaceae	<i>Xanthosia</i>	<i>dissecta</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Fern	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum</i>	<i>aethiopicum</i>	Maiden hair fern	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Fern	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea</i>	<i>linearis</i>	Screw Fern	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Fern	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>esculentum</i>	Common Bracken	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Anthoxanthum</i>	<i>odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	J. Rutherford	Nov 08
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Agrostis</i>	<i>capillaris</i> L.	Brown top bent	J. Rutherford	Oct 07
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Desmayeria</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Fern Grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Holcus</i>	<i>lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Paspalum</i>	<i>dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Setaria</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Slender Pigeon-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Setaria</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	Whorled Pigeon-grass	J. Rutherford	May 08
Monocot.	Poaceae	* <i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	Rat-tail grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Acianthus</i>	<i>caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Acianthus</i>	<i>pusillus</i>	Mayfly Orchid	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Austrodanthonia</i>	<i>laevis</i>	Pale Wallaby-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Austrofestuca</i>	<i>hookeriana</i>	Hooker's Fescue	J. Rutherford	May 08
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea</i>	<i>acuta</i>	Pale Twig Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Liliaceae	<i>Burchardia</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>carnea</i>	Pink Fingers	J. Rutherford	Oct 95

Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Caladenia</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	Tiny Caladenia	J. Sherwood	Oct 18
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i>	<i>sp</i>	Sedge	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Chiloglottis</i>	<i>valida</i>	Bird Orchid	K.Sparrow	Oct 18
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Corybas</i>	<i>sp</i>	Helmet Orchid	G.Backhouse	Sep 00
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Cryptostylis</i>	<i>subulata</i>	Large Tongue-orchid	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>tennellus</i>	Tiny Flat Sedge	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Deyeuxia</i>	<i>quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Liliaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i>	Spreading Flax-lily	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Liliaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>tasmanica</i>	Rasman Flax-lily	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Dipodium</i>	<i>roseum</i>	Hyacinth Orchid	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush	J. Rutherford	May 08
Monocot.	Restionaceae	<i>Empodisma</i>	<i>minus</i>	Spreading Rope-rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>australis</i>	Australian Sweet-grass	K.Sparrow	Nov 11
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Imperata</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	Blady-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Isolepis</i>	<i>inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>capitatus</i>	Capitate Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaved Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>planifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Lachnograss</i>	<i>filiformis</i> var. 1	Common Blown-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	<i>laterale</i> var. <i>elatus</i>	Broad Sword-sedge	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	<i>longitudinale</i>	Common Sword-sedge	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Restionaceae	<i>Leptocarpus</i>	<i>brownii</i>	Coarse Twine-rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Leptoceras</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	Hare Orchid	G.Backhouse	Sep 00
Monocot.	Restionaceae	<i>Lepyrodia</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	Common Scale-rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat-rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>nana</i>	Pale Mat-rush	J. Rutherford	Nov 08

Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Onion Orchid	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Notodanthonia</i>	<i>semiannularis</i>	Tasmanian Blown-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Purple Flag	K. Mylius	Nov10
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>ensiformis</i>	Purple-sheath Tussock	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>labillarderi</i>	Tussock Grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>sieberiana</i>	Tussock Grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Prasophyllum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Leek Orchid	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis</i>	<i>melagramma</i>	Tall Greenhood	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis</i>	<i>nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood	J. Rutherford	May 08
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Pterostylis</i>	<i>pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood	G.Backhouse	Sep 00
Monocot.	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus</i>	<i>apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Poaceae	<i>Tetrarhena</i>	<i>juncea</i>	Wire-grass	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelmytra</i>	<i>ixioides</i>	Dotted Sun-orchid	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Orchidaceae	<i>Thelymitra</i>	<i>sp</i>	Sun-orchid	G.Backhouse	Sep 00
Monocot.	Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin</i>	<i>alcockii</i>	Water Ribbons	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Typhaceae	<i>Typha</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Bull-rush	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>australis</i>	Austral Grass-tree	J. Rutherford	Oct 95
Monocot.	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Small Grass-tree	J. Rutherford	Oct 95

8.3 Appendix 3: Fauna species records

(a) Bird List (Compiled by Peter Bolte; 2016; biological names to be added)

No.	Common Name	Biological Name	Status
1.	Brown Thornbill		
2	Striated Thornbill		
3	Yellow-rumped Thornbill		
4	White-browed Scrubwren		
5	Superb Fairy-wren		
6	Eastern Yellow Robin		
7	Scarlet Robin		
8	Flame Robin		
9	Grey Fantail		
10	Willie Wagtail		
11	Crested Shrike-tit		
12	White-throated Treecreeper		
13	Silvereye		
14	Red-browed Finch		
15	Golden Whistler		
16	Rufous whistler		
17	Fan-tailed Cuckoo		
18	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo		
19	Noisy miner		
20	White-naped Honeyeater		
21	White-eared Honeyeater		
22	Brown-headed Honeyeater		
23	Crescent Honeyeater		
24	New Holland Honeyeater		
25	Yellow-faced Honeyeater		
26	Red Wattlebird		
27	Eastern spinebill		
28	Bassian Thrush		
29	Grey Shrike-thrush		
30	Little Raven		
31	Australian Magpie		
32	Satin flycatcher		
33	Eastern rosella		
34	Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoo		
35	Galah		
36	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		
37	Long-billed Corella		
38	Gang-gang Cockatoo		
39	Crimson Rosella		
40	Blue-winged Parrot		
41	Purple-crowned Lorikeet		

42	Rainbow lorikeet		
43	Wedge-tailed Eagle		
44	Brown Falcon		
45	Peregrine Falcon		
46	Brown Goshawk		
47	Grey Goshawk		
48	Laughing Kookaburra		
49	Sacred Kingfisher		
50	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		
51	Grey Currawong		
52	Grey Butcherbird		
53	Magpie Lark		
54	Common Starling*		
55	Common Blackbird*		
56	European Goldfinch*		
57	Australian Wood Duck		
58	Pacific Black Duck		
59	Grey Teal		
60	Chestnut Teal		
61	Australian Shelduck		
62	White-faced Heron		
63	White-necked Heron		
64	Welcome Swallow		
65	Southern Boobook Owl		

Notes:

EPBC Act = status under the Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

CE = Critically Endangered EN = Endangered VU = Vulnerable NT = Near Threatened

FFG Act = listed as threatened under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

L = listed N = nominated for listing

DELWP = status on the Advisory List of Rare and Threatened (Plants, Fauna, Invertebrates) in Victoria.

r = rare v = vulnerable e = endangered c = critically endangered k = poorly known in Victoria n = near threatened

Origin

* = Not native to Australia and / or not indigenous to the local area.

(b) Marsupial and Mammal List (as at November 2018)

Common Name	Species Name	Comments
Short-beaked echidna #	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Camera image. Digging signs
Brown antechinus #^^	<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Resident in shed
Agile antechinus	<i>Antechinus agilis</i>	Trapped during fauna survey March 2002
Southern brown bandicoot	<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>	Camera image. Digging signs?
Long-nosed bandicoot #	<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	To be confirmed
Sugar glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Occupies nest boxes
Ringtail possum #	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Occupies nest boxes
Brushtail possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Camera image?
Long-nosed potoroo #^^	<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Trapped during fauna survey February 2010; Camera image
Eastern grey kangaroo #	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Common sighting in block and surrounding paddocks
Black (swamp) wallaby #	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Camera and sightings
Red-necked wallaby	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Reported sightings by members
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Sightings but apparently not resident
Bush rat #^^	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Trapped during fauna survey February 2010
White-striped mastiff bat ++	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	"heard"
Gould's wattled bat ++	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	
Chocolate wattled bat ++^^	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	
Large forest eptesicus ++^^	<i>Eptesicus darlingtoni</i>	
King River eptesicus ++	<i>Eptesicus regulus</i>	
Little forest eptesicus ++^^	<i>Eptesicus vulturinus</i>	
Great pipistrelle ++	<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	
Common bent-wing bat ++	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	
Lesser long-eared bat ++^^	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	
Gould's long-eared bat ++	<i>Nyctophilus gouldii</i>	

House Mouse *#	<i>Mus musculus</i>	
Rabbit *#^^	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	sighted
European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	sighted
Fox *#^^	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Camera image and sighted in surrounding paddocks
Cat *^^	<i>Felis catus</i>	Sighted and camera image
Samba deer *	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Camera images. Not resident?

Notes:

* Non-native species

#Recorded by Bennett (1987) *Biogeography and Conservation of Mammals in a Fragmented Forest Environment in South Western Victoria* (MSc Thesis 1987). Unconfirmed sightings by Bennett on the block of red-necked wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*). He also believed long-nosed bandicoot (*Perameles nasuta*) would be on the block based on trappings in surrounding areas. See also Bennett A.F.(1989) *Wildlife Conservation in the Naringal Area, South-western Victoria*. Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, report ++ From Andrew Bennett report (1992) *Bats in the Naringal Area – An Update*. Based on trapping surveys in the area (often at Ralph Illidge Sanctuary) not on our block.

^^ Rebecca McNaught and John Sutherland (2001). *A Mammal Survey at Kurri Kurri Reserve, Naringal, SW Victoria*. SW TAFE, Warrnambool.

(c) Reptiles and Amphibians (Incomplete) List

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	EP BC	FF G	DEL WP	Record by	Date
Reptilia	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Tiger snake				P. Bolte	1994
	<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	Copperhead snake				P. Bolte	1991
	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Blue tongue lizard				K. Mylius	1988
	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	White lip snake				P. Hartrick	2017

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	EP BC	FF G	DEL WP	Record by	Date
Amphibia	<i>Limnodynastes dumerili</i>	Pobblebonk Frog				J.Sherwood	1998
	<i>Limnodynastes peroni</i>	Striped Marsh Frog				L. Prentice	2017
	<i>Geocrinia laevis</i>	Southern Smooth Froglet				C. Draper	Heard 2006 and 2007
	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet				L. Prentice	2017 and 2019
	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Eastern sign-bearing froglet				P. Hartrick	Heard 2017

Notes:

EPBC Act = status under the Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

CE = Critically Endangered EN = Endangered VU = Vulnerable NT = Near Threatened

FFG Act = listed as threatened under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

L = listed N = nominated for listing

DELWP = status on the Advisory List of Rare and Threatened (Plants, Fauna, Invertebrates) in Victoria.

r = rare v = vulnerable e = endangered c = critically endangered k = poorly known in Victoria n = near threatened

Origin

* = Not native to Australia and / or not indigenous to the local area.

8.4 Appendix 4: Significant Species

The following table outlines significant flora and fauna species (with official threatened species listings) that have been documented on the property and/or in the local area. Those recorded in the local area, have potential to also be present in, or to use, habitat on the property (such potential varies between species though).

Scientific name	Common name	EPBC Act	FFG Act	DEL WP	Estimated popn size	Successful recruitment
Flora						
Lobelia beaugleholei	Showy Lobelia			(Rr)	unknown	unknown
Fauna						
<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>	Long nosed Potoroo	vulnerable	listed		unknown	unknown
<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>	Southern brown bandicoot	endangered	listed		unknown	unknown

Notes:

EPBC Act = status under the Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

CE = Critically Endangered EN = Endangered VU = Vulnerable NT = Near Threatened

FFG Act = listed as threatened under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

L = listed N = nominated for listing

DELWP = status on the Advisory List of Rare and Threatened (Plants, Fauna, Invertebrates) in Victoria (2014).

r = rare v = vulnerable e = endangered c = critically endangered k = poorly known in Victoria n = near threatened

8.5 Appendix 5: Weeds

(a) Kurri Kurri Weed Management Plan

Aim:

To have only local indigenous plants on the property.

Background

The most affected areas are, and will always be, the boundary, internal walking tracks and the carpark/BBQ area. Blackberry is uncontrolled on roadsides all around the block and will need on-going monitoring in the block's damp areas. Monitoring and control work on the public roads leading to the block (Couch's Road) and roads along its western (unnamed) and southern (Duffields Road) margins will help protect the block from weeds. Kikuyu is a serious environmental weed invading bushland adjoining Couch's Road and its unmade extension. Its control is a community service.

Pasture grasses, particularly paspalum, fog grass and sweet vernal can be brought into the block by kangaroos. Lawn daisy has long-lived seed and has had many years of seed setting around the BBQ.

All weeds present only need a continuing commitment to quite simple eradication procedures.

Eradication Techniques Available

1. Hand weeding
2. Herbicide sprays (using species specific herbicides, Fusillade or *Roundup*)
3. Heat wand (only to be used in wetter months because of the risk of fire)
4. Hoe or garden spade (the latter is less disruptive than the hoe when a 'lift and pull' technique is used. The hoe tends to turn up large clods of earth)
5. 'Cut and paint' for woody weeds
6. Inundation (not a 'technique' under our control but natural flooding of wetland areas does remove weeds effectively)
7. Replacement (i.e. where suitable, replace localised, high-density infestations with more manageable materials, e.g. spray out barbeque area surroundings and treat with gravel)

Selection of the most appropriate technique will vary with the weed species, its abundance and distribution, and the season (e.g. is it seeding/spreading or not?). Grass specific sprays should be used among broad-leafed pioneer natives (ie re-colonisers of previously sprayed areas such as kidney weed and native geranium). Broad leaf specific sprays will be appropriate when native grasses or sedges are growing amongst blackberry or lawn daisies for example.

Collected weeds that are not seeding may be left upside down at the site. Any seed heads should be placed in durable plastic bags and removed from the block for appropriate disposal.

ACTION: Purchase a supply of durable black garbage bags for this purpose and place them in the shed.

A record of weed observations and control measures taken should be placed in a weed diary. A map of the block should be available to mark identified weed occurrences. It may be preferable to mark infestations with plastic tape.

ACTIONS (a) Purchase a note book to be labelled as the Weed Diary and placed in the shed.

(b) Investigate whether GHCMA can supply a GIS map of the block.

(c) Obtain a roll of plastic tape for weed site identification

Priority Weeds

The following weeds are identified as more invasive and so are the highest priority for active management. The list is current in 2013 and should be reviewed over time (at least every 2 – 5 years):

1. Kikuyu grass
2. Blackberry (which should not be confused with the native raspberry)
3. Rat-tail grass
4. Fog grass
5. Ragwort
6. Thistle

ACTION: To aid identification of these weeds and avoid confusing them with “look alike” similar native species an illustrated guide will be prepared and placed in the shed

Classifying the Block for Weed Management Purposes

1. Access Roads

These areas are a source of weeds as cars travel to the block.

Issues: (i) Tall weeds brush along the underside of cars driving into the block – increasing the chance of seeds coming in.

(ii) Vehicles and equipment may bring new weed species from other sites onto the block via seeds and plant material attached.

***ACTIONS: (a) Spray grass along centre swathe and edges of Couch's Road
Locate source of a boom sprayer or else investigate paying a contractor.***

(b) Heat wand/spot spray/ hand weed along the Duffield's Road south of the block.

(c) Ensure that vehicles and equipment entering the block do not carry weed seed or plant material that may introduce weeds through proactive discussion of the need for vehicle and equipment hygiene to members, visitors and contractors in newsletters and personal communications.

Issues: (iii) Cutting and painting English Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) along the drain beside Couch's Road has been done. This saw successful removal of weeds for at least 100m south of the entry to Couch's house - reducing the chance of weed transfer into the block. Broom still occurs further south along the drain.

ACTION: Monitor spread of broom plants along the drain

2. Boundaries to east, north and west

Issues: (i) Water and wind-borne seed has been transferred from farmland north of the block into Judith's Swamp resulting in colonisation by paspalum and other weeds (thistles). Hand weeding over several dry years had limited success. All weeds were lost when the wetland flooded after "normal" winter rains.

ACTION: Regular monitoring required particularly as wetland dries out.

Issues: (ii) Regular spraying of kikuyu has occurred along the western boundary – this is an unmade public road which acts as a buffer for our block. Two or 3 extensive grass "carpets" have spread from the adjoining farmland. These are most visible during autumn because they remain green when other grasses are dead (brown)

ACTION: Spraying with Round-up has reduced the area substantially but continued spraying needed.

Issues: (iii) Wind blown thistle seed from surrounding farmland.

ACTION: Regular boundary inspections. Hoeing thistles before seed is mature. Where a neighbour is sympathetic (e.g. Morris Duffield) hoe thistles within say 20 – 25m outside of our boundary fence also.

3. Internal tracks

Issues (i) Fog grass along tracks (particularly on the eastern boundary) near their junction with the boundary.

ACTION: No action has been taken as yet to control this weed. It is an annual and should be sprayed with Fusillade, heat wanded, or hand-pulled before seeding. Fusillade only attacks grasses – not sedges or broad leafed plants.

Issues: (ii) Animals can carry seed on their fur and also deposit them in their droppings.

ACTION: Monitoring needed along all tracks.

4. Car park/BBQ area

Issues: (i) There are many weeds in this area probably from vehicles, member's lawn mowers and other equipment and decades of seed setting. It has few natural species. Regular mowing and direction of throw of cut grass exhaust (into centre or to edges of area) may be spreading weeds.

ACTIONS: (a) Mark the area of imported crushed stone around the BBQ area and spray to keep free of weeds. It may also be necessary to spread more crushed rock here.

(b) Reduce reliance on member's lawnmowers now we have our own slasher. Clean mowers before bringing them to the block.

(c) Hand weeding/ spot spraying of weeds such as rat-tail grass, lawn daisy and centaury.

(d) Wanted native species in the mown areas should be marked with stakes

(e) Review the mowing policy in this area. There should be clear demarcation of areas to be mown with stakes. The need to mow the eastern side of the recreation area should be re-considered.

(f) When mowing start on the outside of the area to be mown and spiral toward the centre throwing cut waste in towards the centre to reduce areal spread of weeds.

5. Interior of block

Issues: (i) Hand weeding of blackberry from drainage line south of the recreation area – especially near the access road – and in the southeast corner of the block has been fairly successful.

ACTION: Monitoring needed still with hand weeding as necessary.

Issues: (ii) Large parts of block are rarely visited – their weed status is unknown.

ACTION: When walking through the block check for weeds. If immediate removal is not feasible mark occurrences with tap. Note all observations in the Weed Diary.

Priority Areas for Weed Control

The following areas will be the main focus for weed control:

1. The car park/BBQ area
2. Access roads
3. Internal tracks

Factors to Consider When Timing Weed Control

Spraying when wetlands contain water can harm invertebrates.

Weeds should be treated before they set seed - for most species this means in Spring.

ACTION: A roster should be developed during October, November and December so the block is visited once a fortnight to check on and control weeds such as fog grass

Kikuyu should be sprayed in summer and autumn when it is actively growing.

ACTION: Plan for this activity in at least one working bee

Adopted by the Board 18 June 2013

Review Date: June 2016

Weed Management Plan, Appendix 1: Exotic Plants Recorded on the Block to 1995

(mostly from Judith Rutherford's records)

1. Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
2. Cat's ears (*Hypochoeris radicata*)
3. Common centaury (*Centaureum erythraena*)

4. Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
5. English lawn daisy (*Bellis perrenans*)
6. Fern grass (*Desmazeria rigida*)
7. Hairy birds foot trefoil (*Lotus hispidus*)
8. Hairy hawkbit (*Leontodon taraxacoides*)
9. Kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)
10. Paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*)
11. Penny royal (*Mentha pulegium*)
12. Pigeon grass (*Setaria gracilis*)
13. Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
14. Rat-tail grass (*Sporobolus indicus*)
15. Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)
16. Sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*)
17. Sticky bartsia (*Parentucellia viscosa*)
18. Sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)
19. White cudweed (*Vellereophyton dealbatum*)
20. Yorkshire fog grass (*Holcas lanatus*)

(b) Significant Weeds

Scientific name	Common name	WoNS	CALP	Last recorded on	Freq	Comment on occurrence
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Black berry	X		2018		Occasional colonies on SE corner and East boundary
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort		X			

Notes:

CALP = status under the Victorian Catchment and Land Protection Act 1995 (CaLP Act). Four categories:

SPW = State Prohibited Weed RPW = Regionally Prohibited Weed RCW = Regionally Controlled Weed RRW = Regionally Restricted Weed

(refer to Appendix 4b for definitions)

WoNS = Weed of National Significance

Frequency key

1 = Not commonly encountered at site; scarce and either low in numbers; single, widely scattered plants, or small isolated patches.

2 = Neither common nor scarce; encountered occasionally and well represented as either scattered plants or multiple patches.

3 = Moderately common and frequently encountered; often an obvious component of the vegetation, but may be ecosystem specific.

Freq = Frequency

(c) Definitions of declared noxious weeds

Under the *Catchment and Land Protection (CaLP) Act 1994* certain plants are declared as noxious weeds in Victoria. These plants cause environmental or economic harm or have the potential to cause such harm. They can also present risks to human health. The CaLP Act defines four categories of noxious weeds:

State Prohibited Weeds: weeds that either do not occur in Victoria, but pose a significant threat if they invade, or are present and pose a serious threat. They are to be eradicated if possible from Victoria or excluded from the State. The Victorian Government is responsible for their eradication, but under Section 70(1) of the CaLP Act it may direct land owners to prevent their growth and spread.

Regionally Prohibited Weeds: weeds not widely distributed in a Region but are capable of spreading further. It is reasonable to expect that they can be eradicated from a Region and they must be managed with that goal. Land owners, including public authorities responsible for Crown land management, must take all reasonable steps to eradicate Regionally Prohibited weeds on their land

Regionally Controlled Weeds: weeds usually widespread and are considered important in a particular Region. To prevent their spread, continuing control measures are required. Land owners have the responsibility to take all reasonable steps to prevent the growth and spread of Regionally Controlled weeds on their land.

Restricted Weeds: This category includes plants that pose an unacceptable risk of spreading in this State or to other parts of Australia if they were to be sold or traded in Victoria, and are a serious threat to another State or Territory of Australia. Trade in these weeds and their propagules; either as plants, seeds or contaminants in other materials is prohibited.

Weed of National Significance (WoNS): Thirty two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been identified by Australian governments based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. Individual landowners and managers are ultimately responsible for managing WoNS, however require coordination among all levels of government, organisations and individuals with weed management responsibilities. For further information, visit: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/weeds/lists/wons.html>

8.6 Appendix 6: Pest animals

(a) Records

Scientific name	Common name	CALP	Last recorded on	Freq	Comment on occurrence
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	EPA		3	Sightings of individuals in surrounding paddocks, images caught on motion sensing cameras, dens previously located on the block by Paul Hartrick
<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Samba Deer			1	Detected infrequently on motion sensing cameras
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit			1	Occasional burrows, scats
<i>Felis catus</i>	cat			1	Detected infrequently on motion sensing cameras(?)
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse			1	Recorded by Bennett (1987)
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee			2	Occupy nest boxes periodically.

(b) Definition of pest animals

Under the CaLP Act pest animals are classified into several groups which dictate the level of control that needs to be applied in their management:

Prohibited pest animals: cannot be kept at all.

Controlled pest animals: can only be kept in statutory zoos.

Regulated pest animals: may be kept with a permit by commercial or scientific facilities for educational or scientific purposes.

Established Pest Animal: Landowners are required to take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, established pest animals. Landowners are also required to take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread of these animals on any roadside adjoining their land.

8.7 Appendix 7: Definitions

The following terms may be used throughout this plan.

Associated Asset – assets such as EVCs, threatened species, and indicator species that are part of the primary conservation asset and likely to respond to the same management actions proposed for that broader asset category.

Benchmark (Vegetation) – the ‘ideal’ or original state or condition of a structural component (e.g. shrub layer cover, amount of fallen timber) of a vegetation community or EVC.

Biodiversity – a term that refers to the diversity of living things.

Bioregion – a landscape-scale area of land that shares certain characteristics of climate, geology, topography, and vegetation types. Victoria is recognized as having 23 different bioregions.

Conservation Asset – an element of biological diversity selected for protective action. These assets are chosen as they belong to a limited suite of species, communities, and ecological systems that are chosen to represent and encompass the biodiversity found on the covenant area. They are the basis for setting goals, carrying out conservation actions, and measuring conservation effectiveness. In theory – and hopefully in practice – conservation of the focal targets will ensure the conservation of all native biodiversity within functional landscapes (The Nature Conservancy 2007).

Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) – an assemblage of plants that occur in association with one another due to a common preference for the soil type, climate, topography, etc. occurring in a particular area or ecological niche. Any one type of Ecological Vegetation Class is comprised of a number of more ‘closely-knit’ vegetation associations called “floristic communities”. Although to a large degree an artifact of the human need to categorize (EVCs are statistically-determined aggregations of plant species), EVCs enable us to more systematically communicate the variation in vegetation types that occur across the landscape.

Ecotone – a transition area between two adjacent but different patches of landscape. It can be narrow or wide, and it may be local (the zone between a field and forest) or regional (the transition between forest and grassland ecosystems). An ecotone may appear on the ground as a gradual blending of the two communities across a broad area, or it may manifest itself as a sharp boundary line.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) – The primary Australian federal legislation addressing flora and fauna conservation.

Species or communities considered threatened at the National scale are 'listed' under the Act.

Exotic – a plant or animal that has been introduced to a particular locality from another part of Australia or from overseas.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (FFG Act) - Victorian legislation addressing flora and fauna conservation. Species or communities considered threatened on the State scale are 'listed' under the Act.

Indigenous – native to a particular locality.

Key Indicator - a measurable entity related to a specific information need such as the status of a target/factor, change in a threat, or progress toward an objective. A good indicator meets the criteria of being: measurable, precise, consistent, and sensitive.

Overstorey – the tallest stratum in a vegetation community (or EVC), often comprising the trees.

Significant species – a plant or animal whose abundance is considered low enough on a regional, State, or National scale to warrant a conservation status of 'depleted', 'vulnerable', 'endangered', etc. The application of this term in this context to some species does not imply that all other species are not 'significant' in an ecological or conservation sense.

Species – a 'type' or 'variety' of plant or animal, or any other organism.

Threat – an action occurring that is having an adverse impact upon a conservation asset. A threat will have a source, severity level, and scope.

Understorey – a term that refers to the plants (usually shrubs, but may include saplings of trees) occurring below the uppermost stratum (usually trees) of a vegetation community.

Vegetation Quality Assessment (VQA) - ascertains the quality and condition of the vegetation and habitat occurring within the area being assessed. Vegetation is assessed against a benchmark level representing 'long-undisturbed' remnant vegetation. A score (out of a possible maximum) is given for each of a series of structural or habitat features to be found within the covenanted area. The point of the assessment is not so much the 'total score', as it is about helping to focus on each of the structural or habitat features, individually.

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