

7. Barwon Landscape Zone



7. Barwon Landscape Zone

7.1 Barwon Landscape Zone description

The Barwon Zone is located in three distinct areas southwest of Geelong and on the Bellarine Peninsula. The first area is to the east of Winchelsea and is bordered by the Barwon River to the west and north, Modewarre to the south and Freshwater Creek, Mount Moriac and Gnarwarre to the east. The second is to the west of Lake Connewarre with Waurn Ponds to the west and Thompson Creek to the south. The third is a small area at the end of the Bellarine Peninsula. The zone is within the area of the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (Map 11) and within the Surf Coast and Greater Geelong Shires (Map 12).

The landscape is of undulating volcanic plains with yellow duplex and yellow clay soils and black friable clays. Lake Connewarre and the Barwon River are the major landscape features of the Zone. Average annual rainfall at Geelong is 550mm.

Plains Grassland and Plains Grassy Woodland communities would formerly have been the predominant vegetation with River Red Gum, Yellow Gum, Drooping Sheoak, Lightwood and Banksia as the major overstorey components. Floodplain Riparian Woodland occurred along the Barwon River (Map 23). Plains Grassy Wetland, Plains Sedgy Wetland and Aquatic Herbland vegetation communities were present, mainly in the west, with Plains Saltmarsh along the shores of Lake Connewarre. Virtually all of these communities have been cleared with only occasional trees on roadsides providing evidence of the former composition and distribution of native vegetation.

Virtually all land is freehold with Lake Connewarre, Lake Dubban and Lake Gherang Wildlife Reserves being the only conservation reserves (Map 14). Few other areas of public land support native vegetation with the major exception of roadsides.

Biodiversity values are principally associated with wildlife reserves and surrounding land. Both Lake Dubban and Lake Gherang support remnant Plains Grassy Woodland (Map 24). Floodplain Riparian Woodland along the Barwon River is generally highly degraded and requires active management. The zone includes significant populations of *Orange-bellied Parrot*, *Little Tern*, *Brolga*, *Hooded Plover*, *Eastern Curlew* and *Coast Bitter-bush* (Maps 26 and 27). Lake Connewarre is listed in the *Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* (Map 16).

Significant issues for biodiversity conservation include changes to hydrology of lakes and streams, the degradation of riparian and lake verge vegetation, weed invasion, feral animals, and the extreme depletion of native vegetation and habitat and the consequent loss of floristic and habitat diversity. Actions to protect and enhance wetland and riparian habitats through revegetation of lake frontages and riparian zones are urgently required. Further flora and fauna surveys are also required on private land, especially to identify remnants and important habitat areas for threatened flora and fauna. A number of "Land for Wildlife" Properties exist in this region and conservation efforts should focus on identifying all remnant vegetation, however degraded, and developing restoration programs with sympathetic landholders and community groups.

References: References: LCC (1985), Ross (1999), EA (2001), Ecology Australia (2002).

Note: The Final Report of Ecology Australia (2002) is likely to provide details of further biodiversity assets in this zone.

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7.1 Barwon Landscape Zone description (cont'd)

Table 14. Total area of pre-1750 and extant EVCs in the Barwon Landscape zone.

EVC group	EVC #	EVC Bioregional Conservation Status	EVC Name	Pre-1750 Area (ha)	Current Area (ha)
14	55	E	Plains Grassy Woodland	17137	130
13	132	E	Plains Grassland	13644	124
5	175	E	Grassy Woodland	3476	74
15	56	E	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	997	54
8	83	E	Swampy Riparian Woodland	264	12
19	691	E	Aquatic Herbland/Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic	236	9
19	647	E	Plains Sedgy Wetland	207	1
8	851	E	Stream-bank Shrubland	166	88
19	125	X	Plains Grassy Wetland	123	0
8	53	E	Swamp Scrub	115	1
20	9	E	Coastal Saltmarsh	23	8
1	163	V	Coastal Tussock Grassland	10	6
1	1	D	Coastal Dune Scrub Mosaic	6	4
1	858	D	Calcarenite Dune Woodland	4	0
16	3	V	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	2	0
TOTAL				37028	1213
99	58	NA	Cleared Severely Disturbed	0	<1
99	998	NA	Water Body - Natural or man made	617	702
99	997	NA	Private Land No Tree Cover	0	35816

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7.1 Barwon Landscape Zone description (cont'd)

Table 15. Total area and number of current EVCs in each conservation status in the Barwon Landscape zone.

EVC Conservation Status	Hectares	Number of EVCs
Endangered	501	10
Vulnerable	6	1
Depleted	4	1
Rare	0	0

Table 16. List of current threatened flora the Barwon Landscape Zone (NRE 2002x* & SAC 2002# and EA 2003*).

Scientific name	Common name	Australian Status [♦]	Victorian Status [*] FFG Act [#]	Recovery Plan [♦] Action Statement [*]	BNA Unassessed	Species No.
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush		v		Un	4755
<i>Helichrysum aff. rutidolepis</i> (Lowland Swamps)	Pale Swamp Everlasting		v		Un	4655

Table 17. List of current threatened fauna in the Barwon Landscape Zone (EA 2003*, DSE 2003^, NRE 2002x* & SAC 2002#).

Latin Name	Common Name	Australian Status [♦]	Victorian Status ^{^*} FFG Act [#]	Recovery Plan [♦] Action Statement No. [*]	BNA Unassessed	Species No.
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	VU			Un	212
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	CR	L		Un	176
<i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crane	VU				50
<i>Ninox connivens connivens</i>	Barking Owl	EN	L		Un	246
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	VU				238
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	NT			Un	98
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	EN	L			216
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	VU	L			177
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail	NT			Un	10
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	EN	L	78	Un	174
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	NT				198
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	NT				112
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	VU			Un	498
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	Common Diving-Petrel	NT				85
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	VU			Un	652
<i>Perameles gunnii un-named subsp.</i>	Eastern Barred Bandicoot	End	CR	L Y 4		1098
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	NT				149
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion	Vul	VU		Un	83
<i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	EN	L		Un	118
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	EN	L	105		214
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	NT				178

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7.1 Barwon Landscape Zone description (cont'd)

Table 17. List of current threatened fauna in the Barwon Landscape Zone (EA 2003[†], DSE 2003[^], NRE 2002x^{*} & SAC 2002[#]) (cont'd).

Latin Name	Common Name	Australian Status [†]	Victorian Status [^] *	FFG Act [#]	Recovery Plan [*]	Action Statement No. [*]	BNA Unassessed	Species No.
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	VU	L					187
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	VU						220
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	EN	L			34	Un	443
<i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	EN	L				Un	311
<i>Sterna nilotica macrotarsa</i>	Gull-billed Tern	EN						111
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	VU					Un	215
<i>Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover	VU	L			9	Un	138
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	CR	L					186
<i>Coturnix chinensis victoriae</i>	King Quail	CR					Un	12
<i>Rallus pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	VU						45
<i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	Little Bittern	EN					Un	195
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret	EN					Un	185
<i>Sterna albifrons sinensis</i>	Little Tern	VU	L			51		117
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	VU						199
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	VU	L			87	Un	270
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	EN	L				Un	250
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	VU					Un	217
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus hillii</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	NT						192
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-Petrel	Vul	NT		Y		Un	937
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	End	CR	L	Y	43		305
<i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull	NT					Un	126
<i>Rostratula benghalensis australis</i>	Painted Snipe	CR						170
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	NT					Un	978
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant	NT						99
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains-wanderer	Vul	CR	L		66		20
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	VU	L			92	Un	248
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	End	CR	L	Y	41	Un	603
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill	VU						181
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Vul	VU				Un	91
<i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	VU	L				Un	253
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	Southern Brown Bandicoot	End	NT				Un	1092
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel	End	VU		Y		Un	929
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	VU					Un	504
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll	Vul	EN	L		15		1008
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	Vul	EN	L	Y	17		2159
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	Vul	EN	L		33	Un	277
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	End	EN	L	Y	169		309
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	Vul	EN		Y		Un	86
<i>Chlidonias hybridus javanicus</i>	Whiskered Tern	NT					Un	110
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	VU	L			60	Un	226
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Storm-Petrel	NT					Un	65

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7.2 Barwon Landscape Zone priorities

7.2.1 Summary of priority biodiversity actions for Barwon Landscape Zone:

The zone includes few areas of public land and very little remaining native vegetation. Wetland areas support a number of threatened flora and fauna species. The focus for biodiversity management should be to:

- Implement Recovery Plans and Action Statements for threatened species and communities on public and private land.
- Identify areas on private land that support habitat for threatened flora and fauna.
- Protect and restore lakes and swamps on public and private land for wetland bird conservation.
- Protect, enhance and restore threatened EVCs on public and private land.
- Protect, enhance and restore riverine corridors especially the Barwon River.

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7.3 Private Land

Land tenure details:

The tenure includes all freehold land. Associated creeklines and unreserved public wetlands surrounded by freehold land are also included in this tenure for convenience.

Land Manager:

Private landholders

Stakeholders:

Key CMA, DSE, DPI, LGA

Others LFW, GAV, ATCV, FNC, VFF, LC, TFN, TSN, FTG, GNP

Threatened Biodiversity Assets (in brackets: Cons status Vic - lower case, Aust - upper case; followed by BNA priority / risk rankings for threatened taxa = 1A, 2B, etc., or un - unassessed):

EVCs: Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic (e); Plains Sedgy Wetland (e); Floodplain Riparian Woodland (e).

Threatened flora: None recorded.

Threatened fauna: Blue-billed Duck (v,3B); Brolga (v,1B); Great Egret (e,4A); Hooded Plover (v,NR); Magpie Goose (e,3A).



Brolga - McCann

Recommended actions:

Protection of existing remnants:

- Identify remnants of high conservation and strategic significance, focusing on those that support native grassland, woodland and wetland EVCs. Determine priorities for protection of remnants and apply covenants, voluntary programs, incentives and/or planning controls, as appropriate, to protect these blocks.
- Adhere strictly to native vegetation retention controls, particularly where habitat exists for threatened fauna and flora.

Management to enhance remnants for threatened taxa (BNA response level in brackets: 4 = full commitment, 3 = substantive participation, 2 = opportunistic action, 1 = watching brief):

- Control and exclude where required stock grazing on wetlands and wetland margins to benefit Great Egret (2), Blue-billed Duck (1), Magpie Goose (3) and Brolga (3).
- Implement control programs for introduced predators, giving priority to known or potential habitat sites of Great Egret (2), Blue-billed Duck (1), Magpie Goose (3) and Brolga (3).



Great Egret - Virrdans

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7.3 Private Land (cont'd)

- Enhance quality and quantity of water flows to wetlands to benefit Great Egret (2), Blue-billed Duck (1), Brolga (3) and Magpie Goose (3).
- Control human disturbance at roosting, nesting and breeding sites to benefit Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Control hunting (especially the use of lead shot) to benefit Blue-billed Duck (1) and Brolga (3).
- Provide education to eel fishing industry to benefit Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Provide information to landholders to benefit Brolga (3).
- Control introduced herbivores to benefit Magpie Goose (3).
- Control weeds to benefit Magpie Goose (3).



Magpie Goose - DSE

Restoration of strategic vegetation blocks or linkages:

- Supplement habitat to benefit Blue-billed Duck and Magpie Goose.
- Implement extension activities to encourage landholders with key remnants to enhance long-term viability and patch size of these habitats. Provide assistance by identifying resources to assist in appropriate on-ground management works.
- Use LFW program, Landcare, and other programs as appropriate, to encourage and assist landholders to restore and expand native vegetation cover and wetlands, using fencing, grazing exclusion, weed control, erosion control, reseeding, replanting and regeneration.
- Develop programs to restore and enhance woodland, wetland and riparian vegetation (especially in areas adjoining the Barwon River and Thompson and Freshwater Creeks) and create habitat links between existing areas of native vegetation on public and private land, including large public land blocks to the south of the Zone and Lake Connewarre.
- Encourage development of local landscape plans, targeting areas with extensive high-quality freehold remnants, to maintain, improve and extend existing native vegetation to adjoining properties and other tenures.

OTHER POLICIES, PLANS OR PROGRAMS supporting one or more of the recommended actions:

- FFG Action Statement – Western Basalt Plains Grassland (53).
- FFG Action Statement – Hooded Plover (9).
- CAMBA – Great Egret.
- JAMBA – Great Egret.

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7.4 Other Public Land

Land tenure details:

This tenure generally includes all public land where conservation is not the primary management objective. Significant areas include Lake Modewarre, PLWF and uncommitted public land.

Land Manager:

DSE, DPI

Stakeholders:

Key DSE, DPI, Private, CMA, LGA

Others TSN, BG, GNP, FNC, LC.

Threatened Biodiversity Assets (in brackets: Cons status Vic - lower case, Aust - upper case; followed by BNA priority / risk rankings for threatened taxa = 1A, 2B, etc., or un - unassessed):

EVCs: Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic (e); Floodplain Riparian Woodland (e); Plains Grassland (e).

Threatened flora: None recorded.

Threatened fauna: Australian Grayling (Vv,2B); Blue-billed Duck (v,3B); Eastern Curlew (In,1C); Freckled Duck (e,3A); Great Egret (e,4A); River Blackfish (dd,2B).



Eastern Curlew - DSE

Recommended actions:

Protection of existing remnants:

- Review habitat values and status of public land.
- Monitor and protect areas supporting threatened EVCs, flora and fauna.
- Assess status and condition of water frontages, lake reserves and uncommitted public land, especially with respect to grazing, fencing and weed control requirements. Implement measures to provide maximum protection for existing values, excluding or reducing grazing wherever possible.

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7.4 Other Public Land (cont'd)

Management to enhance remnants for threatened taxa (BNA response level in brackets: 4 = full commitment, 3 = substantive participation, 2 = opportunistic action, 1 = watching brief):

- Exclude grazing from riparian areas to benefit Australian Grayling (2) and River Blackfish (2).
- Control weeds to benefit Australian Grayling (2).
- Enhance flow regimes to benefit Australian Grayling (2).
- Implement control programs for introduced predators, giving priority to known or potential habitat sites of Great Egret (2), Freckled Duck (3), Blue-billed Duck (1) and Eastern Curlew (2).
- Exclude grazing from wetlands and wetland margins to benefit Great Egret (2), Freckled Duck (3) and Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Enhance quality and quantity of water flows to benefit Great Egret (2), Freckled Duck (3), Blue-billed Duck (1) and River Blackfish (2).
- Control human disturbance at roosting, nesting and breeding sites to benefit Blue-billed Duck (1) and Eastern Curlew (2).
- Control hunting (especially the use of lead shot) to benefit Freckled Duck (3) and Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Provide education to eel fishing industry to benefit Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Remove in-stream barriers to benefit River Blackfish (2).



Blue-billed Duck - MCCann

Restoration of strategic vegetation blocks or linkages:

- Supplement habitat to benefit Australian Grayling, River Blackfish, Blue-billed Duck and Eastern Curlew.
- Seek opportunities (with Shire, adjoining land managers and local landholders) to expand size and connectivity of remnant vegetation on public land through sympathetic management on adjoining areas. Particular emphasis should be given to areas adjoining or linking grassy woodland and riparian areas.
- Restore and enhance riparian areas and wetland fringes through revegetation programs in cooperation with adjoining landholders.

OTHER POLICIES, PLANS OR PROGRAMS supporting one or more of the recommended actions:

- FFG Action Statement – Freckled Duck (105).
- FFG Action Statement – Western Basalt Plains Grassland (53).
- CAMBA – Eastern Curlew, Great Egret.
- JAMBA – Eastern Curlew, Great Egret.

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7.5 Local Government

Land tenure details:

Includes all land for which Local Government has responsibility: typically roadsides, township land and, generally, cemeteries.

Land Manager:

LGA, VCM

Stakeholders:

Key DSE, DPI, Private, CMA, CFA

Others BG, LFW, GAV, FNC, RCAC, LC.

Threatened Biodiversity Assets (in brackets: Cons status Vic - lower case, Aust - upper case; followed by BNA priority / risk rankings for threatened taxa = 1A, 2B, etc., or un - unassessed):

EVCs: Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic (e); Plains Grassland (e).

Threatened flora: None recorded.

Threatened fauna: None recorded.

Recommended actions:

Protection of existing remnants:

- Identify native vegetation on roadsides and other local government managed land, prepare strategic plans and protect important remnants through PAMAs.
- Signpost all road reserves supporting threatened EVCs and threatened species.
- Instruct Shire staff on locations and importance of roadside remnants.
- Exclude grazing and cultivation from all natural and semi-natural roadsides.

Management to enhance remnants for threatened taxa (BNA response level in brackets: 4 = full commitment, 3 = substantive participation, 2 = opportunistic action, 1 = watching brief):

- Control weeds to benefit remnant vegetation.
- Maintain burning to control biomass on roadsides where this has been traditional practice.

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7.5 Local Government (cont'd)

Restoration of strategic vegetation blocks or linkages:

- Identify suitable habitat for threatened species and expand habitat through sympathetic management on adjoining land. Seek to manage all remnant vegetation on local government land for conservation and expand areas within recreation and other reserves.
- Encourage adjoining landholders or land managers to undertake complementary restoration works on freehold or other land, preferably in the context of local landscape plans.
- Develop a strategy to enhance key roadside linkages, along with high-quality remnants of other tenures, in consultation with landholders and other land managers (e.g. of unused roads).

OTHER POLICIES, PLANS OR PROGRAMS supporting one or more of the recommended actions:

- FFG Action Statement – Western Basalt Plains Grassland (53).

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7.6 Parks and Reserves

Land tenure details:

Lake Connewarre WR (3119ha*), Lake Dubban WR (C25,13ha), Lake Gherang WR (C26,107ha). Less than 250ha occur within conservation reserves in this Zone. (*only the western shoreline of Lake Connewarre WR is within the Victorian Volcanic Plain.)

Land Manager:

Parks Victoria

Stakeholders:

Key DSE, DPI, CMA

Others LCC, TSN, GNP, FNC, FG, VFGA.

Threatened Biodiversity Assets (in brackets: Cons status Vic - lower case, Aust - upper case; followed by BNA priority / risk rankings for threatened taxa = 1A, 2B, etc., or un - unassessed):

EVCs: Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic (e); Aquatic Herbland/Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic (e).

Threatened flora: Coast Bitter-bush (v,NR).



Coast Bitter-bush - DSE

Threatened fauna: Australasian Bittern (e,2A); Blue-billed Duck (v,1B); Brolga (v,3B); Caspian Tern (v,3B); Fairy Tern (v,NR); Freckled Duck (e,1A); Glossy Ibis (v,2B); Great Egret (e,3A); Hooded Plover (Vv,NR); Lewin's Rail (e,4A); Little Tern (v,4A); Orange-bellied Parrot (Ecen,3A); Royal Spoonbill (v,3B).



Freckled Duck - DSE

Recommended actions:

Protection of existing remnants:

- Assess status and biodiversity values of public land, and determine priorities for upgrading status or other protection. Give particular emphasis to areas that support endangered EVCs.
- Ensure all conservation reserves are adequately fenced and signposted.

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7.6 Parks and Reserves (cont'd)

Management to enhance remnants for threatened taxa (BNA response level in brackets: 4 = full commitment, 3 = substantive participation, 2 = opportunistic action, 1 = watching brief):

- Control weeds to protect Coast Bitter-bush and Australasian Bittern (3).
- Implement control programs for foxes and cats, giving priority to known or potential habitat sites of Little Tern (2), Royal Spoonbill (1), Orange-bellied Parrot (3), Australasian Bittern (3), Great Egret (3), Freckled Duck (4), Brolga (1), Caspian Tern (1), Glossy Ibis (2), Lewin's Rail (2) and Blue-billed Duck (3).
- Control and exclude where required stock grazing on wetlands and wetland margins to benefit Australasian Bittern (3), Great Egret (3), Freckled Duck (4), Caspian Tern (1), Glossy Ibis (2), Lewin's Rail (2) and Brolga (1).
- Control rabbits to benefit Orange-bellied Parrot (3).
- Enhance quality and quantity of water flows to wetlands to benefit Freckled Duck (4), Blue-billed Duck (3), Great Egret (3), Royal Spoonbill (1), Caspian Tern (1), Glossy Ibis (2), Lewin's Rail (2) and Brolga (1).
- Control human disturbance at roosting, nesting and breeding sites to benefit Blue-billed Duck (3), Royal Spoonbill (1), Glossy Ibis (2), Lewin's Rail (2) and Caspian Tern (1).
- Control hunting (especially the use of lead shot) to benefit Freckled Duck (4), Blue-billed Duck (3), Royal Spoonbill (1) and Brolga (1).
- Provide education to eel fishing industry to benefit Blue-billed Duck (3).
- Trial ecological burns to enhance and restore grassy ecosystems at Lake Gherang WR and Lake Dubban WR.



Orange-bellied Parrot - DSE

Restoration of strategic vegetation blocks or linkages:

- Supplement habitat to benefit Royal Spoonbill.
- Seek opportunities (with Shire, adjoining land managers and local landholders) to expand size and connectivity of remnant vegetation on public land through sympathetic management on adjoining areas. Particular emphasis should be given to wetlands and riparian areas.
- Restore and enhance riparian zones and wetland margins through revegetation programs, including planting River Red-gum at Lake Dubban WR and Lake Gherang WR.



Royal Spoonbill - DSE

OTHER POLICIES, PLANS OR PROGRAMS supporting one or more of the recommended actions:

- Recovery Plan & FFG Action Statement – Orange-bellied Parrot (43).
- FFG Action Statement - Hooded Plover (9).

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7.6 Parks and Reserves (cont'd)

- FFG Action Statement – Little Tern (51).
- FFG Action Statement – Freckled Duck (105).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Red Fox (44).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Cat (80).
- FFG Action Statement – Western Basalt Plains Grassland (53).
- CAMBA – Caspian Tern, Glossy Ibis, Great Egret, Little Tern.
- JAMBA – Great Egret, Little Tern, Orange-bellied Parrot.