

11. Wannon Landscape Zone

11.1 Wannon Landscape Zone description

The Wannon Zone consists of undulating plains with Hamilton in the north, Lake Linlithgow Wetlands in the east; Buckley Swamp in the south and the head of Arrandoovang Creek and Crawford River in the west. The zone is bordered by the Karabeal Zone to the north and east, by the Mount Eccles Zone to the south, by the Dundas Tablelands bioregion to the northwest and the Glenelg Plain bioregion to the west (Map 2). Boundaries have been determined with reference to Land Systems, pre-1750 EVCs and hydrology. The zone falls entirely within Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority area (Map11) and includes parts of Glenelg and Southern Grampians Shires (Map 12).

The landscape is an extensive undulating volcanic plain with red and yellow duplex soils and brown calcareous clays. Average annual rainfall at Hamilton is 690mm with rainfall increasing to the south. The vast majority of native vegetation has been cleared and wetter areas drained. Major agricultural activities are sheep and cattle grazing on improved pastures and cropping.

Pre-1750 vegetation cover would have comprised Plains Grassy Woodland of River Red Gum, Drooping Sheoak, Lightwood and Banksia in the north intergrading with areas of Plains Grassland (especially east of Hamilton) (Map 48). South and west of Hamilton, Plains Grassy Woodland dominated by Swamp Gum and Manna Gum predominated, intergrading with Herb-rich Woodland communities in wetter areas. Wetland communities were found throughout the zone and occupied significant areas to the east and south east of Hamilton especially around Buckley Swamp and Lake Linlithgow Wetlands (Map 49). Areas of swamp scrub dominated by Tea-tree occurred along major rivers and creeklines, especially in the southwest. A few highly significant areas remain on public land; there are few areas of native vegetation remaining on private land.

The vast majority of land is freehold with only a small number of conservation reserves, wildlife reserves and streamside reserves (Map 13). Lake Linlithgow and Bullrush Swamp Lake Reserve and Lake Kennedy Wildlife Reserve are the largest areas of public land. Areas of Public Land Water Frontage Reserve and other reserved land about Muddy Creek, providing some opportunity to develop and manage a vegetated link along this waterway. Elsewhere there are few Public Land Water Frontage Reserves.

The zone includes remnants of a number of highly threatened vegetation communities (Maps 49 and 50). A major conservation objective is to retain such areas. Some vegetation exhibits features of both the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion and the adjoining Dundas Tablelands and Glenelg Plains bioregions. The zone includes important populations of Clover Glycine, Gilgai Blown-grass, Salt-lake Tussock-grass and Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Maps 51 and 52).

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11.1 Wannon Landscape Zone description (cont'd)

There are a number of natural lakes and wetlands that provide habitat for many waterbird and grassland fauna species (Map 15). The Lake Linlithgow Wetlands are listed in the *Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* (Map 16). River condition is mostly moderate to poor (Map 17).

Fragmentation and loss of floristic and habitat diversity are major issues in this extensively altered zone due to the clearance of native vegetation, isolation of remnants and poor connectivity. Weed invasion, changes to landuse, overgrazing by stock and feral animals, predation by feral animals, loss of plant and animal diversity, inappropriate burning regimes, decline and death of old and hollow-bearing trees and degradation of riparian habitats are all significant issues for biodiversity conservation in the Wannon Zone (Map 53). Protection and restoration of freehold and roadside grassland and grassy woodland remnants are critical to retain the limited remaining biodiversity assets. For biodiversity gains to be made there will need to be considerable voluntary co-operation and participation of private landholders, upon whose management actions much of the remaining native biota will depend.

References: LCC (1976), LCC (1979), Beaglehole (1984), Ross (1999), EA (2001).

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Table 30. Total area of pre-1750 and extant EVCs in the Wannon Landscape Zone

EVC group	EVC #	EVC bioregional Conservation Status	EVC Name	Pre-1750 Area (ha)	Current Area (ha)
14	55	E	Plains Grassy Woodland	64579	274
13	897	E	Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	7516	21
14	691	E	Aquatic Herbland/Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic	4033	10
14	68	E	Creekline Grassy Woodland	2314	2
9	53	E	Swamp Scrub	1218	15
20	636	E	Brackish Lake	1074	1
14	651	E	Plains Swampy Woodland	879	9
14	647	E	Plains Sedgy Wetland	762	<1
19	125	X	Plains Grassy Wetland	586	0
14	733	E	Swamp Scrub / Plains Sedgy Wetland / Aquatic Herbland	493	0
13	719	E	Grassy Woodland / Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	385	0
14	124	E	Grey Clay Drainage Line Complex	351	0
9	641	E	Riparian Woodland	341	<1
16	885	E	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland / Plains Grassy Woodland	142	0
19	656	X	Brackish Wetland	139	0
16	3	V	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	113	0
9	83	E	Swampy Riparian Woodland	81	3
14	791	E	Damp Sands Herb-rich Complex / Plains Grassy Woodlands Complex	76	0
14	662	E	Escarpment Shrubland / Grassy Woodland / Riparian Woodland	50	0
14	895	E	Escarpment Shrubland	9	0
9	776	E	Plains Swampy Woodland / Swamp Scrub	3	0
16	203	V	Stoney Rises Herb-rich Woodland	<1	<1
6	792	E	Stony Rises Woodland / Stony Knoll Shrubland	<1	<1
14	642	E	Basalt Shrubby Woodland	<1	0
TOTAL				85382	336
0	998	NA	Water Body - Natural or man made	238	0
0	997	NA	Private Land No Tree Cover	0	85047

Table 31. Total area and number of current EVCs in each conservation status in the Wannon Zone

EVC Conservation Status	Hectares	Number of EVCs
Endangered	335	11
Vulnerable	<1	1
Depleted	0	0
Rare	0	0
Least Concern	0	0
Presumed Extinct	1	2

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11.1 Wannon Landscape Zone description (cont'd)

Table 32. List of current threatened flora the Wannon Landscape Zone (EA 2003^{*}; NRE 2002c^{*}; SAC 2002[#]).

Scientific name	Common name	Australian Status [*]	Victorian Status [*]	FFG Act [#]	Recovery Plan [*]	Action Statement [*]	BNA Unassessed	Species No.
<i>Carex tasmanica</i>	Curly Sedge	Vul	v	L		88		650
<i>Poa sallowstris</i>	Salt-lake Tussock-grass	Vul	v					3891

Table 33. List of current threatened fauna in the Wannon Landscape Zone (DSE 2003[^]; EA 2003^{*}; NRE 2002d^{*}; SAC 2002[#]).

Latin Name	Common Name	Australian Status [*]	Victorian Status ^{^*}	FFG Act [#]	Recovery Plan [*]	Action Statement No. [*]	BNA Unassessed	Species No.
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern		EN					197
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		VU				Un	212
<i>Porzana pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crake		VU					50
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon		VU					238
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck		EN	L				216
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga		VU	L				177
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose		NT					198
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern		NT					112
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Dwarf Galaxias	Vul	VU	L				4041
<i>Perameles gunnii un-named subsp.</i>	Eastern Barred Bandicoot	End	CR	L	Y	4		1098
<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Fat-tailed Dunnart		NT				Un	1072
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck		EN	L		105		214
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis		NT					178
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Golden Perch		VU				Un	4095
<i>Synemon plana</i>	Golden Sun Moth	CE	End	L		106		5021
<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>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growing Grass Frog	Vul	EN				Un	3207
<i>Sterna nilotica macrotarsa</i>	Gull-billed Tern		EN					111
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead		VU				Un	215
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret		CR	L				186
<i>Ixobrychus minutus dubius</i>	Little Bittern		EN				Un	195
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret		EN				Un	185
<i>Galaxias olidus</i>	Mountain Galaxias		DD	L			Un	4036
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck		VU				Un	217
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus hillii</i>	Nankeen Night Heron		NT					192
<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

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11.1 Wannon Landscape Zone description (cont'd)

Table 33. List of current threatened fauna in the Wannon 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>Calyptorhynchus banksi graptogyne</i>	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (se Aust)	End	EN	L		37	Un	264
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	End	CR	L	Y	41	Un	603
<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>	River Blackfish		CR					4127
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill		VU					181
<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>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	End	EN	L	Y	169		309
<i>Nannoperca variegata</i>	Variogated Pygmy Perch	Vul	EN	L		42		4102
<i>Chlidonias hybridus javanicus</i>	Whiskered Tern		NT				Un	110

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11.2 Wannon Landscape Zone priorities

11.2.1 Summary of priority biodiversity actions for Wannon Landscape Zone:

Very little native vegetation remains. The focus of biodiversity management should be therefore to:

- Protect and enhance small remnants of threatened EVCs on public and private land;
- Protect, enhance and restore lakes and swamps on public and private land for wetland bird conservation;
- Implement Recovery Plans and Action Statements for threatened species and communities on public and private land; and
- Protect, enhance and restore riverine corridors especially for Grange Burn and its tributaries.

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11.3 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. The tenure is almost entirely cleared of native vegetation. Very little area of relatively intact woodland vegetation remains. Restored wetlands provide significant habitat.

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 Grassy Woodland (e); Swamp Scrub (e); Swamp Scrub/Plains Sedgy Wetland/Aquatic Herbland (e); Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland (e); Creekline Grassy Woodland (e); Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (v).

Threatened flora: Clover Glycine (Vv, 1B).



Clover Glycine - DSE

Threatened fauna: Australasian Shoveler (v, NR); Baillon's Crake (v, 1B); Black Falcon (e, 3A); Blue-billed Duck (v, 3B); Brolga (v, 1B); Cape Barren Goose (v, 1B); Dwarf Galaxias (In, 3A); Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Ecen, 1A); Fat-tailed Dunnart (dd, NR); Glossy Ibis (v, 2B); Great Egret (e, 4A); Hardhead (v, NR); Intermediate Egret (cen, 4A); Musk Duck (v, NR); Royal Spoonbill (v, 3B); River Blackfish (v, 2B); Yarra Pygmy Perch (VIn, 1A).



Yarra Pygmy Perch - DSE

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11.3 Private Land (cont'd)

Recommended actions:

Protection of existing remnants:

- Identify remnants of high conservation and strategic significance, focusing on those that support native grassland and wetland EVCs. Determine priorities for protection of remnants and apply 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.
- Initiate an extension program to increase landholder awareness of biodiversity objectives and programs.

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

- Manage stock grazing in native grasslands to benefit Clover Glycine (3) and Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4).
- Implement control programs for foxes and cats, giving priority to known or potential habitat sites of Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4), Royal Spoonbill (1), Baillon's Crake (3), Brolga (3), Great Egret (2), Intermediate Egret (2), Cape Barren Goose (3), Glossy Ibis (2) and Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Control rabbits to benefit Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4) and Baillon's Crake (3).
- Control and exclude where required stock grazing on wetlands and wetland margins to benefit Baillon's Crake (3), Brolga (3), Great Egret (2), Intermediate Egret (2), Cape Barren Goose (3), Blue-billed Duck (1), Glossy Ibis (2) and Dwarf Galaxias (3).
- Exclude stock grazing from riparian zones to benefit River Blackfish (2) and Yarra Pygmy Perch (4) and riparian vegetation communities.
- Enhance quality of water flows to benefit Baillon's Crake (3).
- Enhance quality and quantity of water flows to benefit River Blackfish (2), Royal Spoonbill (1), Blue-billed Duck (1), Great Egret (2), Intermediate Egret (2), Brolga (3) and Glossy Ibis (2).
- Control human disturbance at roosting, nesting and breeding sites to benefit Baillon's Crake (3), Glossy Ibis (2), Royal Spoonbill (1) and Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Reduce herbicide and pesticide use to benefit Black Falcon (3).
- Control hunting (especially the use of lead shot) to benefit Blue-billed Duck (1), Brolga (3), Royal Spoonbill (1) and Cape Barren Goose (3).



Baillon's Crake - DSE



Royal Spoonbill - DSE

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11.3 Private Land (cont'd)

- Provide education to eel fishing industry to benefit Blue-billed Duck (1).
- Provide information to landholders to benefit Brolga (3).
- Remove in-stream barriers to benefit River Blackfish (2).

Restoration of strategic vegetation blocks or linkages:

- Aim to increase patch size and connectivity on sites where landholders are agreeable. Provide assistance with fencing and other management strategies on restoration areas.
- 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.
- Supplement habitat for Black Falcon, Royal Spoonbill, Yarra Pygmy Perch and River Blackfish.

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

- FFG Action Statement – Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Red Fox (44).
- FFG Action Statement – Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Community (53).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Cat (80).
- Recovery Plan – Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Watson and Halley 1999).
- CAMBA – Glossy Ibis, Great Egret.
- JAMBA – Great Egret.

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11.4 Other Public Land

Land tenure details:

This tenure generally includes all public land where conservation is not the primary management objective. Significant sites include the Hamilton Community Parkland (O5); Hamilton-Coleraine (disused) Railway; Hamilton Highway; Doling-Doling Swamp Lake Reserve (N22); Murndal Lake Reserve (N23); Hamilton Pastoral Research Institute (Q2); and Public Land and Water Frontage.

Land Manager:

DSE, DPI, VCM, VR

Stakeholders:

Key DSE, DPI, Private, CMA, LGA

Others TSN, BG, GNP, FNC, LC, 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 Sedgy Wetland (e); Plains Grassy Woodland (e); Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic (e); Aquatic Herbland/Plains Sedgy Wetland (e); Plains Swampy Woodland (e).

Threatened flora: Clover Glycine (Vv, 2B); Gilgai Blown-grass (v, 3C); Salt-lake Tussock-grass (Vv, 1A); Swamp Everlasting (v, 1B).



Swamp Everlastina - Viridians

Threatened fauna: Australasian Shoveler (v, NR); Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Ecen, 1A); Fat-tailed Dunnart (dd, NR); Golden Sun Moth (Ee, 3A); Hardhead (v, NR); Intermediate Egret (cen, 4A); Musk Duck (v, NR); Nankeen Night Heron (v, NR).



Eastern Barred Bandicoot - McCann

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 lake reserves and water frontages, especially with respect to grazing and weed control requirements, and fencing. Implement measures to provide maximum protection for existing values, excluding or reducing grazing wherever possible.
- Protect areas of Western Basalt Plains Grassland on road and rail reserves through signposting and fencing.
- Support management of Hamilton Community Parklands for nature conservation, especially for Eastern Barred Bandicoot.

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11.4 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):

- Implement control programs for foxes and feral cats, giving priority to known or potential habitat sites of Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4) and Intermediate Egret (2).
- Control rabbits to benefit Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4).
- Control or exclude stock grazing to protect populations of Gilgai Blown-grass (1), Swamp Everlasting (3) and Salt-lake Tussock-grass (4).
- Manage or exclude stock grazing on areas supporting Western Basalt Plains Grassland and from riparian zones.
- Control and exclude where required stock grazing on wetlands and wetland margins to benefit Intermediate Egret (2).



Geoff Park, North Central Catchment Management Authority

- Conduct ecological burns to benefit Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4), Clover Glycine (2) and Swamp Everlasting (3) and areas of Western Basalt Plains Grassland on road and rail reserves including the Hamilton-Coleraine disused rail reserve.
- Enhance quality and quantity of water flows to wetlands and swamps to benefit Intermediate Egret (2).
- Control weeds to benefit Clover Glycine (3), Salt-lake Tussock-grass (4), Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4) and Golden Sun Moth (3), and to protect areas of Western Basalt Plains Grassland.
- Manage biomass at Hamilton Community Parkland to benefit Golden Sun Moth (3).

Restoration of strategic vegetation blocks or linkages:

- Supplement habitat to benefit Golden Sun Moth.
- Relocate Eastern Barred Bandicoot to suitable secure sites as required under the Recovery Plan (Watson & Halley 1999).



Golden Sun Moth -
RCC

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11.4 Other Public Land (cont'd)

- 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 riparian and wetland areas.
- Restore riparian areas and margins of public land wetlands through revegetation programs in cooperation with adjoining landholders.

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

- FFG Action Statement – Eastern Barred Bandicoot (4).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Red Fox (44).
- FFG Action Statement – Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Community (53).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Cat (80).
- FFG Action Statement – Golden Sun Moth (106).
- Recovery Plan – Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Watson and Halley 1999).
- Directory of Important Wetlands of Australia.

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11.5 Local Government

Land tenure details:

This tenure includes all land for which Local Government has primary responsibility: typically roadsides, township land and, generally, cemeteries. Roadsides are the major public assets: they are widely degraded although small areas support important remnants.

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 – lowercase, Aust – uppercase: followed by BNA priority / risk rankings for threatened taxa = 1A, 2B, etc., or un – unassessed)

EVCs: Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic (e); Plains Grassy Woodland (e); Swamp Scrub (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 roadsides and cemeteries through PAMAs.
- Instruct Shire staff on locations and importance of roadside remnants.
- Signpost all sites that support important native vegetation.
- 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):

- Undertake weed control to protect significant roadside areas.
- Maintain fuel reduction burning on regularly burnt roadsides and limit the use of earth breaks.

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11.5 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.
- Encourage adjoining landholders or land managers to undertake complementary restoration works on freehold or other land, preferably in the context of local landscape plans.

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

- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Red Fox (44).
- FFG Action Statement – Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Community (53).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Cat (80).

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11.6 Parks and Reserves

Land tenure details:

Krause Swamp Wildlife Reserve (C2, 19 ha); Lake Kennedy Wildlife Reserve (C1, 241 ha); Tabor Swamp Wildlife Reserve (C3, 47 ha); Lake Linlithgow and Bullrush Swamps Wildlife Reserve (N1, 1171 ha); Wannon Streamside Reserve (K10, 14 ha). Approximately 1,500 ha occur within conservation reserves within this zone.

Land Manager:

Parks Victoria

Stakeholders:

Key DSE, DPI, CMA

Others ECC, 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: Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland (e); Grassy Woodland Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (e); Riparian Shrubland/Escarpment Shrubland/Grassy Woodland (e); Aquatic Herbland/Plains Sedgy Wetland (e); Riparian Woodland (e); Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (v). All occurrences are small but are very important in the context of the overall depletion of native vegetation. Remnants of Floodplain Riparian Woodland, Basalt Shrubby Woodland, Plains Swampy Woodland and Grassy Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland are amongst the last of these EVCs remaining.

Threatened flora: Clover Glycine (Vv,2B); Salt-lake Tussock-grass (Vv,1A).

Threatened fauna: Australasian Shoveler (v,NR); Blue-billed Duck (v,1B); Brolga (v,3B); Cape Barron Goose (v,1B); Dwarf Galaxias (In,3A); Freckled Duck (e,1A); Hardhead (v,NR); Musk Duck (v,NR); River Blackfish (dd,2B); Royal Spoonbill (v,3B).



Clover Glycine - DSE



Cape Barron Goose -
Viridans

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11.6 Parks and Reserves (cont'd)

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.

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

- Conduct ecological burns to benefit Clover Glycine (2).
- Control weeds to benefit Clover Glycine and Salt-lake Tussock-grass (4).
- Control rabbits to benefit Salt-lake Tussock-grass (4).
- Control and exclude where required stock grazing on wetlands and wetland margins to benefit Salt-lake Tussock-grass (4), Freckled Duck (4), Brolga (1), Cape Barren Goose (3) and Dwarf Galaxias (3).
- Implement control programs for foxes and feral cats, giving priority to known or potential habitat sites of Royal Spoonbill (1), Freckled Duck (4), Blue-billed Duck (3), Brolga (1) and Cape Barren Goose (3).
- Enhance quality and quantity of water flows to wetlands and swamps to benefit Royal Spoonbill (1), Freckled Duck (4), Blue-billed Duck (3) and Brolga (1).
- Control human disturbance at roosting, nesting and breeding sites to benefit Blue-billed Duck (3) and Royal Spoonbill (1).
- Control hunting (especially the use of lead shot) to benefit Royal Spoonbill (1), Freckled Duck (4), Blue-billed Duck (3), Brolga (1) and Cape Barren Goose (3).
- Provide education to the eel fishing industry to benefit Blue-billed Duck (3).



Restoration of strategic vegetation blocks or linkages:

- 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 riparian areas.
- Restore margins of public land wetlands through revegetation programs.
- Supplement habitat to benefit Royal Spoonbill.

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11.6 Parks and Reserves (cont'd)

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

- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Red Fox (44).
- FFG Action Statement – Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Community (53).
- FFG Action Statement – Predation by Cat (80).
- FFG Action Statement – Freckled Duck (105).
- Directory of Important Wetlands of Australia.