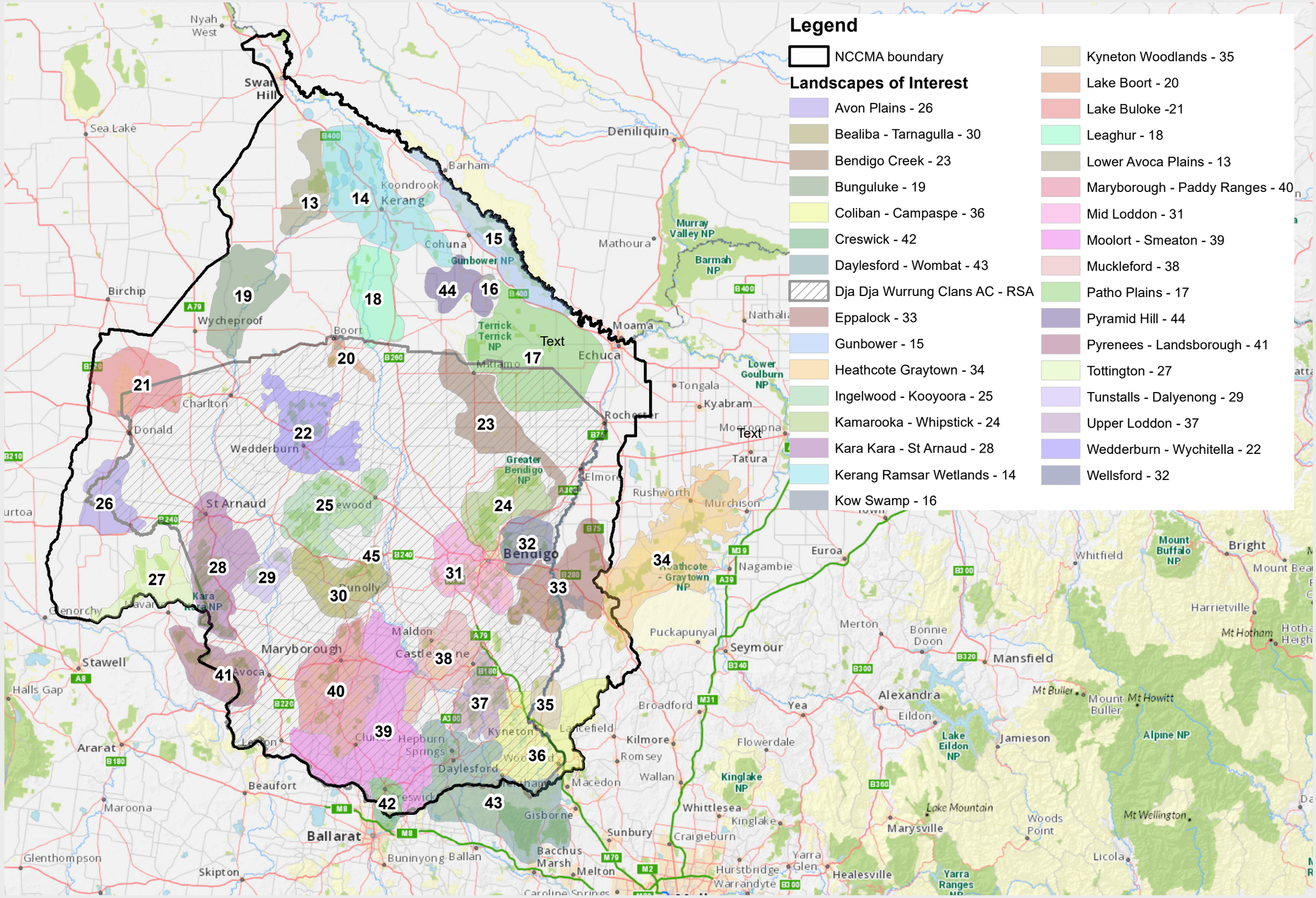
Landscapes of Interest - North Central

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Contents Page

Landscapes of Interest

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Lower Avoca Plains - 13

Lower Avoca Plains is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Lower Avoca Plains landscape covers 29,139 ha with 38% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 15% of the area which includes Bael Bael Nature Conservation Reserve, Yassom Swamp Nature Conservation Reserve and Korrak Korrak Nature Conservation Reserves. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Northern Plains Conservation Management Network, Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation, Trust for Nature, and Parks Victoria all nominated the Lower Avoca Plains.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
The Northern Plains are part of the 'Natural Grasslands of the Murray Valley Plain' ecological community, which is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act 1999.	Bael Bael NCR is largest contiguous protected area of native grassland in Victoria (2884 ha)
On Victoria's Northern Plains, approximately 95% of native grasslands have been lost, making Bael Bael NCR and surrounding Trust for Nature private properties extremely significant.	Unique largely intact mosaic of floodplain associated grassland and grassy woodland communities, significant flora and fauna values.
Cultural fire on Country - Korrak Korrak - BLW Korrak Korrak NCR	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 2 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
1 Plants, notably; Grassland Bindweed (*Convolvulus graminetinus),* endangered with 11% of its Vic range in area	Chariot Wheels, Australian Boxthorn, Swainsona spp
0 Mammals	Fat-tailed Dunnart, Population of Red Kangaroo - outside distribution range
1 Reptile, Hooded Scaly-foot, Critically endangered with 6% of its Vic range in area	Samphire Skink, Hooded Scaly-foot
0 Birds	Plains-wanderer
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Cultivation of remnant grasslands	Lack of compliance of non-permitted clearing of grasslands
Lack of biomass management – under grazing	Over grazing (lack of biomass present)
Weed invasion, includes African Boxthorn and Bathurst Burr	Inappropriate fire regime
Lack of awareness on the value and importance of grasslands.	Habitat destruction and fragmentation

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

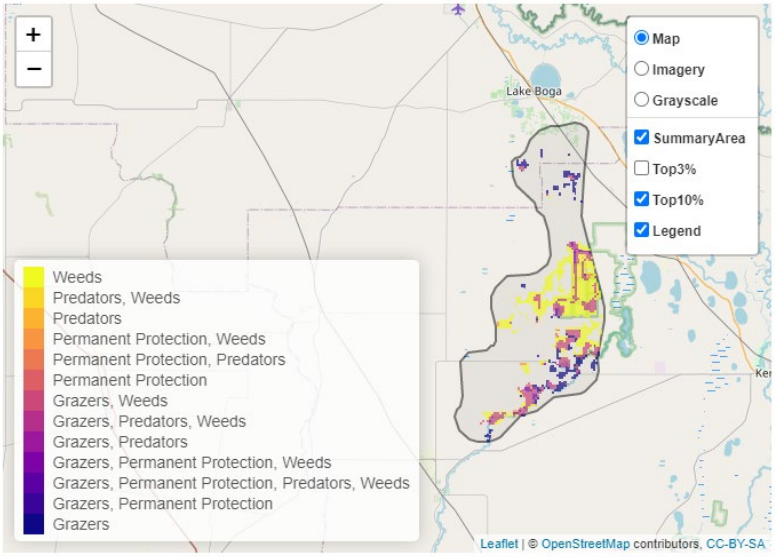
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control weeds 5,994 ha

Control rabbits 2,177 ha

Control grazing 1,195 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling weeds provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

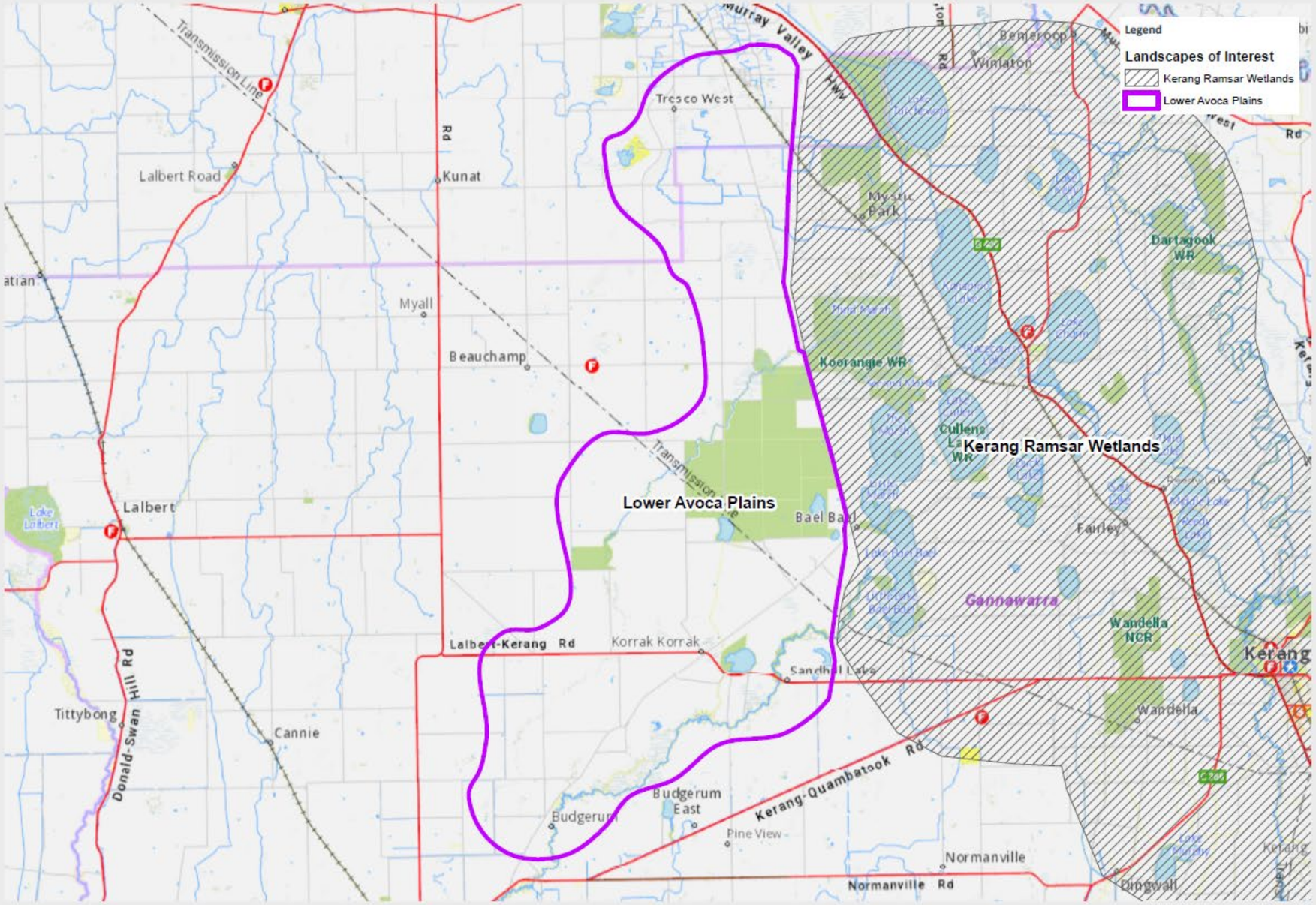
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; revegetation, permanent protection, cultural fire, biomass management, and maintaining optimal grassland habitat.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control weeds	Birds - Control weeds
Mammals - Control weeds	Amphibians - Control grazing
Reptiles - Control weeds	

Lower Avoca Plains - 13

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Kerang Ramsar Wetlands - 14

Kerang Ramsar Wetlands is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Kerang Ramsar Wetlands is 93,720 ha in size with 28% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land consists of 19% of the area, which includes the Kerang Wetlands RAMSAR site, and other public land including Johnsons & Hird Swamps. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. North Central Catchment Management Authority, Goulburn-Murray Water, Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation, Coliban Water, Parks Victoria all nominated Kerang Ramsar Wetlands.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

This landscape has been identified as a landscape of key value for the Yorta Yorta Nations Aboriginal Corporation.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Federally listed (EPBC) Buloke communities present (presents as semi-arid Chenopod Woodland) that are located around some Kerang wetlands.	The wetlands provide important feeding and nesting habitat for more than 50 waterbird species and 76 waterbird species have been recorded at the site
Several of these are considered threatened at the international, national or state level and/or are listed on international migratory bird agreements (JAMBA, CAMBA and ROKAMBA) or the Bonn Convention.	Cultural fire on Country; Winlaton - Winlaton NCR NE block, Kerang - BLW-Tragowel swamp NCR Block 1, Kerang South - BLW Tragowel Swamp NCR, Kerang - BLW Kerang WR, Macorna North - BLW Johnson Swamp WR block 1, Macorna North - BLW Johnson Swamp WR block 2, Teal Point - BLW-McDonald Swamp, Winlaton - Winlaton NCR, Winlaton - Winlaton NCR NC block, Macorna North - Hird Swamp WR, Winlaton - Winlaton NCR SE block, Winlaton - Winlaton NCR E block.

Habitat Distribution Models identify 42 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
39 Plants, notably; Downs Nutgrass (*Cyperus bifax*), vulnerable with 16% of its Vic range in area; Blackseed Glasswort (*Tecticornia pergranulata* subsp. *divaricata*), vulnerable with 15% of its Vic range in area Six-point Arrowgrass (*Triglochin hexagona*), vulnerable with 13% of its Vic range in area	Hoary Scurf pea, Spreading Scurf-pea, Buloke, Downy swainson-pea
0 Mammals	
1 Reptile, Hooded Scaly-foot, Critically endangered with 8% of its Vic range in area	Samphire skink, Broad-shelled turtle, Murray River Turtle
2 Birds, White-winged Fairy-wren, no rating with 7% of its Vic range in area; Ground Cuckoo-shrike, vulnerable with 6% of its Vic range in area;	Australasian Bittern, Painted Snipe, Brolga, Freckled duck, blue-billed duck, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Wedged-tailed Eagle
0 amphibians	Growling Grass Frog
	Other: – Murray hardyhead, Murray Cod
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Soil compaction and physical damage to vegetation by. cattle, stock, deer, pigs and rabbits.	Pest animals including cats and foxes - Predation on native aquatic species. Deer and pigs
Woody and Non-woody weeds i.e. Typha (inhibits the diversity of emergent and herbaceous wetland vegetation communities).	Environmental water/flow (regulation)

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

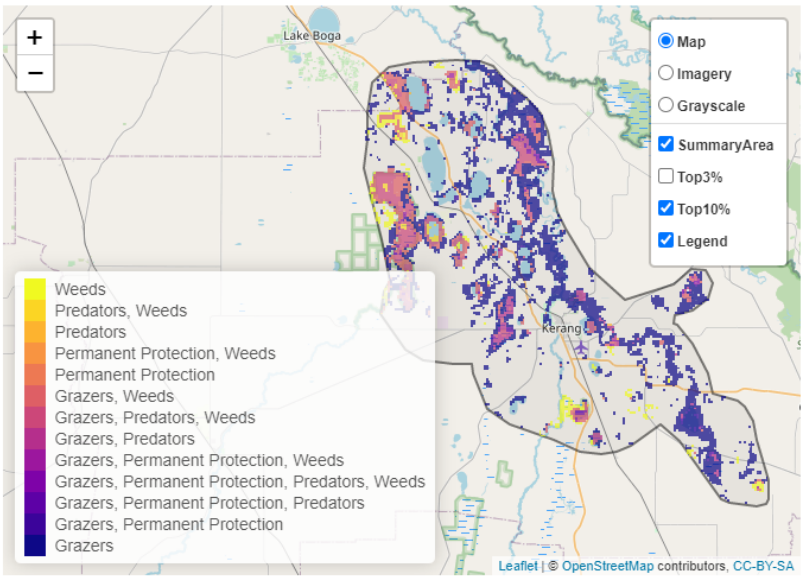
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

- Control rabbits 16,114 ha
- Control pigs 11,183 ha
- Control weeds 9,123 ha

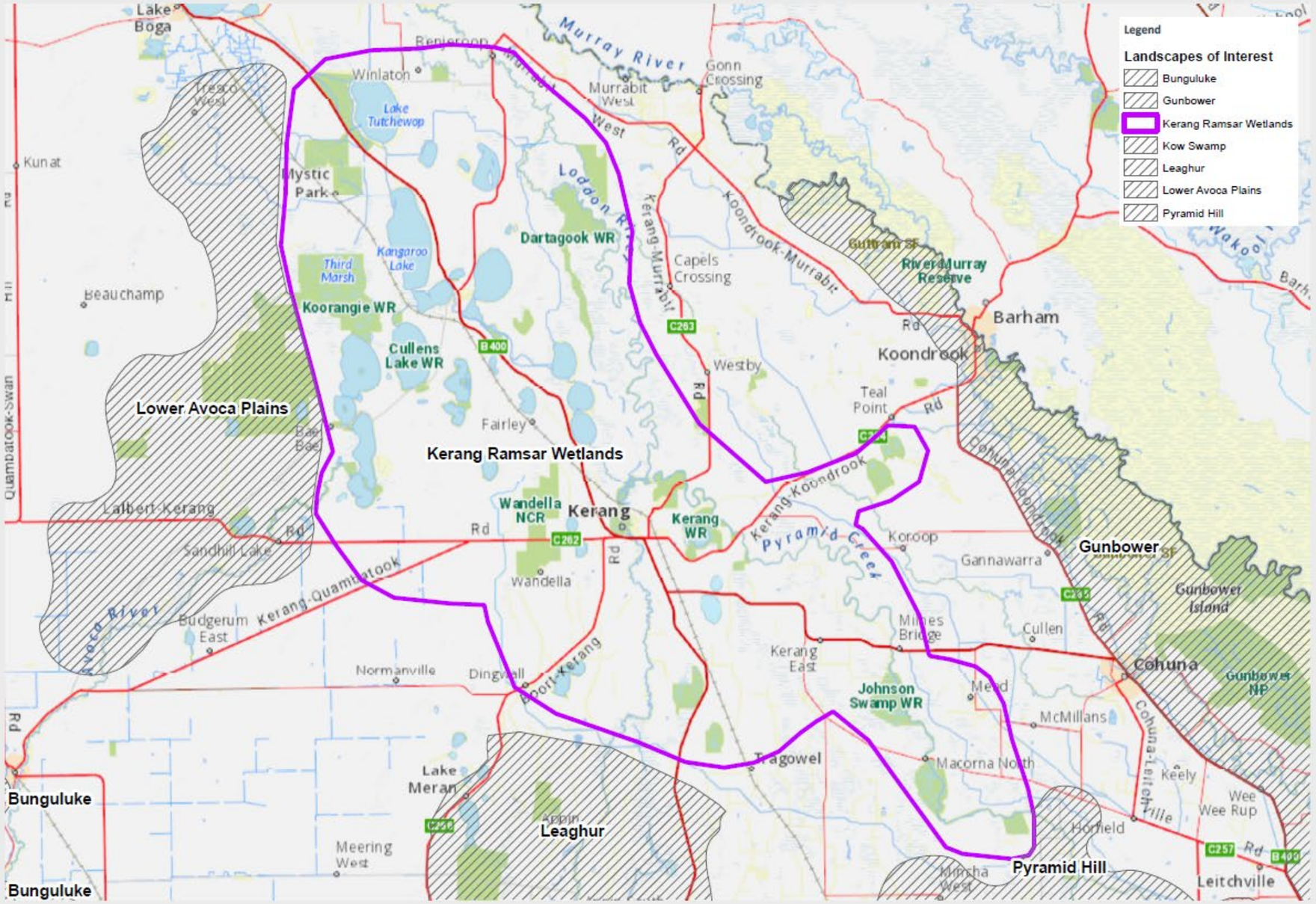
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; action planning and monitoring, fox control, cat control, culture fire and protecting Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control cats and foxes
Mammals - Control cats and foxes	Amphibians - Control cats and foxes
Reptiles - Control cats and foxes	

Kerang Ramsar Wetlands - 14

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Gunbower - 15

Gunbower is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Gunbower landscape is 46,260 ha in size with 49% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up just over half (53%) of the area and includes Gunbower State Forest, Gunbower Island and Guttram State Forest. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Campaspe Shire Council, Northern Plains Conservation Management Network, DELWP (Public Land), North Central Catchment Management Authority, Agriculture Victoria (NC Irrigation Program), Goulburn-Murray Water, Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation and Parks Victoria all nominated Gunbower.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Notable cultural importance for the Yorta Yorta Nations Aboriginal Corporation is the areas of River Red Gum floodplain and areas of extensive native remnant intact vegetation in this landscape.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
The Gunbower Forest contains the river red gum grassy woodland ecological community listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.	Gunbower Forest includes the Grey box grassy woodlands and derived native grasslands of south-eastern Australia listed (under the EPBC Act) as an endangered ecological community.
Gunbower Forest is a wetland of international significance under the Ramsar Convention.	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 16 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
16 Plants, notably; Hairy Caustic Weed (*Euphorbia australis*), no rating with 16% of its Vic range in area; Squat Picris (*Picris squarrosa*), rare with 13% of its Vic range in area; Wavy Marshwort (*Nymphoides crenata*), vulnerable with 12% of its Vic range in area	Winged Peppercress, River Swamp Wallaby Grass, Buloke, Still Groundsel, Umbrella Grass, Umbrella Wattle, Northern Sandalwood
0 Mammals	Yellow-footed antechinus, Squirrel Glider
0 Reptile	Carpet Python, Broad-shelled Turtle
0 Birds	Eastern Great Egret, Intermediate Egret, Whistling kite, White-bellied sea eagle, Australasian Grebe
0 amphibians	Giant Banjo Frog
	Other: Murray Cod, Catfish, Trout Cod, Bony Herring.
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Weeds and pest animals (lack of on-ground work and coordination of work)	Logging
Climate change	Lack of environmental water flows to floodplain areas for various species i.e. waterbirds (such as the critically endangered Intermediate egret), native fish etc.
Agricultural chemicals and encroachment	Light pollution

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

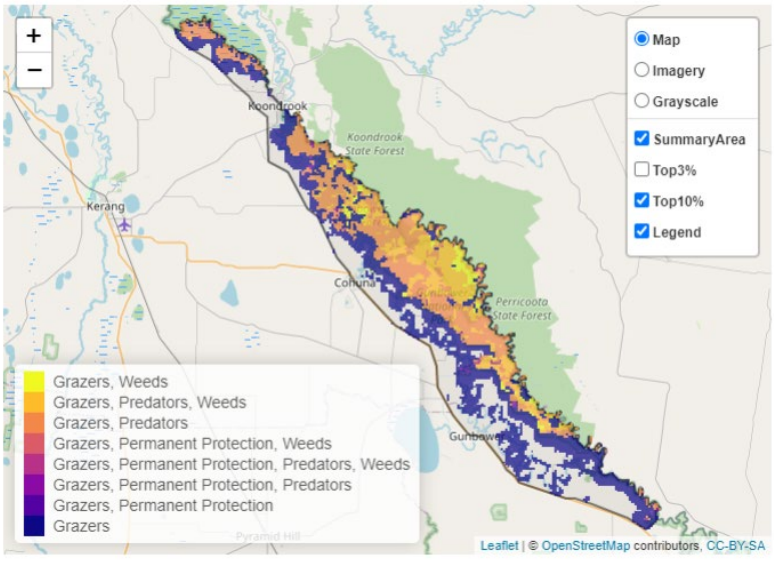
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

- Control pigs 28,866 ha
- Control cats, foxes 16,478 ha
- Control rabbits 13,922 ha

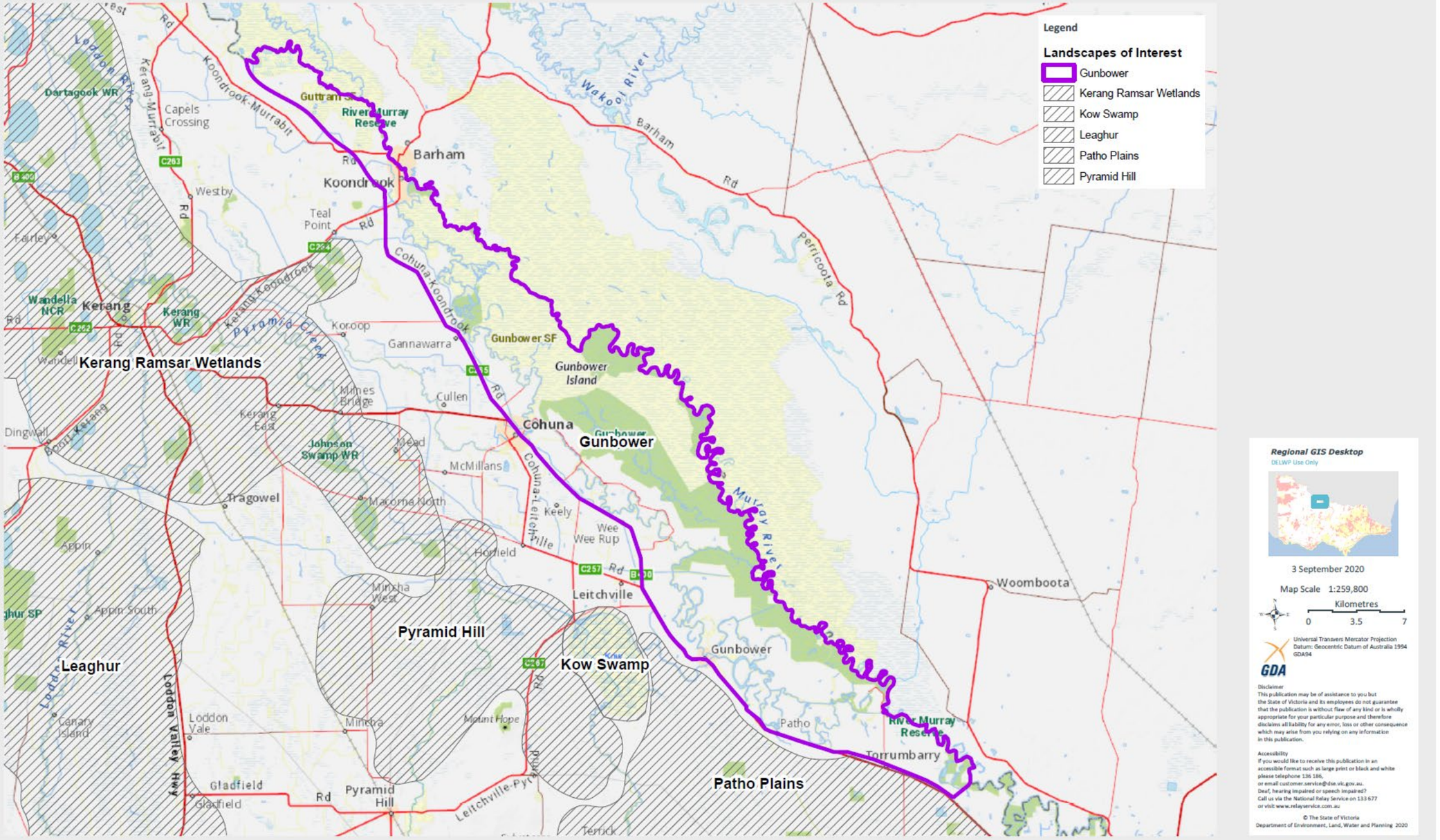
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling pigs provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; weed control, deer control, domestic grazing control, firewood removal, monitoring, erosion management, and tree felling compliance.

The most cost-effective action for each taxon	
Plants – Control pigs	Birds - Control cats, foxes
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control cats, foxes
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Gunbower - 15

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Kow Swamp - 16

Kow Swamp is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Kow Swamp landscape is 3,741 ha in size with 62% of the area covered in native vegetation and 77% consisting of public land.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Campaspe Shire Council, Agriculture Victoria (NC Irrigation Program), Northern Plains Conservation Management Network, Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation, Goulburn-Murray Water all nominated Kow Swamp.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Cultural fire on Country; Yorta Yorta - Kow Swamp	The extensive reed beds are home to Swamp Harrier, Nankeen Night Heron, Ibis, Purple Swamphen and Black-tailed Native-hen and, on occasion, the nationally threatened Australasian Bittern has been recorded.
Locally important roosting and feeding area for wetland birds.	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 0 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
0 Plants	
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	Carpet Python
0 Birds	Australasian Bittern, Straw necked Ibis, Brolga, Royal Spoonbill, Caspian Tern, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Azure Kingfisher
0 Amphibians	
	Other: – Silver Perch, Murray Cod, Eastern Great Egret, Golden Perch, Freshwater Catfish, Bony Herring
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
None identified	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

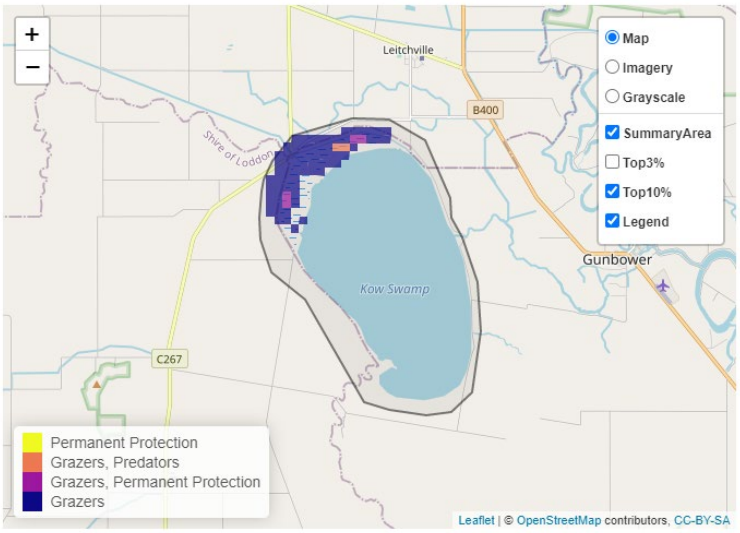
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 11,046 ha

Control grazing 127 ha

Control overabundant kangaroos 15 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

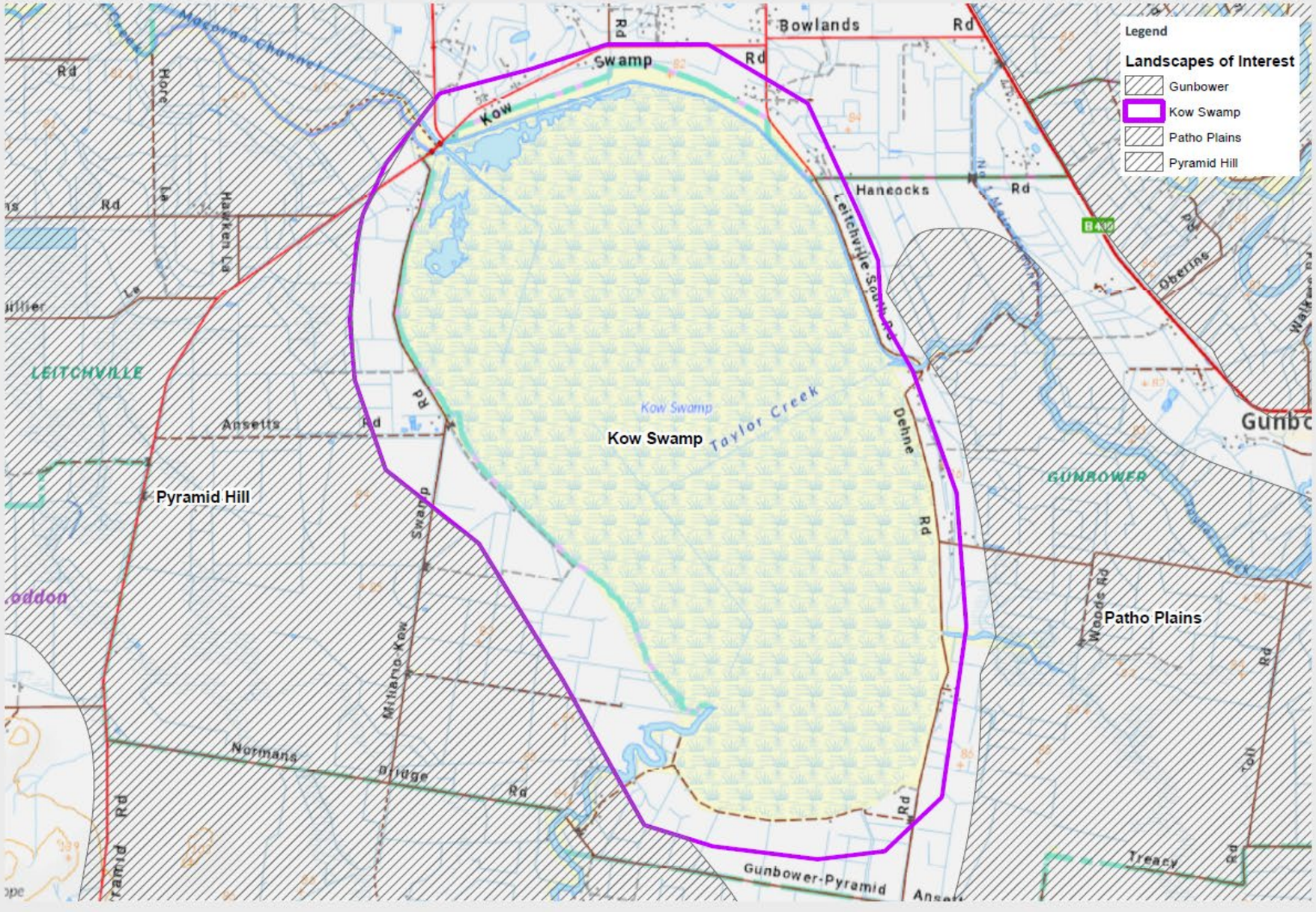
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; weed control, pig control, erosion control, permanent protection, revegetation, foreshore protection, cultural fire and protection of areas of high cultural heritage value.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control rabbits	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control rabbits	

Kow Swamp - 16

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Patho Plains - 17

Patho Plains is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Patho Plains area is 117,179 ha with 23% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 6% of the area which includes several parcels of Terrick Terrick National Park. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Campaspe Shire Council, Loddon Plains Landcare Network, Northern Plains Conservation Management Network, Trust for Nature, North Central Catchment Management Authority, Coliban Water, Agriculture Victoria (NC Irrigation Program), Parks Victoria, Central Victorian Biolinks, Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Patho Plains.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
The Patho Plains is one component of the Northern Plains Grasslands, which are part of the 'Natural Grasslands of the Murray Valley Plain' ecological community, listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act 1999.	On Victoria's Northern Plains, approximately 95% of native grasslands have been lost. Few remnant grasslands remaining, particularly on private land.
Significant Woodland bird community	White Cypress Pine community in the woodlands of the Terrick Terrick National Park

Habitat Distribution Models identify 24 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
22 Plants, notably; Soft Sunray (*Leucochrysum molle*), vulnerable with 25% of Vic range in area; Annual Buttons (*Leptorhynchos orientalis*), endangered with 21% of Vic range in area; Turnip Copperburr (*Sclerolaena napiformis*), endangered with 11% of Vic range in area	Spiny rice-flower,Turnip Copperburr, Slender Darling Pea, Red Swainson Pea
0 Mammals	Fat-tailed Dunnart
1 Reptile, Curl Snake, no rating with 5% of its Vic range in area	Hooded Scaly-foot
1 Bird, Plains-wanderer, critically endangered with 20% of its Vic range in area;	Plains-wanderer
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.
Cultivation of remnant grasslands	Lack of compliance of non-permitted clearing of grasslands
Lack of biomass management – under grazing	Over grazing (lack of biomass present)
Weed control (e.g. African Boxthorn, Gazania)	Owners of grassland being older and losing all the knowledge of the grasslands and how best to manage them.
Lack of awareness on the value and importance of grasslands.	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

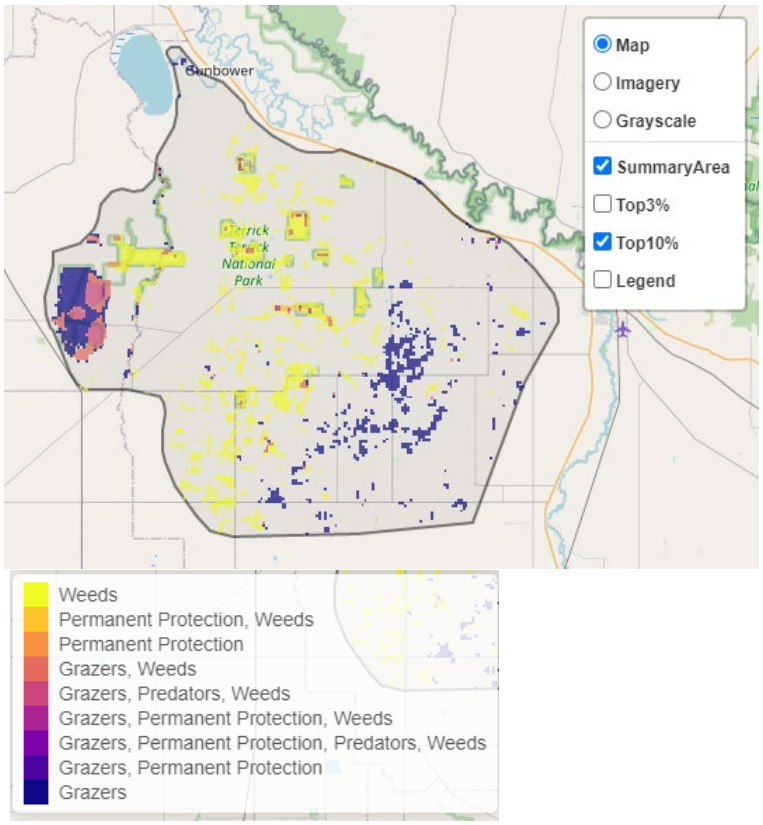
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

- Control weeds 11,046 ha
- Control rabbits 7,103 ha
- Control overabundant kangaroos 1,635 ha

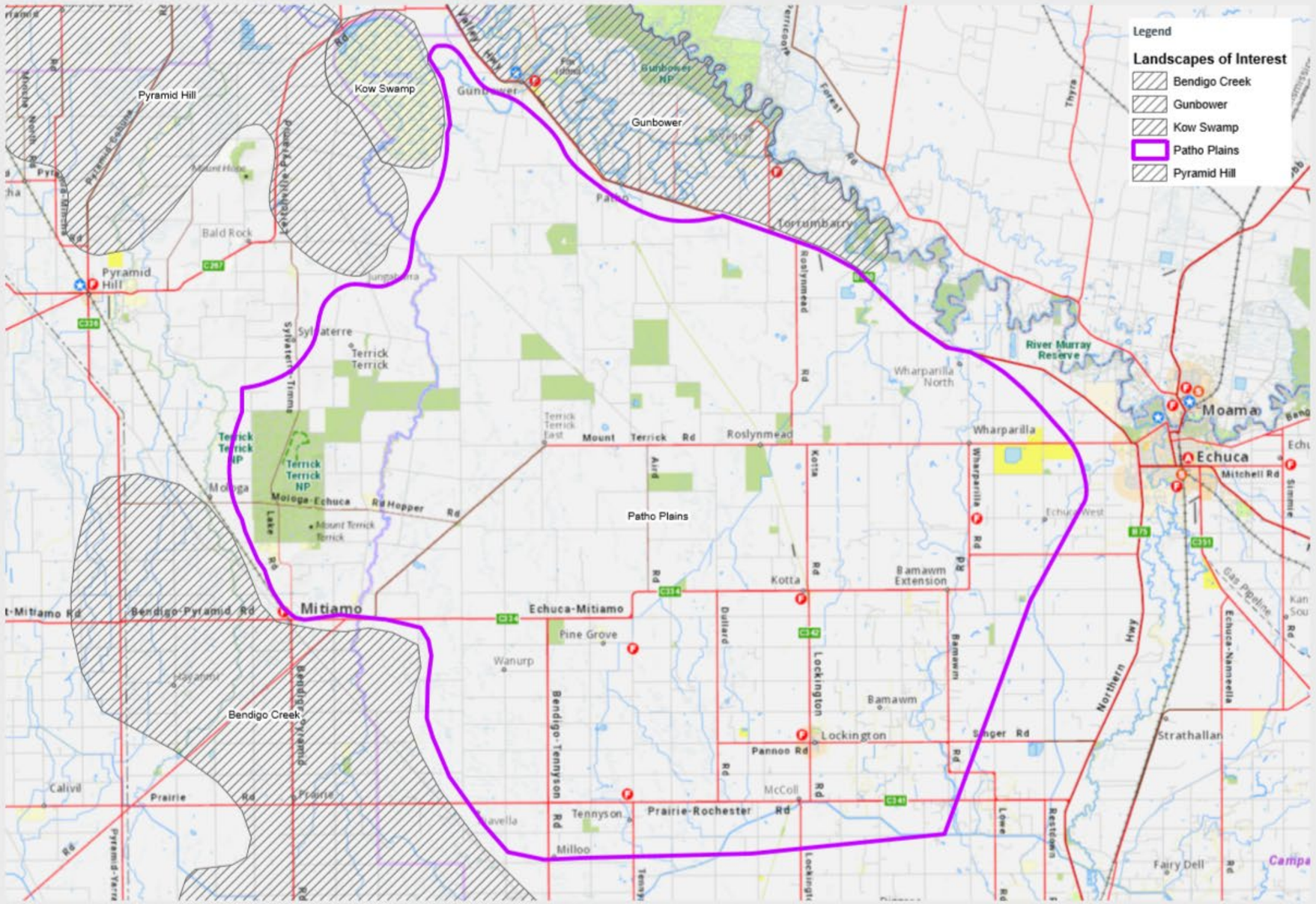
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling weeds provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; revegetation, fox control, permanent protection, not permitting clearing of grasslands, remnant protection, action planning, monitoring, education, enforcement, cultivation, appropriate management of recreational activities and public access, biomass management, maintaining optimal grassland habitat, domestic grazing control, cultural fire, habitat creation/recovery and connectivity restoration.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control weeds	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control rabbits	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control rabbits	

Patho Plains - 17

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Leaghur - 18

Leaghur is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee region for 2020-2023

Description

The Leaghur landscape is 43,817 ha in size with 25% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land covers 9% of the area and includes Leaghur State Park and Lake Leaghur. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Loddon Plains Landcare Network, Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation and Dja Dja Wurrung nominated Leaghur.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Small stand of White Cypress Pine - Buloke Woodland.	Largely intact Black box wetlands and woodlands; a range of age classes in Black Box resulting from periodic flooding.
River Red Gum, Mallee and other vegetation communities including 14 significant flora species.	Important fauna habitat for breeding waterfowl and other birds.

Habitat Distribution Models identify 6 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
3 Plants; notably; Soft Sunray (*Leucochrysum molle*), vulnerable with 14% of its Vic range in area; Downs Nutgrass (*Cyperus bifax*), vulnerable with 10% of its Vic range in area Annual Buttons (*Leptorhynchos orientalis),* endangered with 9% of its Vic range in area	Buloke, Hoary scurf-pea, Swamp Buttercup
0 Mammals	
1 Reptile, Hooded Scaly-foot, Critically endangered with 8% of its Vic range in area	Broad-shelled Turtle, Murray River Turtle, Eastern long-necked Turtle
1 Bird, Plains-wanderer, critically endangered with 7% of its Vic range in area	Great Egret, Grey-crowed Babbler, Nanken night heron, Royal Spoonbill, Freckled Duck, Australian Pelican, White-bellied Sea-eagle, Straw-necked Ibis.
0 Amphibians	
	Other: – Murray Cod, Golden Perch, Silver Perch, Freshwater catfish.
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Leaghur SP: Long history of disturbance (i.e. grazing, clearing, timber harvesting and scattered settlement);	Inappropriate fire regime (fire sensitive species such as Buloke)
Weeds - Patersons Curse, African Boxthorn, St Johns Wort and Horehound	Pest animals including foxes, pigs

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

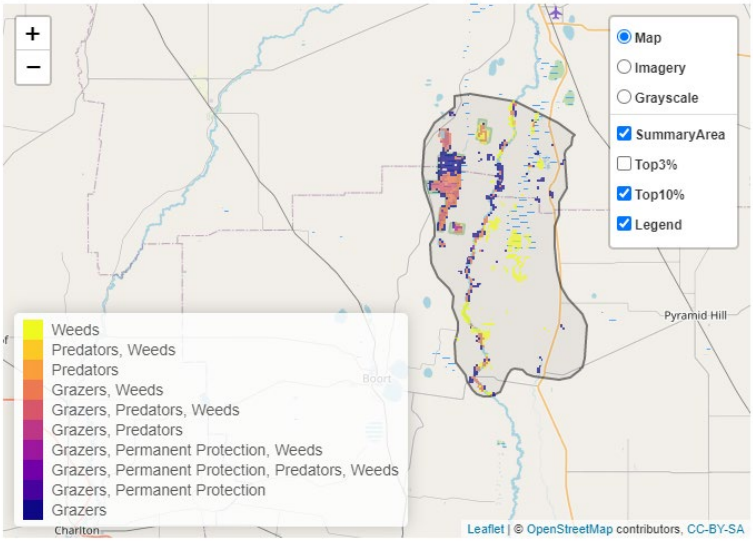
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control weeds 3,691 ha

Control rabbits 3,554 ha

Control overabundant kangaroos 1,347 ha

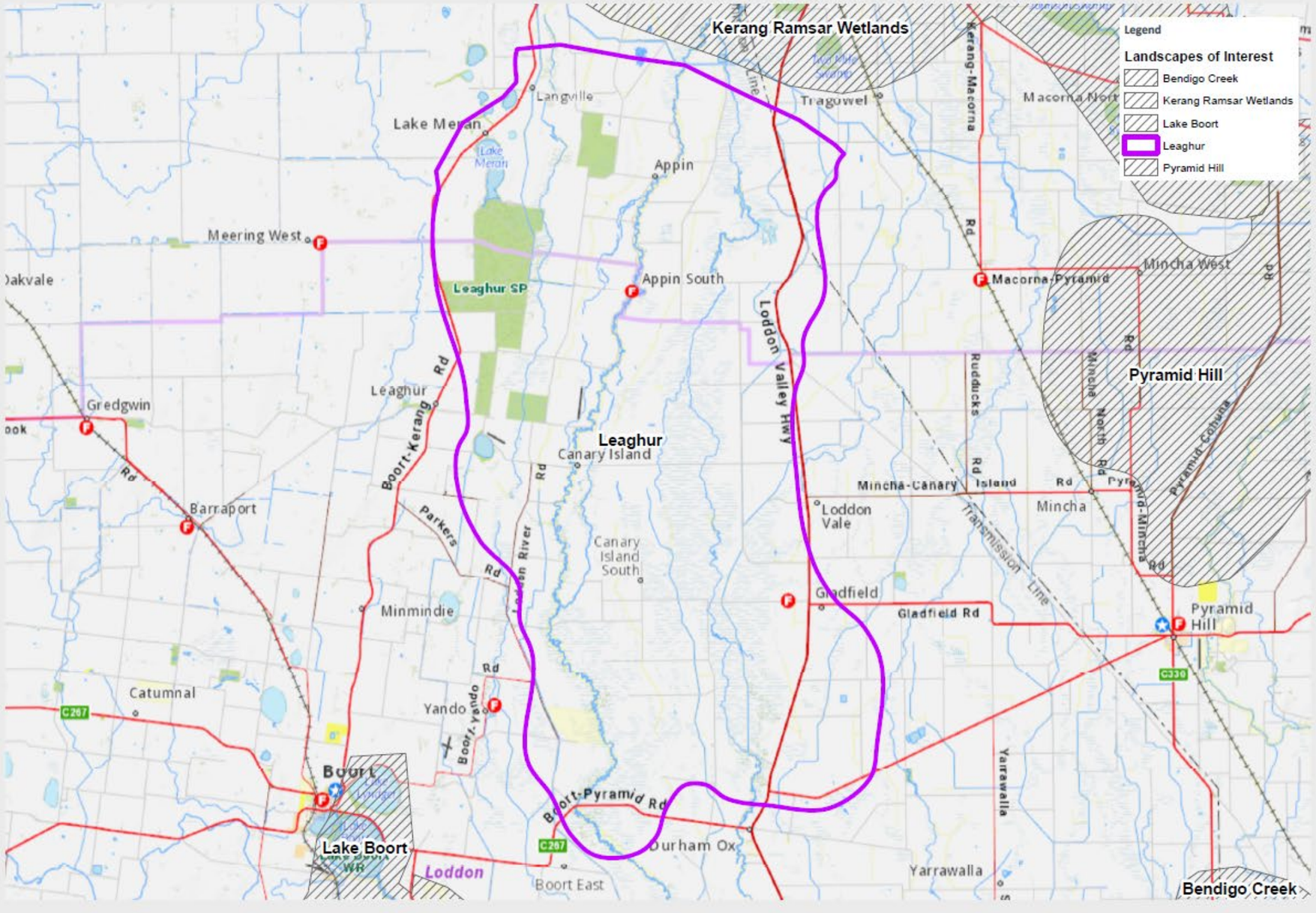
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, and remnant protection.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control goats	Birds - Control goats
Mammals - Control goats	Amphibians - Control goats
Reptiles - Control goats	

Leaghur - 18

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Bunguluke - 19

Bunguluke is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Bunguluke landscape covers 55,872 ha with 16% of the area covered in native vegetation. The vast majority of the landscape is private land with only 2% designated public land. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process held in October 2020, stakeholders were asked to nominate landscapes of interests. Dja Dja Wurrung and Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation nominated Bunguluke.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Remnant grasslands occur in this landscape. There are few remnant grasslands remaining, particularly on private land.	Significant grasslands
Significant grassy woodlands	Threatened flora and fauna

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Bunguluke - 19

Habitat Distribution Models identify 6 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
5 Plants; notably; Grassland Bindweed (*Convolvulus graminetinus*), endangered with 15% of its Vic range in area; Woolly Minuria (*Minuria denticulata*), rare with 9% of its Vic range in area Oat Kangaroo-grass (*Themeda avenacea),* poorly known with 7% of its Vic range in area	Scaly Mantle, Umbrella Wattle, Hairy Tails, Buloke, Swamp Buttercup
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	Carpet Python
1 Bird, Plains-wanderer, endangered with 11% of its Vic range in area	Bush Stone-Curlew, Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern spp.), Grey-crowned Babbler, Plains-wanderer
0 Amphibians	
	Other: – Sun Moths
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Cultivation of remnant grasslands	Lack of compliance of non-permitted clearing of grasslands
Lack of biomass management – under grazing	Over grazing (lack of biomass present)
Weed control	Pest animals

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

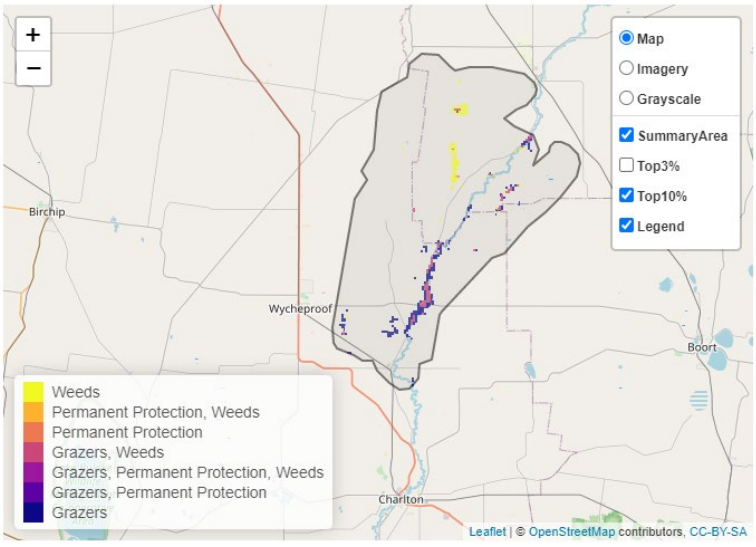
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 1,352 ha

Control rabbits 7,103 ha

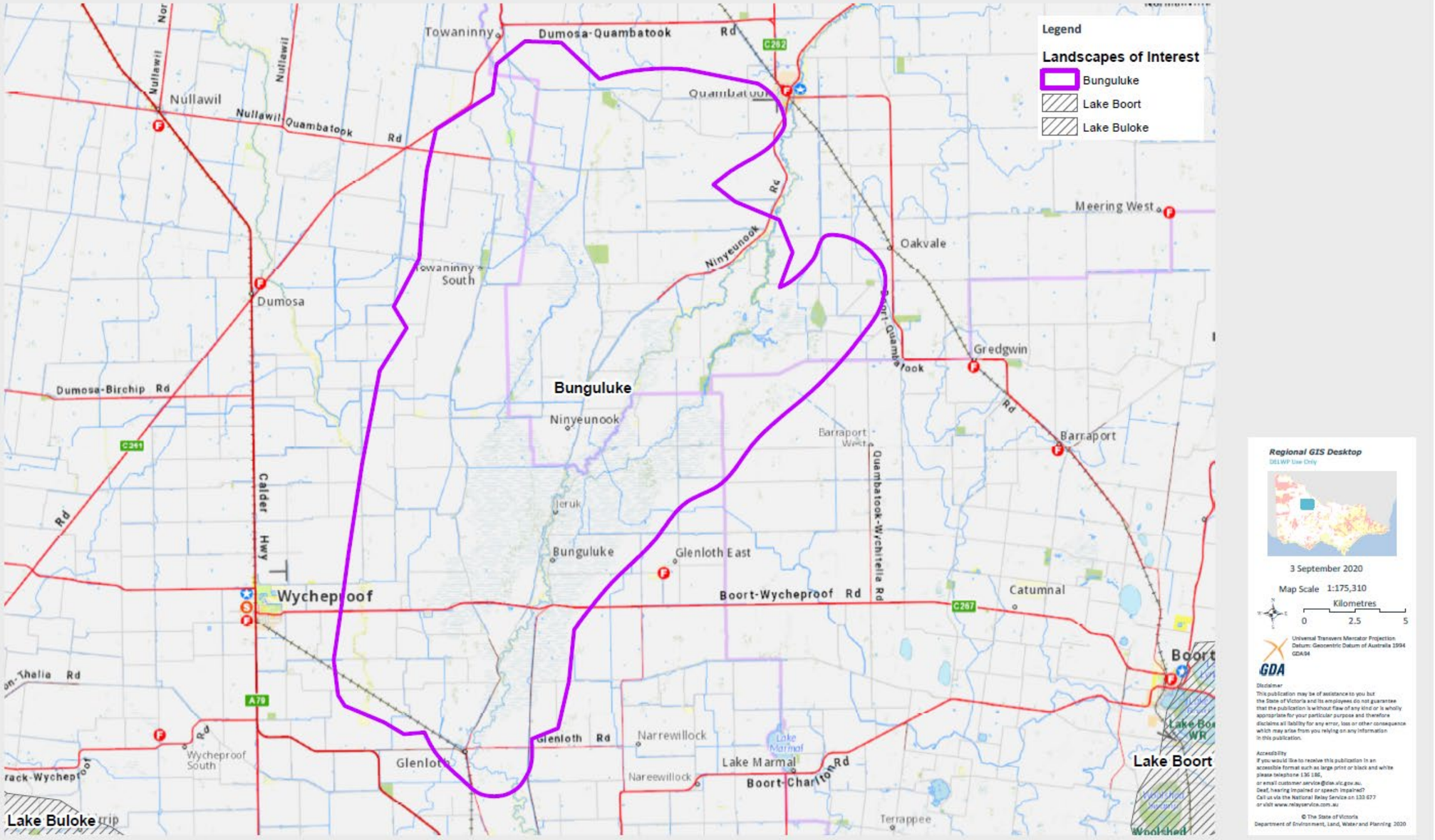
Control grazing 35 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control rabbits	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control rabbits	

Bunguluke - 19

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Lake Boort - 20

Lake Boort is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Lake Boort landscape is 5,255 ha in size with 30% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 22% of area and includes Woolshed Swamp and Lake Boort WR. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Dja Dja Wurrung and Agriculture Victoria (NC Irrigation Program) nominated Lake Boort.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Notable cultural importance for the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation is Woolshed swamp WR and Boort - Yung Balug (the clan group) - to heal the Murrup of Yung Balug there must be a return of Yung (Quoll) to Djandak.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country); Boort - Woolshed Swamp WR SW, Boort - Woolshed Swamp WR west centre, Boort - DDW Boort Yando Rd, Boort - Woolshed Swamp WR west, Boort - Woolshed Swamp WR SE, Boort - Woolshed Swamp WR North, Boort - Woolshed Swamp WR centre
Lake Boort is important as a remnant of the Red Gum and Black Box wetlands that are characteristic of the northern plains landscape.	Over 80 species of birds, including 42 species of waterbirds have been recorded using the Lake Boort reserve, including many rare and threatened waterbirds
Threatened ecological vegetation classes present at Lake Boort. These include; Red Gum Swamp (EVC 292): Vulnerable, Plains Woodland (EVC 803): Endangered, Lignum Swamp (EVC 104): Vulnerable.	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 0 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area** ****The landscape area has been modified since the time of the development of the SMP summary report. Therefore, SMP data may have slightly altered from the results displayed below.**	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
0 Plants	Pale Spike-sedge, Sweet Fenugreek Spiny Lignum.
0 Mammals	Yung (Quoll) including Woolshed Swamp WR, Boort
0 Reptiles	Woodland Blind Snake
0 Birds	Freckled Duck, Blue-billed Duck, Australasian Shoveler, Grey-crowned Babbler, Royal Spoonbill, Little Egret, Eastern Great Egret, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Glossy Ibis, Brolga, Pink-eared Duck, Whiskered Tern, Brown Treecreeper
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Lack of water flow	Past mining operations
Firewood collection	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

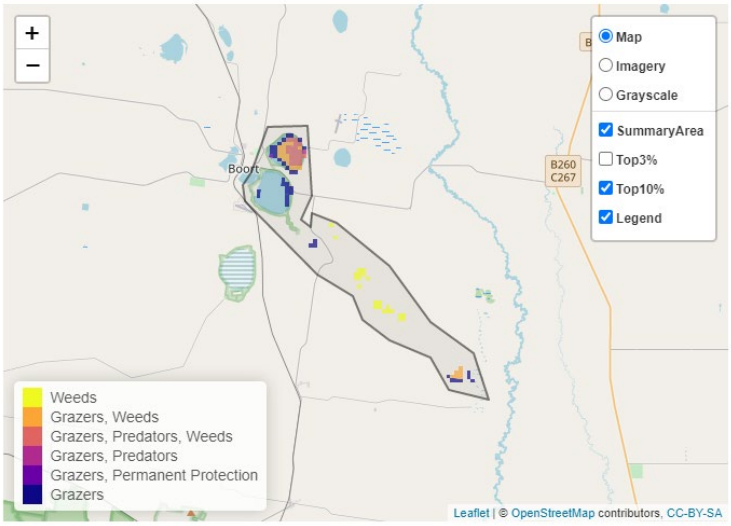
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape**?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 446 ha

Control rabbits 365 ha

Control grazing 122 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

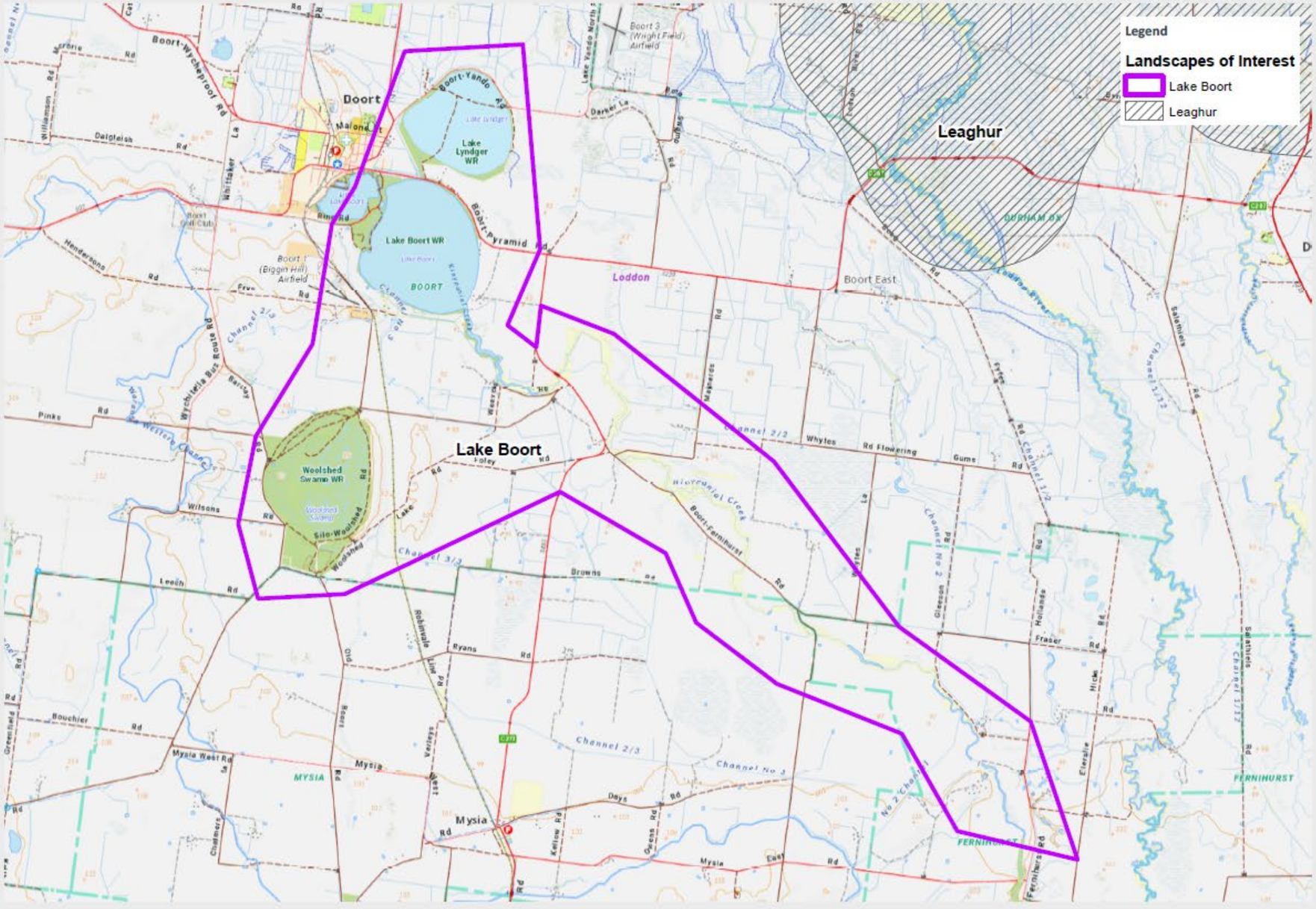
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; Weed control, rabbit control, cultural fire and revegetation.

****The landscape area has been modified since the time of the development of the SMP summary report. Therefore, SMP data may have slightly altered from the results displayed above and below**

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control grazing	Amphibians - Control grazing
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Lake Boort - 20

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Lake Buloke - 21

Lake Buloke is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Lake Buloke landscape is 49,121 ha in size, with 30% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 19% of the area, which includes Mount Jeffcott FFR and public land surrounding Lake Boort. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Buloke and Northern Grampians Landcare Network, and Dja Dja Wurrung both nominated Lake Buloke.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
The Lake Buloke area comprises wetland habitat of high significance for waterbirds, particularly waterfowl and waders.	Threatened vegetation communities; Plains Grassland, Plains Woodland, Red Gum Swamp

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Lake Buloke - 21

Habitat Distribution Models identify 2 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
2 Plants, notably; Needle Wattle (*Acacia havilandiorum),* endangered with 6% of its Vic range in area; Grassland Bindweed (*Convolvulus graminetinus),* endangered with 5% of its Vic range in area	Chariot Wheels, Slender Darling-pea, Buloke
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	Carpet Python
0 Birds	Tawny frogmouth, Australian Owlet-nightjar, Barn Owl, Barking Owl, Bush Stone-curlew, Sharp-tailed sandpiper, Regent Parrot, Grey-crowned babbler, Plains-wanderer, Freckled Duck, Blue-billed duck, Musk Duck, Plumed whistling duck, Wedge-tailed eagle, White-bellied Sea-Eagle
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Significant part of the landscape is leased and/or cropped.	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

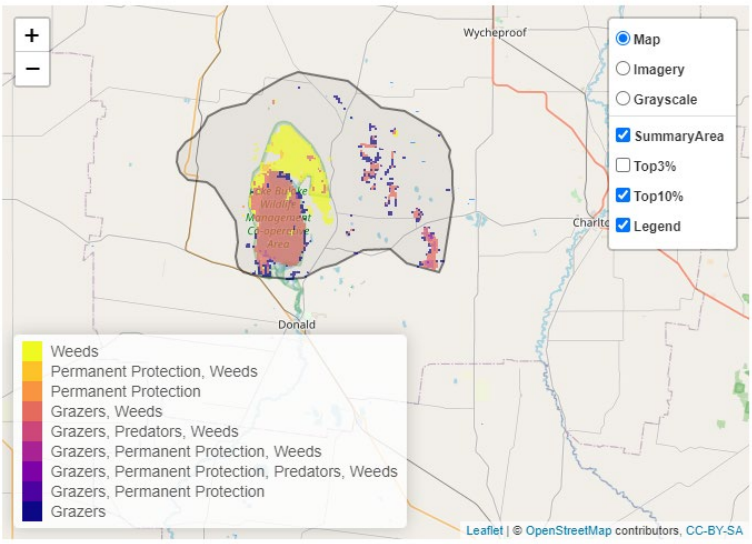
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control weeds 9,457 ha

Control overabundant kangaroos 1,134 ha

Control rabbits 3,883 ha

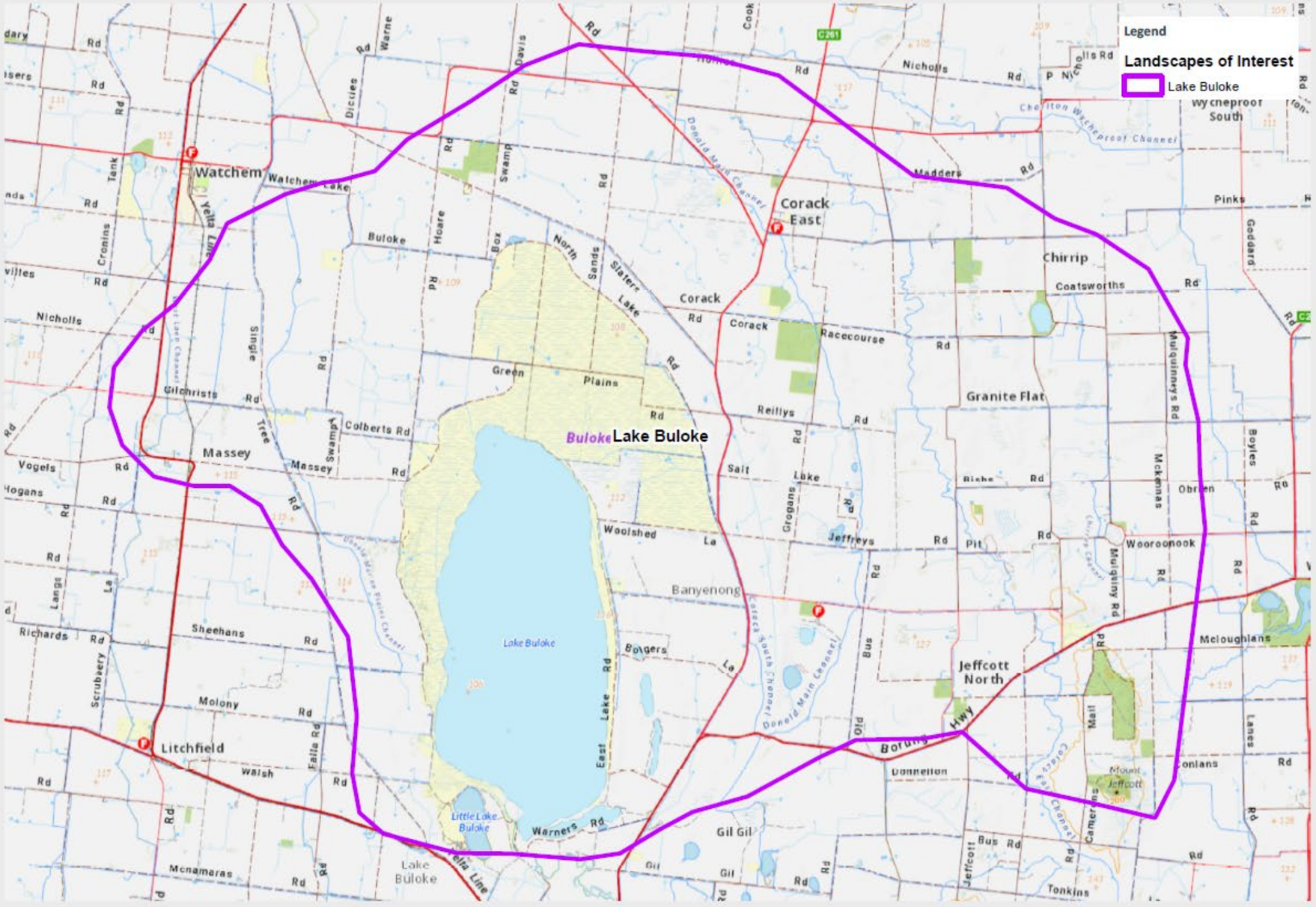
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control grazing and weeds provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process, revegetation and cultural fire was also suggested for this landscape.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control grazing and weeds	Birds - Control cats and foxes
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control cats and foxes
Reptiles - Control cats and foxes	

Lake Buloke - 21

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Wedderburn – Wychitella - 22

Wedderburn – Wychitella is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Wedderburn - Wychitella landscape is 61,793 ha in size and consists of 46% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 15% of the area and includes multiple parcels that make up Wychitella Nature Conservation Reserve. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Loddon Plains Landcare Network, Buloke and Northern Grampians Landcare Network, Trust for Nature, North Central Catchment Management Authority, Parks Victoria, Central Victorian Biolinks, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Wedderburn - Wychitella.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Notable cultural importance for the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation is Ngarri - Mt Egbert. Yung Balug (the clan group) - To heal the Murrup of Yung Balug there must be a return of Yung (Quoll) to Djandak.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country) Castlemaine - Kalimna Park DDW Borung - Ngarri West, Borung - Ngarri - north, Borung - Ngarri - Mt Egbert -South, Borung - Ngarri NE
Endangered Buloke Woodlands	Significant flora and fauna
Box-Gum Grassy Woodlands	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 29 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
29 Plants; notably; Trim Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum aff. pyriforme* (Inglewood)), endangered with 36% of its Vic range in area; Wedderburn Wattle (*Acacia euthycarpa subsp. oblanceolata)*, vulnerable with 32% of its Vic range in area; Whorled Zieria (*Zieria aspalathoides subsp. aspalathoides*), vulnerable with 29% of its Vic range in area	Ngarri (Sheoak), Robust Greenhood, Sikh's Whiskers, Seymour Wattle, McIvor Spider-orchid
0 Mammals	Yung (Quoll) including Ngarri (Mt Egbert)
0 Reptiles	Woodland Blind Snake
0 Birds	Grey-crowned Babbler, Swift Parrot, Little Button-quail, Grey Falcon
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.
Wheel cactus (*Opuntia robusta*) - particularly the significant infestation present at Mt Buckrabanyule.	Pest animals
Habitat fragmentation	Total grazing pressure (introduced and native species).

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

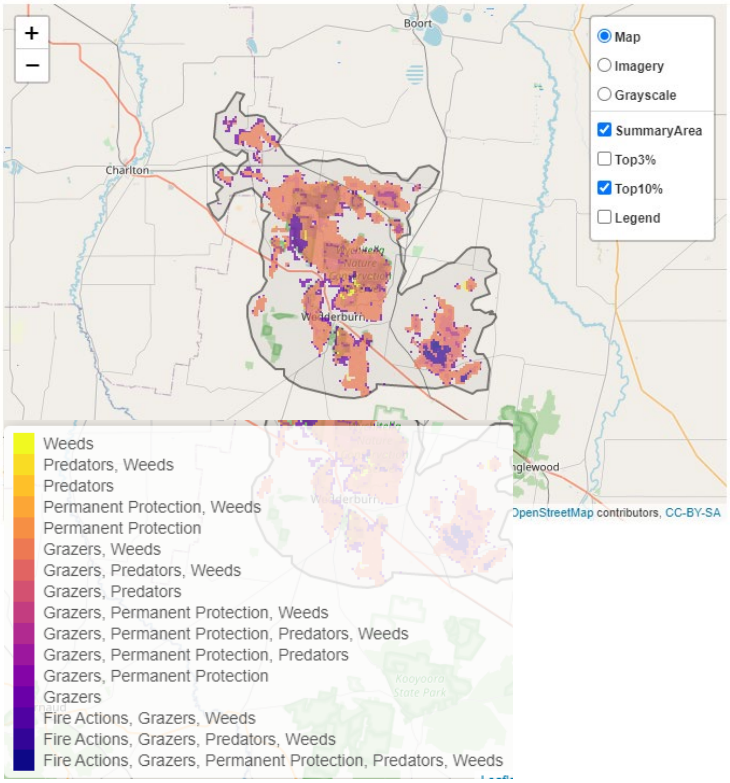
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 23,485 ha

Control weeds 20,660 ha

Control overabundant kangaroos 10,383 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

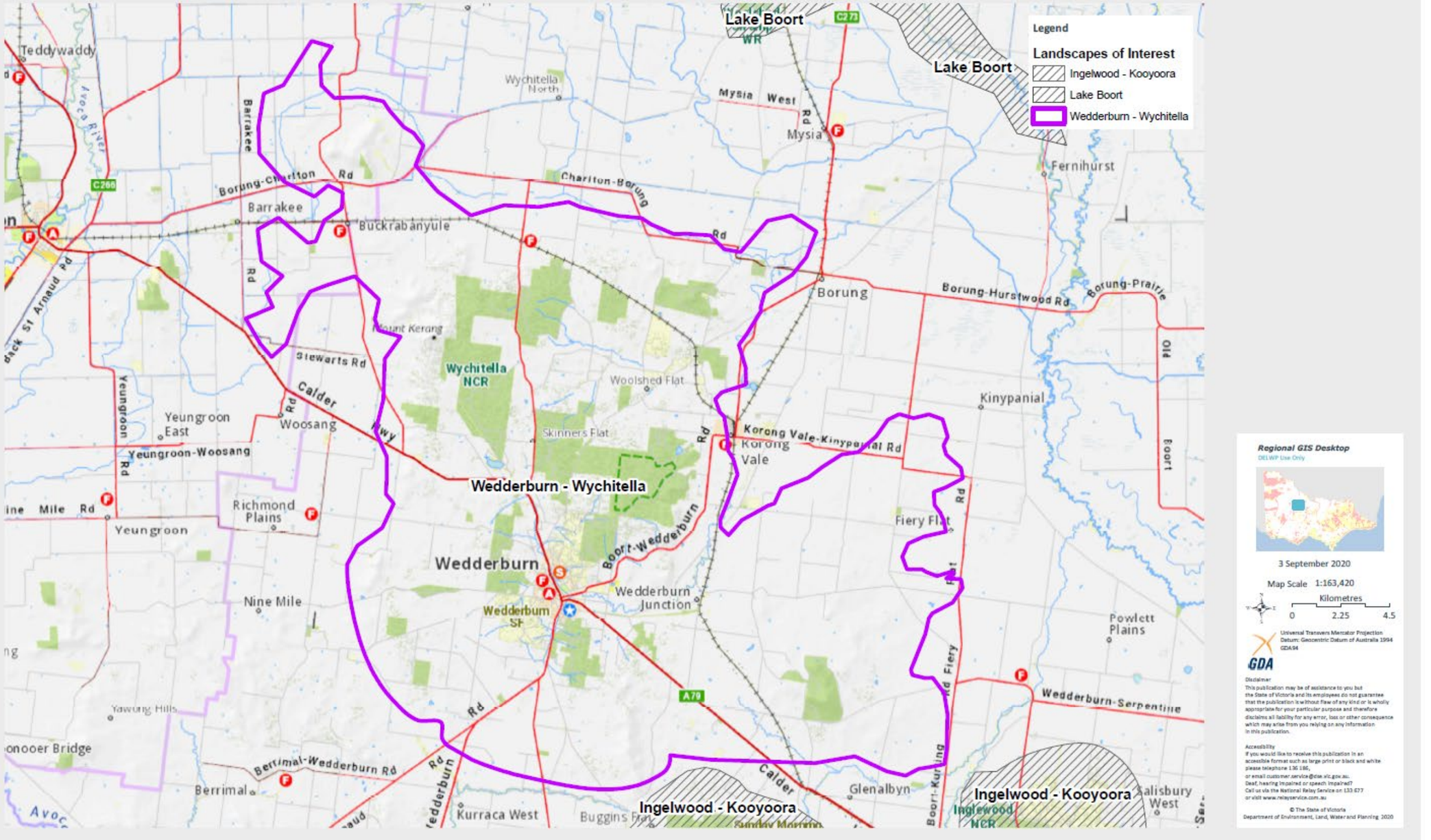
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; revegetation, fox control, permanent protection, environmental thinning, cultural fire, action planning and monitoring, cat control, hydrological repair/landscape function restoration.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control weeds	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Wedderburn - Wychitella - 22

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Bendigo Creek - 23

Bendigo Creek is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Bendigo Creek landscape is 30,642 ha in size. With the vast majority of the landscape tenure being private. Bendigo Creek is the prominent natural feature that flows through the middle of the area with Tang Tang Swamp and Thunder Swamp present in the western section of the area. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Loddon Plains Landcare Network, Agriculture Victoria (NC Irrigation Program), City of Greater Bendigo, Coliban Water, Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Bendigo Creek.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Notable cultural importance for the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation is Tang Tang WR & Thunder WR. All areas on Country are of Interest to Dja Dja Wurrung.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country); Dingee - Tang Tang Swamp Block 3 SE, Thunder Swamp, Dingee - Tang Tang Swamp Block 4 NE, Dingee - Tang Tang Swamp BlocK 2 SW.

***Habitat Distribution Models identify 0 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area** ***The landscape area has been modified since the time of the development of the SMP summary report. Therefore, the SMP data may have slightly altered from the results displayed below.**	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
0 Plants	Spiny Rice-flower, Southern Swainson-pea, Red Swainson-pea, Umbrella Wattle, Small Scurf-pea, Buloke
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	Lace Monitor, Stiped Legless Lizard
0 Birds	Swift Parrot, Brolga, Eastern Great Egret, Grey-crowned Babbler, Baillon's Crake, Hooded Robin
0 Amphibians	Brown Toadlet
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to **NatureKit.**	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

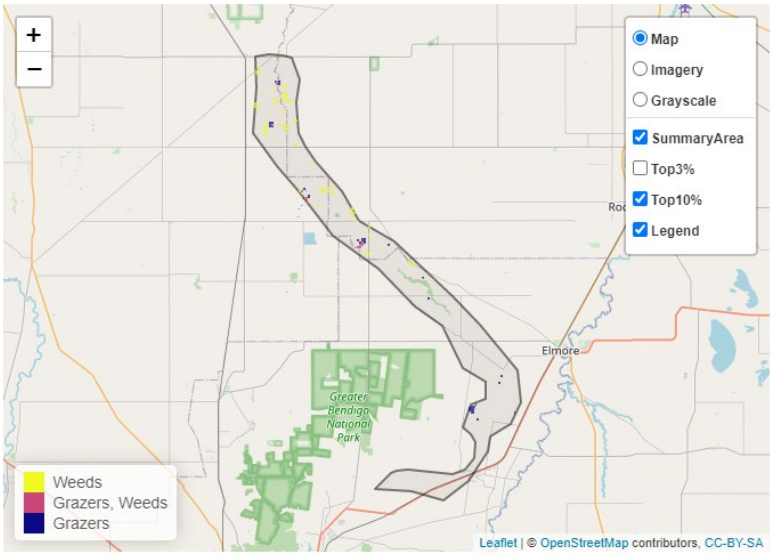
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?**

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control weeds 602 ha

Control rabbits 248 ha

****The landscape area has been modified since the time of the development of the SMP summary report. Therefore, the SMP data may have slightly altered from the results displayed above.**

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling weeds provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

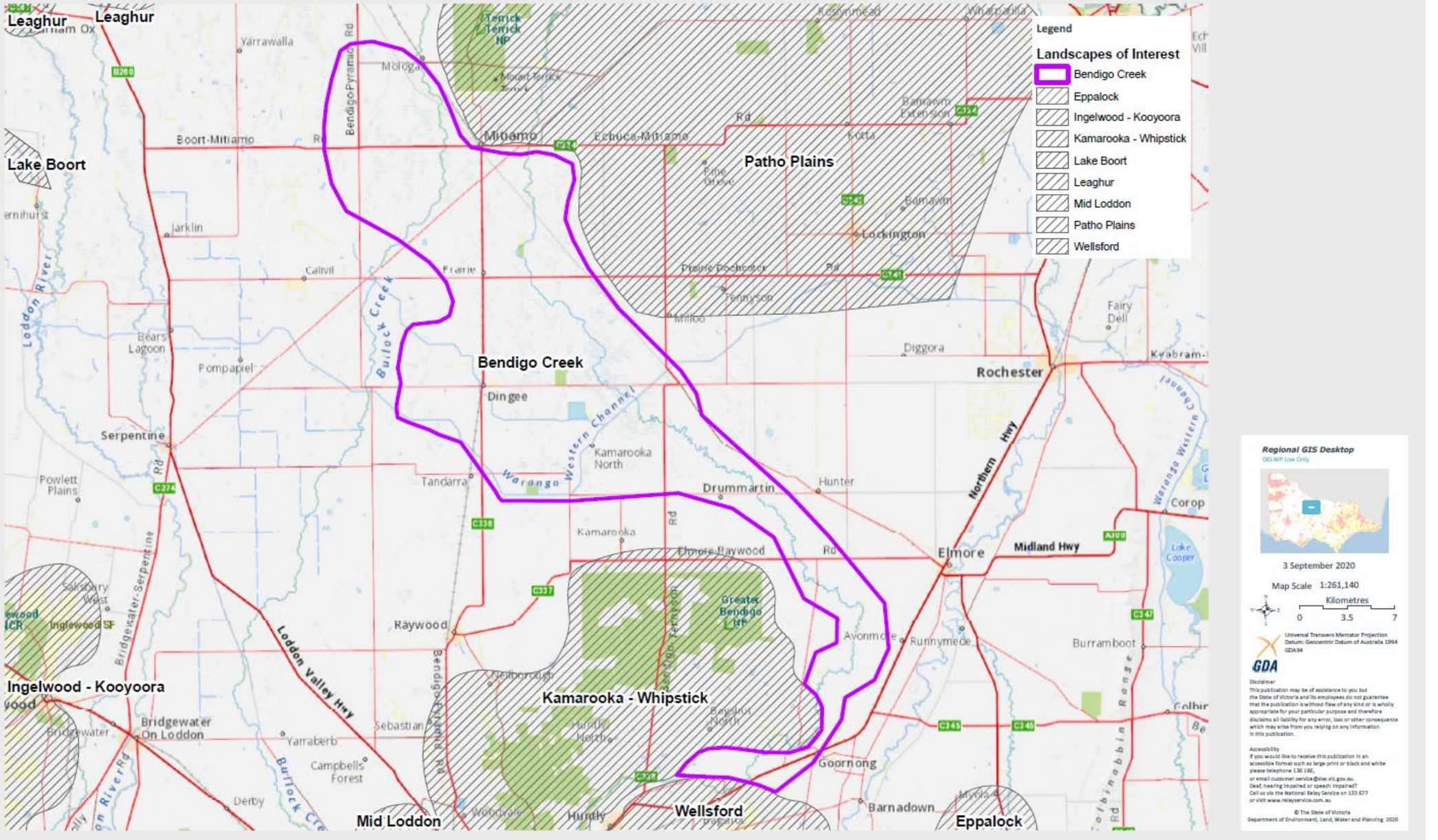
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, revegetation, permanent protection, cultural fire and protecting remnant vegetation.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna**	
Plants - Control weeds	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control rabbits	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control weeds	

**** The landscape area has been modified since the time of the development of the SMP summary report. Therefore, the SMP data may have slightly altered from the results displayed above.**

Bendigo Creek - 23

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Kamarooka – Whipstick - 24

Kamarooka – Whipstick is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Kamarooka - Whipstick area is 44,974 ha in size with 61% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 37% of the area and includes Greater Bendigo National Park, specifically, Kamarooka and Whipstick areas.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Loddon Plains Landcare Network, City of Greater Bendigo, Coliban Water, Parks Victoria, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Kamarooka - Whipstick.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Forest and woodland thinning in DDW Parks (Greater Bendigo NP).
Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country); Kamarooka - Millwood Rd Block 1, Kamarooka - Millwood Rd Block 2, Whipstick - Nuggety Rd, Huntly - SSR South Central, Huntly - SSR south, Whipstick - Evans Rd, Huntly - SSR central, Huntly - SSR East, Whipstick - Woodvale East Tk, Whipstick - Eaglehawk - Neilborough Rd, Eaglehawk - Adelaide HIlls Rd, Whipstick - Rifle Range Rd, Huntly - SSR North, Whipstick - Whipstick NCR.	Whipstick Mallee vegetation community is botanically significant on a State level. The association of four Mallee species growing on clay and rocky soils of Ordovician origin is unique and confined to this area of Victoria.
Kamarooka complex of wetlands - Growling Grass Frog, wetland birds	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 19 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
9 Plants; notably; Sikh's Whiskers (*Pterostylis boormanii),* rare with 21% of its Vic range in area; Rayless Daisy-bush (*Olearia tubuliflora*), rare with 13% of its Vic range in area Large Rustyhood (*Pterostylis maxima*), vulnerable with 11% of its Vic range in area;	Blue Mallee, Erect Peppercress, Whirrakee Wattle, Whipstick Westringia, Ausfeld's Wattle, Buloke, Goldfield Boronia, Spiny Rice-flower
0 Mammals	Fat-tailed Dunnart, Common Dunnart
0 Reptiles	Lace Monitor, Woodland Blind Snake, Pink tailed Worm-lizard
0 Birds	Turquoise Parrot, Purple-gaped Honeyeater, Diamond Firetail, Grey-crowned Babbler
0 Amphibians	Brown Toadlet
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Weeds - Wheel cactus (*Opuntia robusta*), Riverina pear (*Opuntia elata*)	Rubbish dumping
Illegal offroad use, causing environmental damage	Wetlands - Chytrid fungus
Intrusions of weeds and pests and dieback on vegetation pose a significant risk to Roadside vegetation.	Encroachment of farming activities
Urban development	Firewood collection
Road maintenance and construction works	Inappropriate fire prevention activities and the installation and maintenance of services.

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

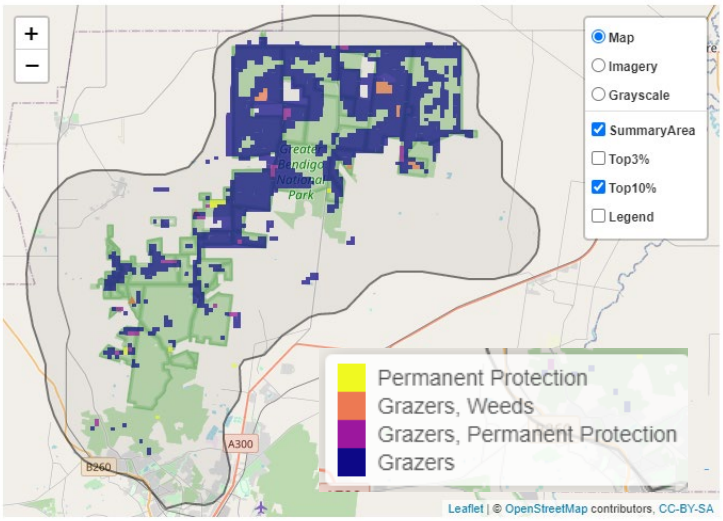
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 5,635 ha

Control overabundant kangaroos 5,336 ha

Control grazing 440 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control overabundant kangaroos provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering <u>all</u> flora & fauna.

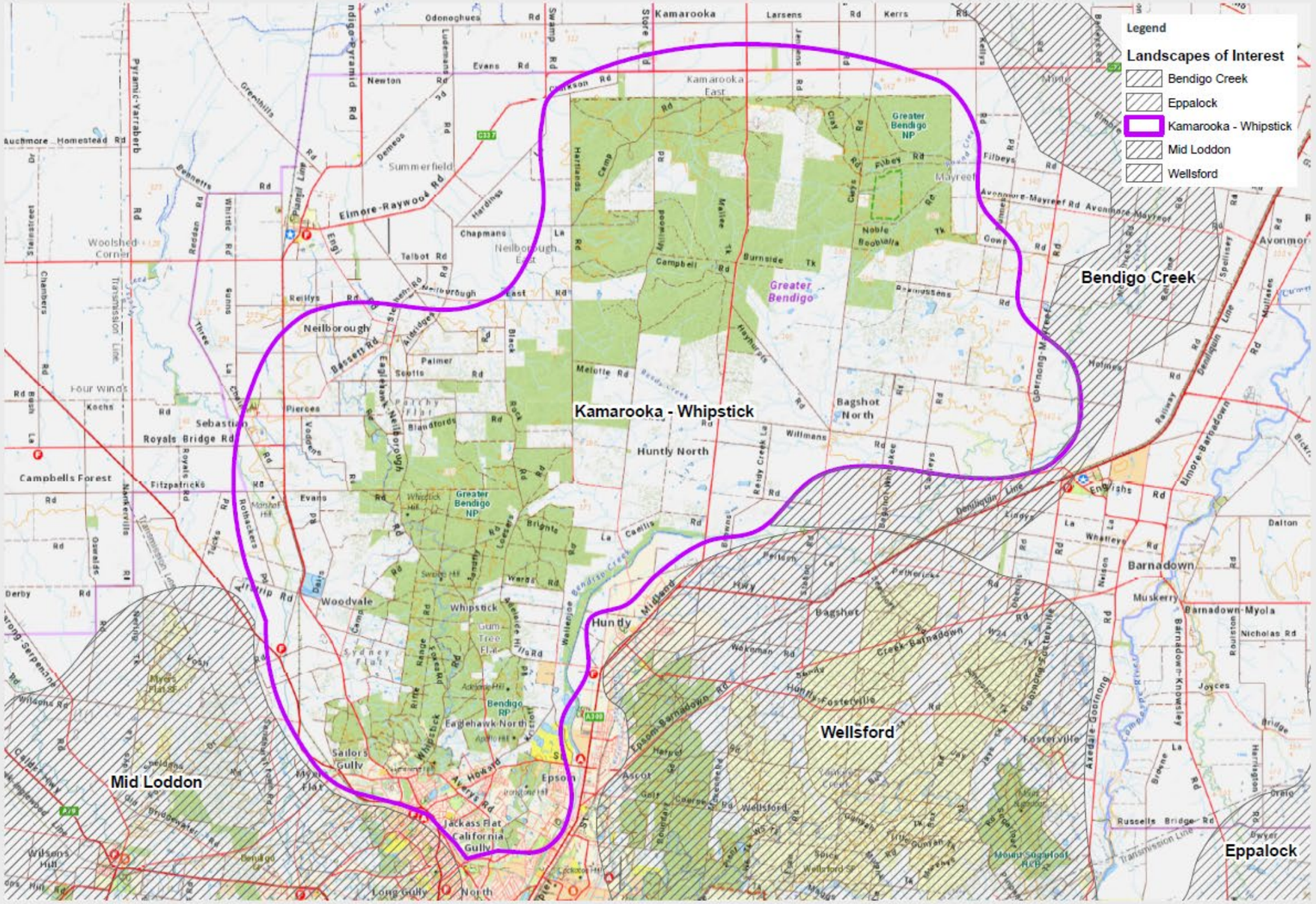
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; weed control, fox control, management of recreational activities and public access, cultural fire, improved land use planning, and appropriate fire management regimes.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control overabundant kangaroos	Birds - Control overabundant kangaroos
Mammals - Control overabundant kangaroos	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control overabundant kangaroos	

Kamarooka - Whipstick - 24

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Inglewood - Kooyoora - 25

Inglewood-Kooyoora is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Inglewood - Kooyoora area is 62,310 ha with native vegetation covering 62% of the area. Public land makes up 43% with reserves including Kooyoora State Park, Moliagul NCR, Kingower State Forest (SF) and Inglewood SF. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Loddon Plains Landcare Network, Trust for Nature, North Central Catchment Management Authority, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Inglewood - Kooyoora.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Forest and woodland thinning in DDW Parks (Kooyoora State Park, Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve).
Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country); Kooyoora - Wehla-Kingower Rd, Wehla - Lunatic Gully Tk, Kooyoora - Melville Caves Rd, Wehla - Logan-Kingower Rd, Kooyoora - Halls Rd, Rheola - Burnt Bridge Rd, Wehla - Rodgers Tk,Wehla - Perrys Tk, Kooyoora - Kneebone Tk, Wehla - White Box Tk, Kooyoora - Kirawns Rd, Wehla - Grassy Flat Tk, Kooyoora - Barry Rocks Rd.	Extensive geological features and values.

Habitat Distribution Models identify 32 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
30 Plants; notably; Whorled Zieria (*Zieria aspalathoides subsp. aspalathoides*), vulnerable with 54% of its Vic range in area; Trim Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum aff. pyriforme* (Inglewood)), endangered with 30% of its Vic range in area Seymour Wattle (*Acacia verniciflua* (1-nerved variant)), vulnerable with 20% of its Vic range in area	Green Leek-orchid, Deane's Wattle, McIvor Spider-orchid, Blue Mallee, Dainty Phebalium, Ausfeld's Wattle, Lowly Greenhood
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	Lace Monitor, Woodland Blind Snake
1 Bird; Swift Parrot, endangered with 6% of its Vic range in area;	Swift Parrot, Grey-crowned Babbler, Bush Stone-curlew, Grey Falcon, Barking Owl, Powerful Owl
0 Amphibians	
	Other: – Large Ant Blue Butterfly
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Theft of reptiles	Feral cats
Illegal Mountain bike and trail bike trails	Dogs walking off leads
Weeds (e.g. Wheel cactus, Boneseed, Broom, Pampas Grass, etc)	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

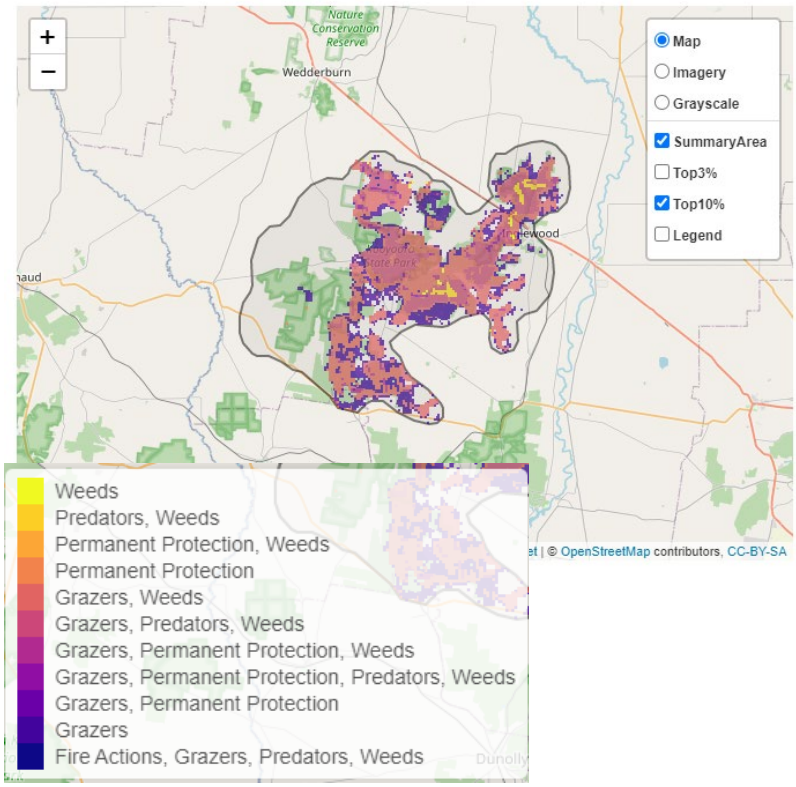
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 26,811 ha

Control weeds 20,731 ha

Control over-abundant kangaroos 9,249 ha

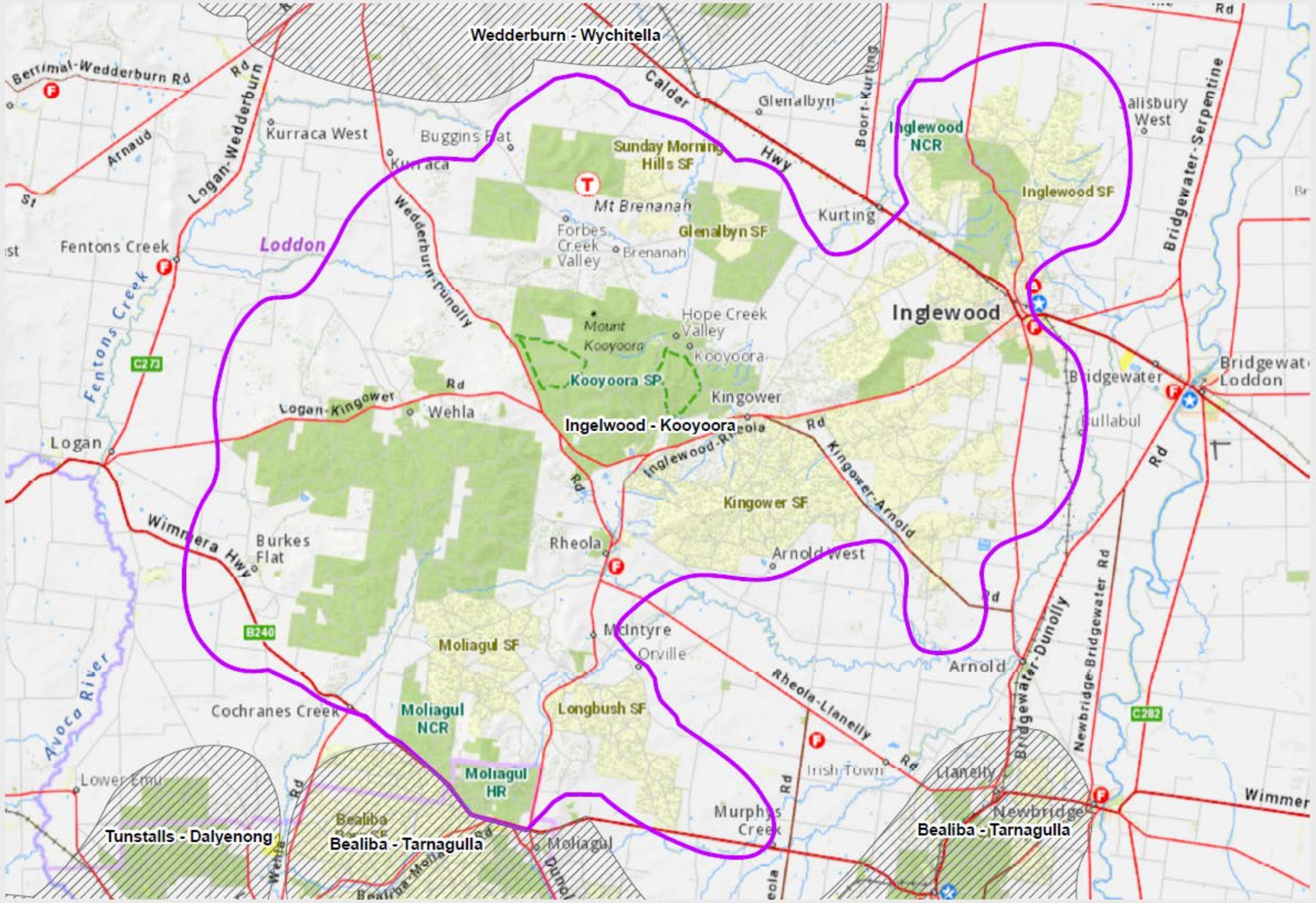
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; revegetation, goat control, protecting remnant vegetation, permanent protection, cultural fire and action planning and monitoring.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Inglewood - Kooyoora - 25

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

VICTORIA State Government | Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Avon Plains - 26

Avon Plains is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Avon Plains landscape consists of 32,705 ha with 14% of the area covered in native vegetation. Four percent of the area is made up of public land with the Richardson & Avon Rivers running through the north and south of the area respectively. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Buloke and Northern Grampians Landcare Network, Dja Dja Wurrung and Trust for Nature all nominated Avon Plains.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
Buloke Woodlands	York Plains Wetlands - Highly valued wetland complex on private land within the Avon-Richardson catchment.

Habitat Distribution Models identify 1 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
1 Plant, Mt Jeffcott Mallee-box (*Eucalyptus filiformis*), endangered with 9% of its Vic range in area	Spiny Rice-flower, Turnip Copperburr, Spiny Lignum, Swamp Buttercup, Marbled Marshwort, Buloke Mistletoe
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	Lace Monitor, Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
0 Birds	Brolga, Musk Duck, Barking Owl
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog
	Other: – Golden Perch
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Cropping	Weeds
Pest animals	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

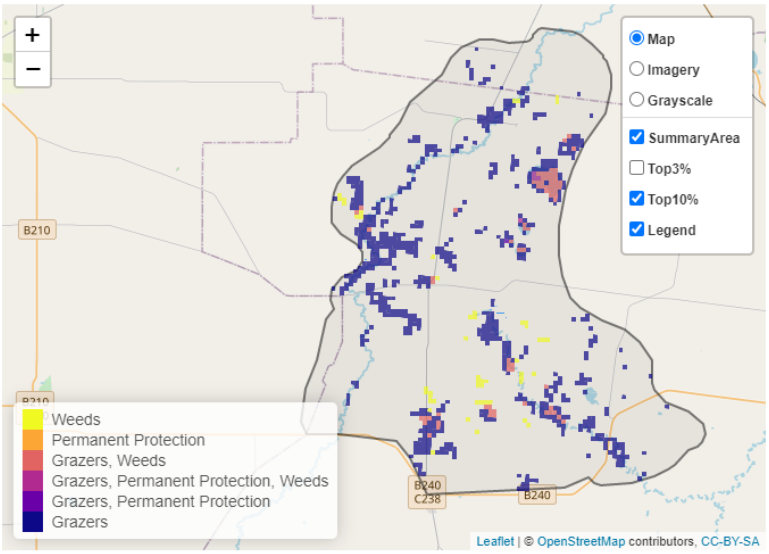
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 3,549 ha

Control weeds 633 ha

Control pigs 1,635 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

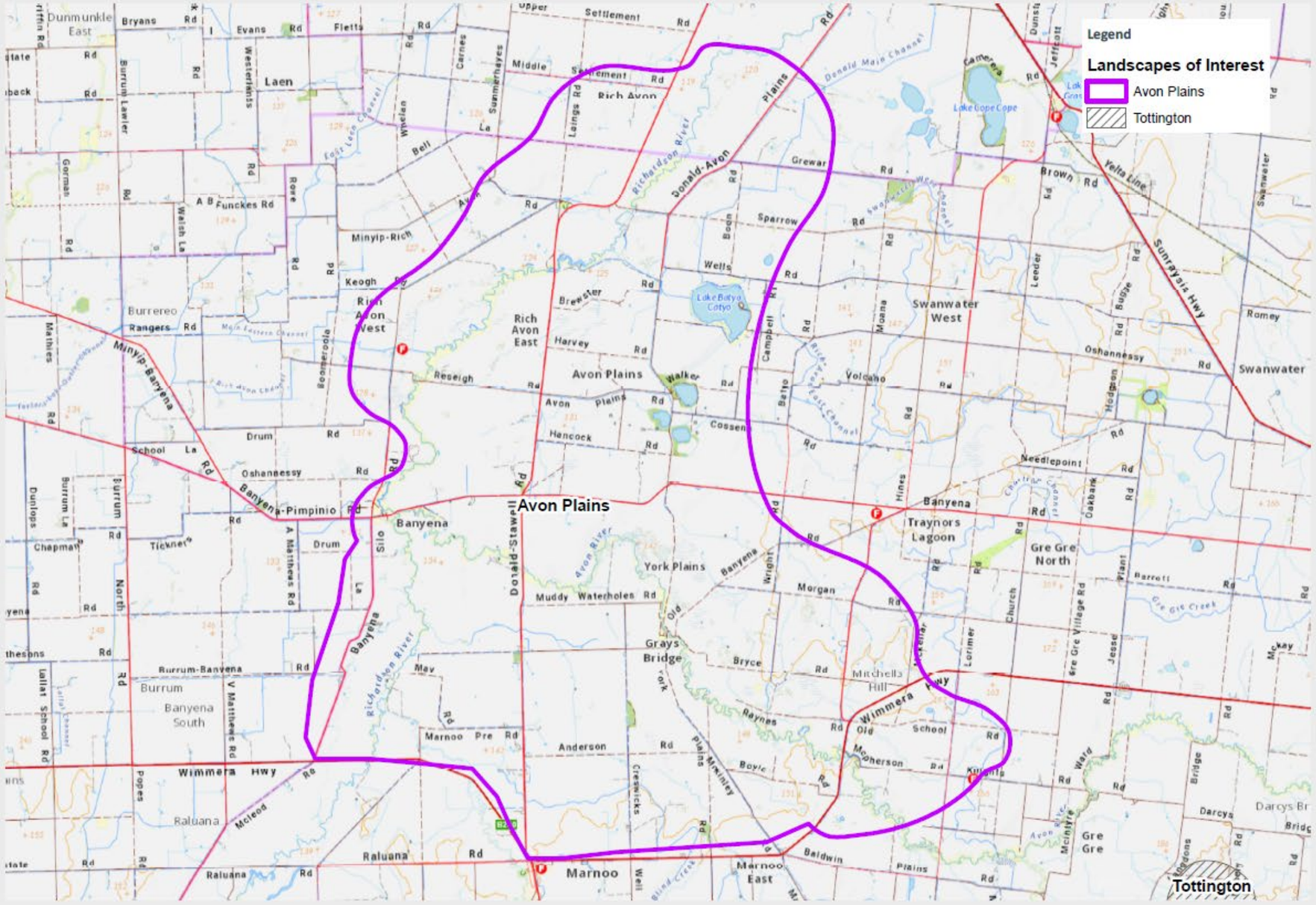
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; permanent protection and revegetation.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control rabbits	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control rabbits	

Avon Plains - 26

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Tottington - 27

Tottington is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Tottington landscape is 37,251 ha, with 38% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land reserves make up 22% which includes Morrl Morrl Nature Conservation Reserve (NCR), Mount Bolangum NCR and Big Tottington NCR. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Buloke and Northern Grampians Landcare Network, Kara Kara Conservation Management Network, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Tottington.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
None identified	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 3 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
3 Plants; Brilliant Sun-orchid (*Thelymitra mackibbinii),* endangered with 20% of its Vic range in area Red-cross Spider-orchid (*Caladenia cruciformis*), endangered with 11% of its Vic range in area; Large Rustyhood (*Pterostylis maxima*), vulnerable with 8% of its Vic range in area	Candy Spider-orchid, Buloke
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	
0 Birds	Bush Stone-curlew, Powerful Owl, Swift Parrot, Crested Bellbird
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
None identified	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

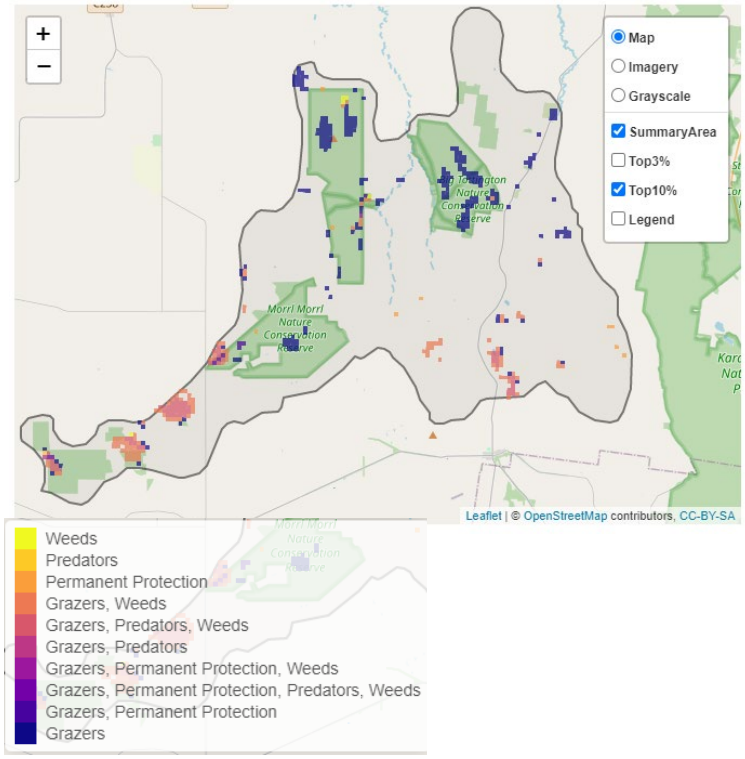
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

- Control rabbits 1,306 ha
- Control overabundant kangaroos 1,230 ha
- Control weeds 1,023 ha

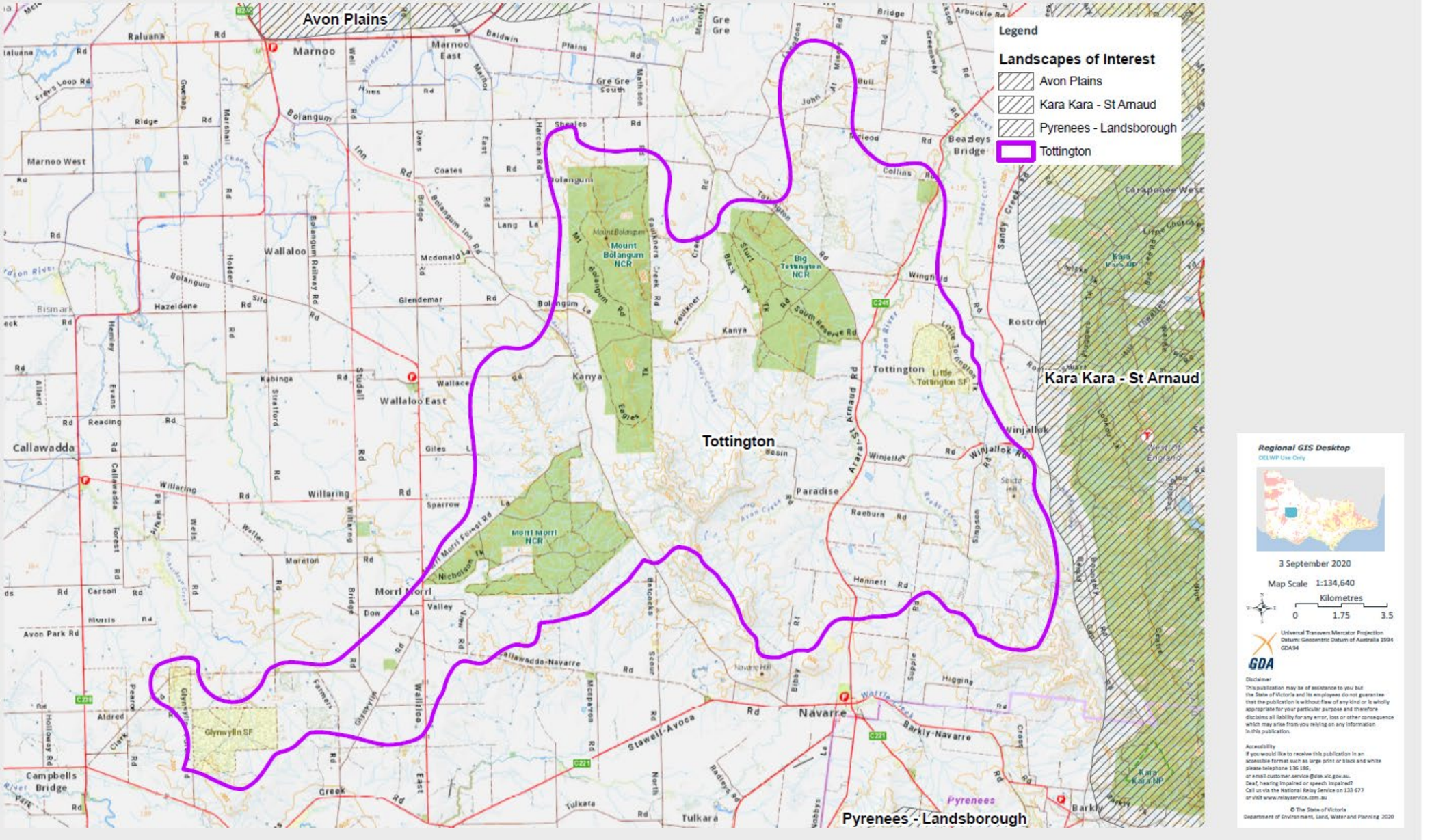
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; deer control.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control weeds	Birds - Control overabundant kangaroos
Mammals - Control overabundant kangaroos	Amphibians - Control overabundant kangaroos
Reptiles - Control overabundant kangaroos	

Tottington - 27

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Kara Kara – St Arnaud - 28

Kara Kara – St Arnaud is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Kara Kara - St Arnaud landscape is 67,300 ha with over half the area (60%) covered with native vegetation. Public land makes up 39% of the area and includes Kara Kara National Park, Stuart Mill Nature Conservation Reserve, St Arnaud State Forest (north and south). Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Buloke and Northern Grampians Landcare Network, Kara Kara Conservation Management Network, Trust for Nature, North Central Catchment Management Authority, Parks Victoria, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Kara Kara – St Arnaud.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, and Bulbine Lily.	Forest and woodland thinning in DDW Parks (Kara Kara National Park).
Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country); Barkly - Kara Kara NP Blue Gum Tk, Barkly - Kara Kara NP Teddington Rd, Redbank - Richmond Tk	Nationally listed orchids.
Largest relatively intact area of box-ironbark forest and woodland in Victoria. Greatest abundance of large old tree sites of any Box-Ironbark forest area in Victoria.	Kara Kara NP contains 12 fauna refuges covering 623ha

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Kara Kara – St Arnaud - 28

Habitat Distribution Models identify 16 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
16 Plants, notably; Red-cross Spider-orchid (*Caladenia cruciformis*), rare with 65% of its Vic range in area; Stuart Mill Spider-orchid (*Caladenia cretacea*), endangered with 35% of its Vic range in area Lowly Greenhood (*Pterostylis despectans*), endangered with 18% of its Vic range in area	Buloke, Buloke Mistletoe, Clover Glycine, Green Leek-orchid McIvor Spider Orchid, Stuart Mill Spider-orchid, Red-cross Spider-orchid, Brilliant Sun-orchid, Lowly Greenhood, Swamp Diuris, Blue Mallee, Goldfields Grevillea, Grey Grass Tree
0 Mammals	Greater Long-eared bats, Squirrel Glider, Brush-tailed Phascogale
0 Reptiles	Lace Monitor
0 Birds	Diamond Firetail, Hooded Robin, Bush Stone-Curlew, Powerful Owl, Barking Owl, Speckled Warbler, Swift Parrot, Painted Honeyeater, Regent Honeyeater, Australasian Shoveler, Hardhead, Musk Duck, Blue-billed Duck, Square-tailed Kite
0 Amphibians	Bibron's Toadlet
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.	Landscape fragmentation
Habitat loss and simplification	Overgrazing by native and introduced species
Inappropriate fire regimes	Weed invasion
Interspecific competition and Introduced predators	European farming techniques
Inappropriate fire regimes and overfishing.	Over-abundance of native species like kangaroo.
Climate Change.	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

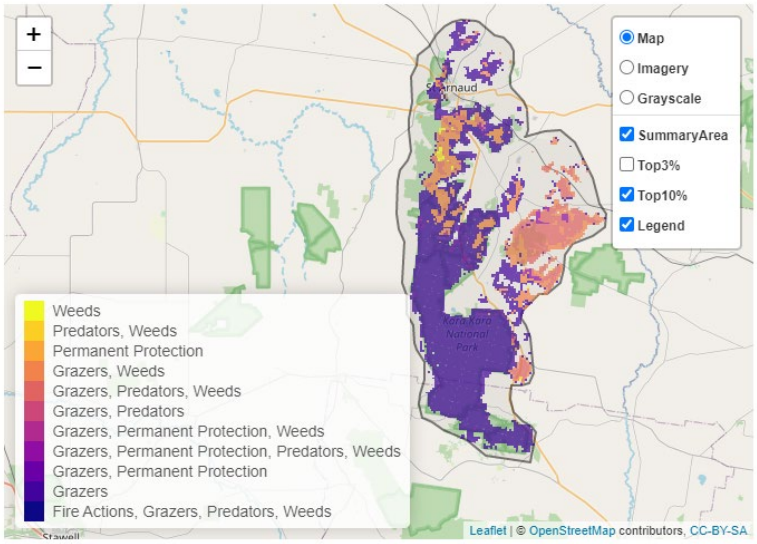
Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.

The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:



Control rabbits 19,359 ha

Control goats 18,924 ha

Control pigs 12,216 ha

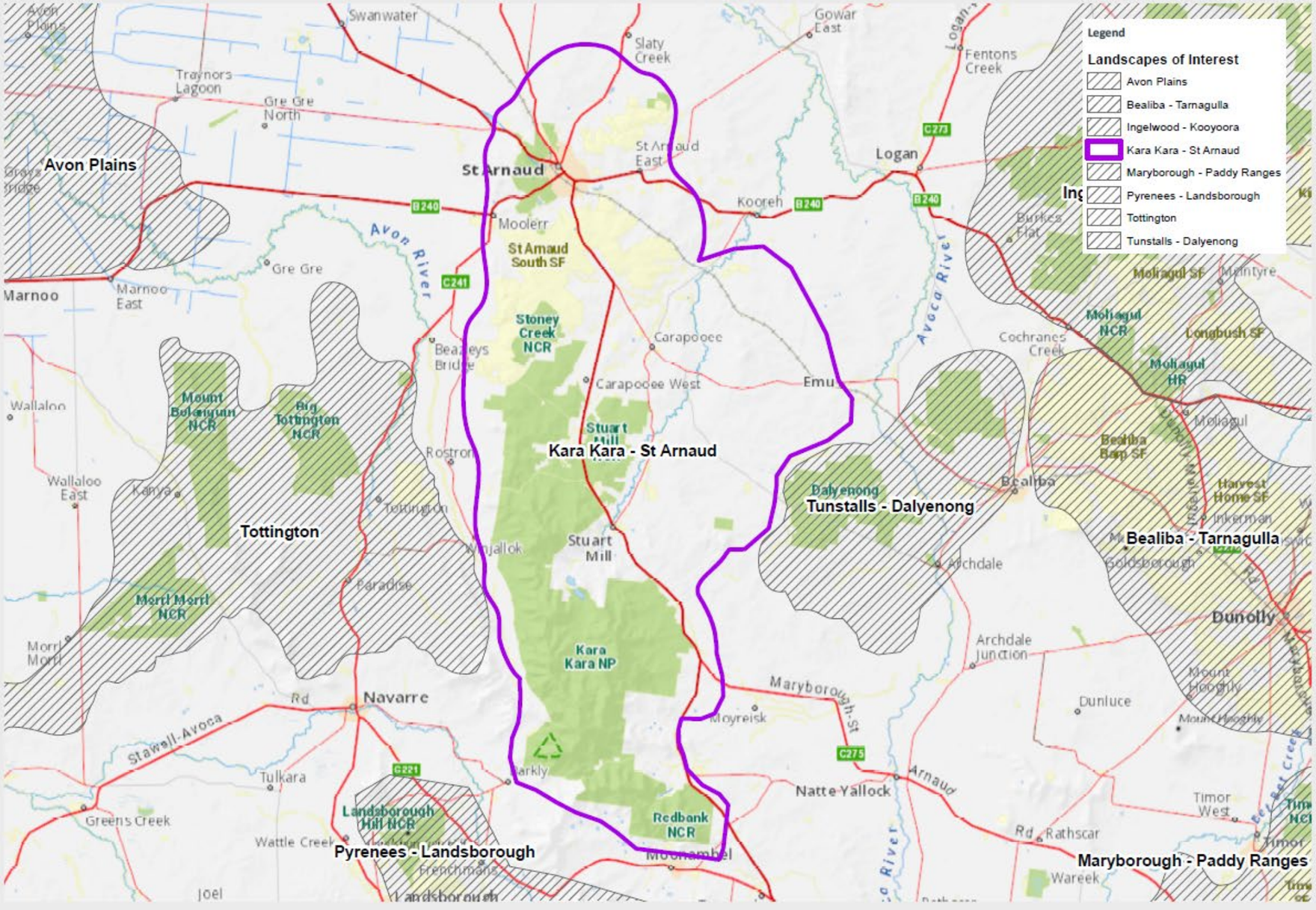
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; deer control, fox control, cat control, revegetation, over-abundant kangaroos, permanent protection, monitoring and action planning, cultural fire, managing overall grazing impacts (including native, game, and domestic herbivores).

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control goats
Mammals - Control goats	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control goats	

Kara Kara - St Arnaud - 28

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Tunstalls - Dalyenong - 29

Tunstalls - Dalyenong is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region 2021 - 2023.

Description

The Tunstalls - Dalyenong landscape is made up of 16,022 ha and is made up of two significant public land reserves including Tunstalls and Dalyenong Nature Conservation Reserves. Public land makes up 29% of the landscape with native vegetation covering 41% of the area. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Buloke and Northern Grampians Landcare Network, Kara Kara Conservation Management Network, North Central Catchment Management Authority, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Tunstalls - Dalyenong.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Tunstalls - Dalyenong - 29

Habitat Distribution Models identify 1 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
1 Plant, Red-cross Spider-orchid (*Caladenia cruciformis*), endangered with 8% of its Vic range in area	Stuart Mill Spider-orchid, Lowly Greenhood, Bristly Greenhood
0 Mammals	Squirrel Glider, Yellow-footed Antechinus
0 Reptiles	
0 Birds,	Swift Parrot, Crested Bellbird, Speckled Warbler
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

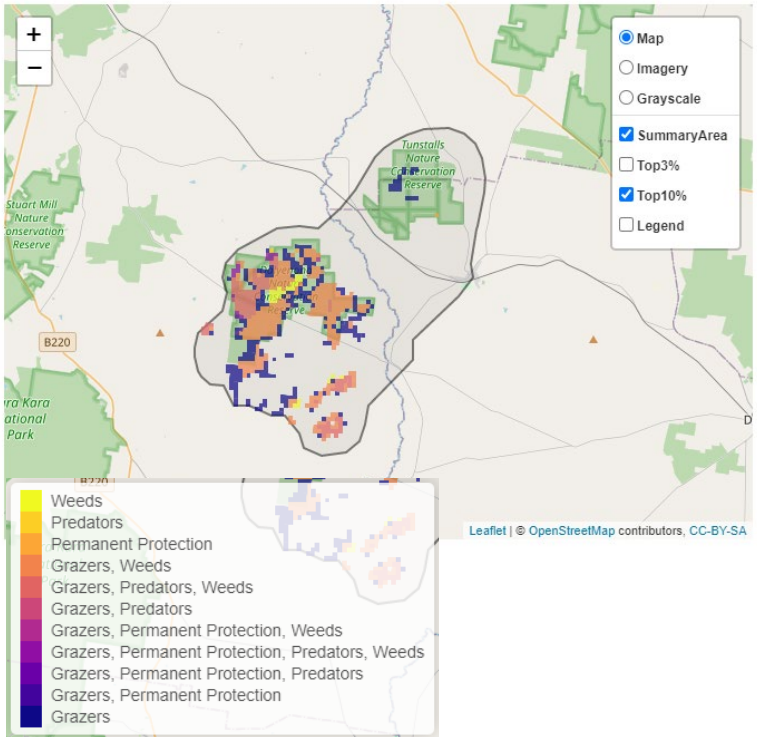
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

- Control rabbits 3,012 ha
- Control weeds 2,126 ha
- Control overabundant kangaroos 1,382 ha

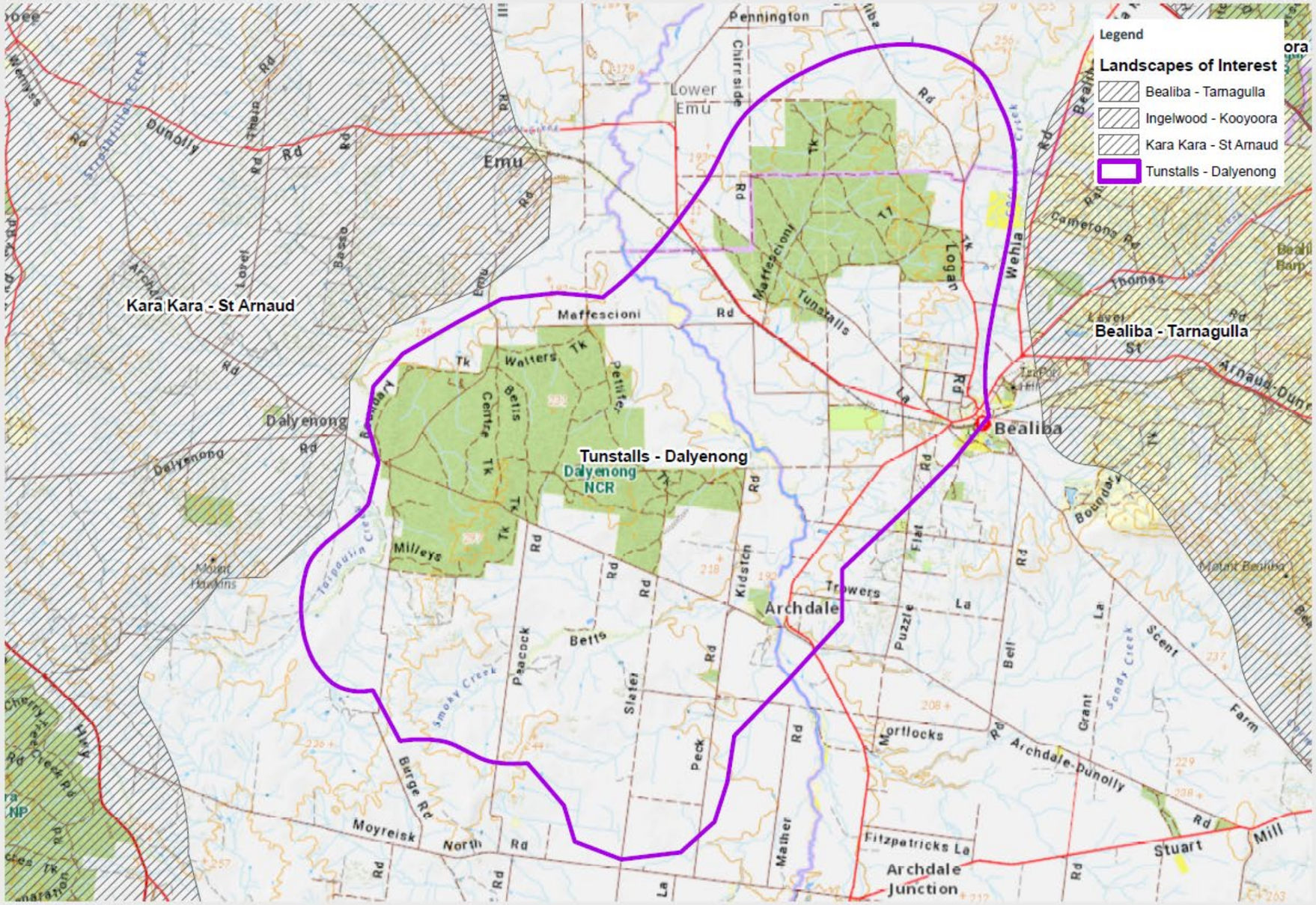
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; revegetation, deer control, cultural fire and action planning and monitoring.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control rabbits	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control rabbits	

Tunstalls - Dalyenong - 29

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Beailba - Tarnagulla - 30

Bealiba-Tarnagulla is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Beailba - Tarnagulla landscape is made up of 46,116 ha with 66% of the area covered in native vegetation. Just over half of the area (55%) consists of public land. These include; Bealiba Barp State Forest (SF), Tarnagulla SF, Mt Hooghly SF and Waanyarra NCR. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Buloke and Northern Grampians Landcare Network, DELWP (Public Land), North Central Catchment Management Authority, Goulburn-Murray Water, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Bealiba-Tarnagulla.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
High quality Box-Ironbark remnants	Drought refuge for fauna
Woodland birds	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 23 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
22 Plants, notably; Trim Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum aff. pyriforme* (Inglewood)), endangered with 25% of its Vic range in area; McIvor Spider-orchid (*Caladenia audasii*), endangered with 15% of its Vic range in area Whorled Zieria (*Zieria aspalathoides* subsp. *aspalathoides*), vulnerable with 13% of its Vic range in area	Lowly Greenhood, Buloke, Bealiba Ironbark, Silky Glycine
0 Mammals	Brush-tailed Phascogale
0 Reptiles	Bandy Bandy
1 Bird; Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*), endangered with 5% of its Vic range in area	Barking Owl, Swift Parrot, Bush Stone-curlew, Eastern Great Egret
0 Amphibians	Brown Toadlet
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Habitat fragmentation	Total grazing pressure
Inappropriate fire regimes	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

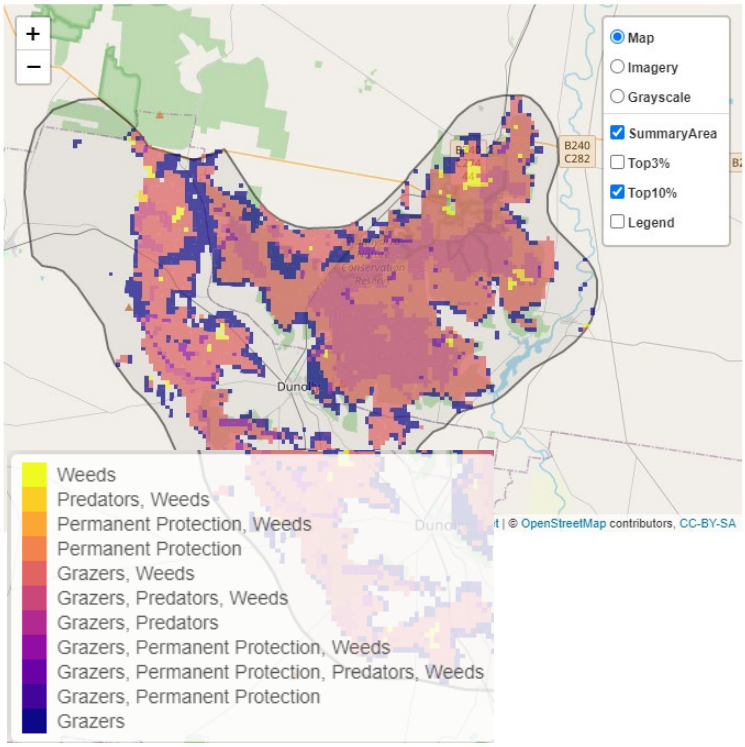
Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.

The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:



Control rabbits 22,726 ha

Control weeds 20,852 ha

Control goats 10,662 ha

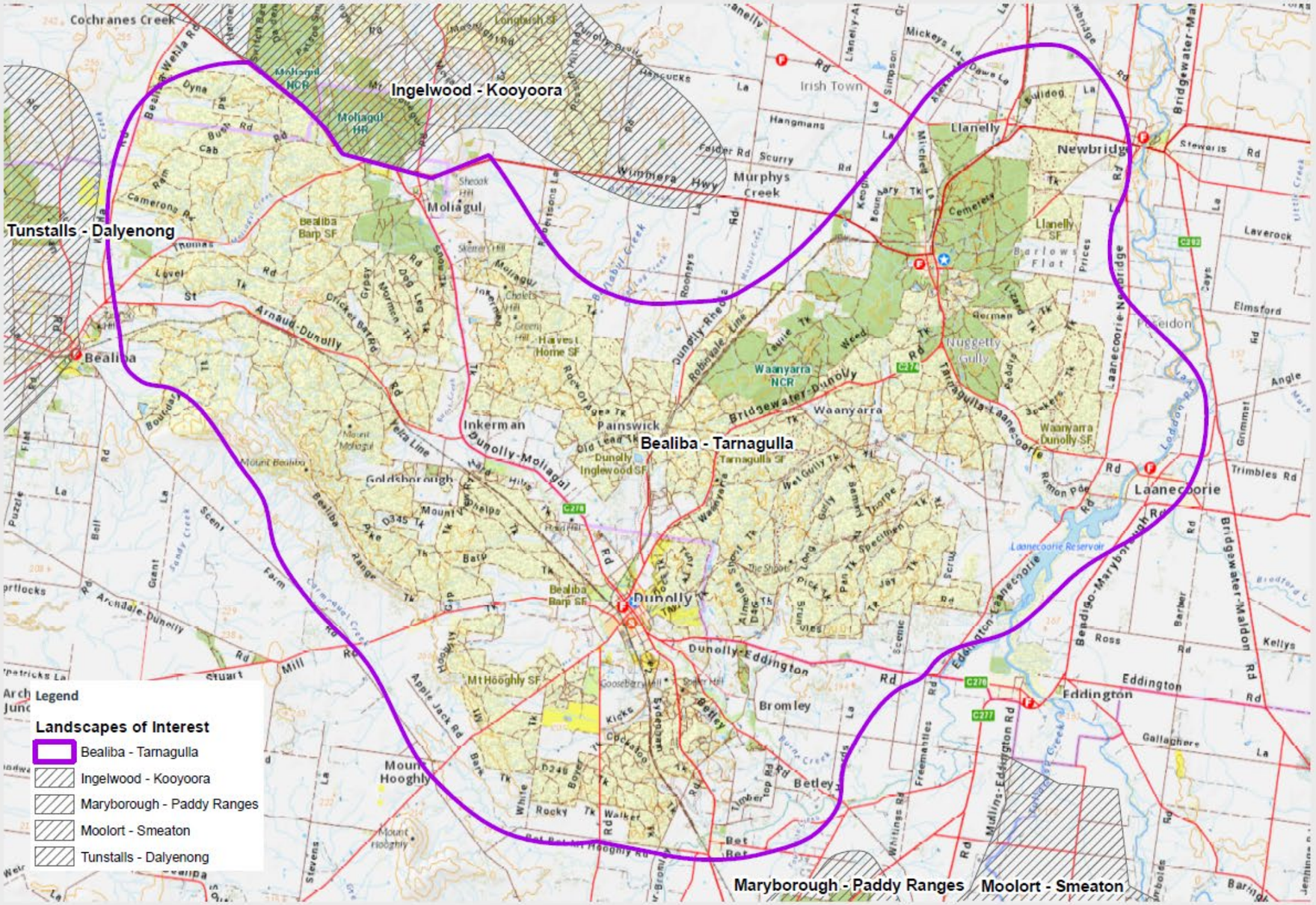
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling weeds provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; carbon offsets, fox control, revegetation, cultural fire and building connectivity with adjacent landscape areas.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control weeds	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Bealiba - Tarnagulla - 30

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

VICTORIA State Government | Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Mid Loddon - 31

Mid Loddon is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

This 45,537 ha landscape is situated west/south west of Bendigo with 58% of the landscape covered by native vegetation. Public land makes up 31% of the landscape and includes Myers Flat State Forest, Bendigo Regional Park, Shelbourne Nature Conservation Reserve to the west. With Greater Bendigo National Park and Sedgewick State Forest to the south. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. City of Greater Bendigo, DELWP (Public Land), Coliban Water, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Mid Loddon.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Forest and woodland thinning in DDW Parks (Greater Bendigo NP).
Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country) Strathdale - Scrub Tk	Remnant Box-Ironbark and woodland communities, Woodland bird community

Habitat Distribution Models identify 11 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
8 Plants; notably; Bendigo Spider-orchid (*Caladenia sp. aff. fragrantissima* (Central Victoria)), endangered with 20% of its Vic range in area; Tan Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum erythrocommum*), endangered with 9% of its Vic range in area Sutton Grange Greenhood (*Pterostylis agrestis*), endangered with 9% of its Vic range in area	
0 Mammals	Brush-tailed Phascogale, Fat-talied Dunnart
1 Reptile, Pink-tailed Worm-Lizard endangered with 97% of its Vic range in area;	
2 Birds; Swift Parrot, endangered with 5% of its Vic range in area; Turquoise Parrot, near threatened with 5% of its Vic range in area;	Australasian Bittern, Swift Parrot, Bush Stone-curlew
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog
	Other: – Eltham Copper Butterfly, Golden Sun Moth
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.
Area from Long Gully to Marong Bushland Reserve is a growth corridor for Council. Threats of this include; land use change, population growth, housing pressure	Intrusions of pest plants and animals and dieback on vegetation pose a significant risk to Roadside vegetation.
Encroachment of farming activities	Urban development
Firewood collection	Road maintenance and construction works
Inappropriate fire prevention activities	Installation and maintenance of services

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

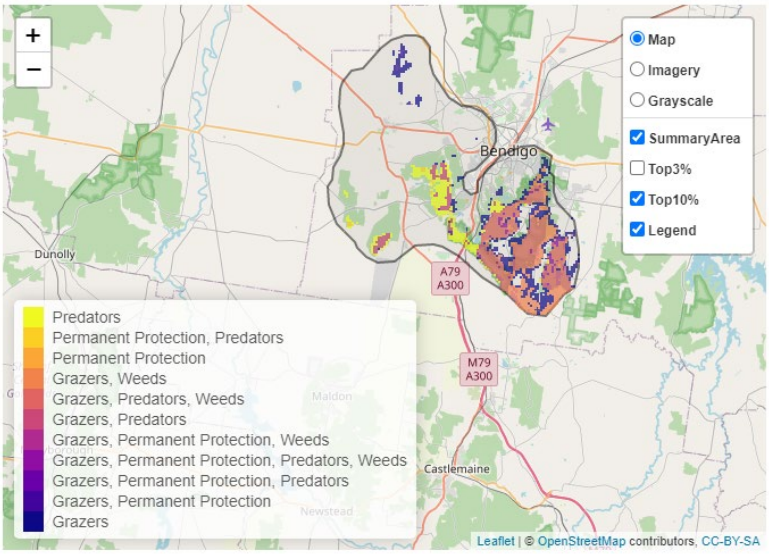
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 9,416 ha

Control cats, foxes 6,961 ha

Control weeds 5,736 ha

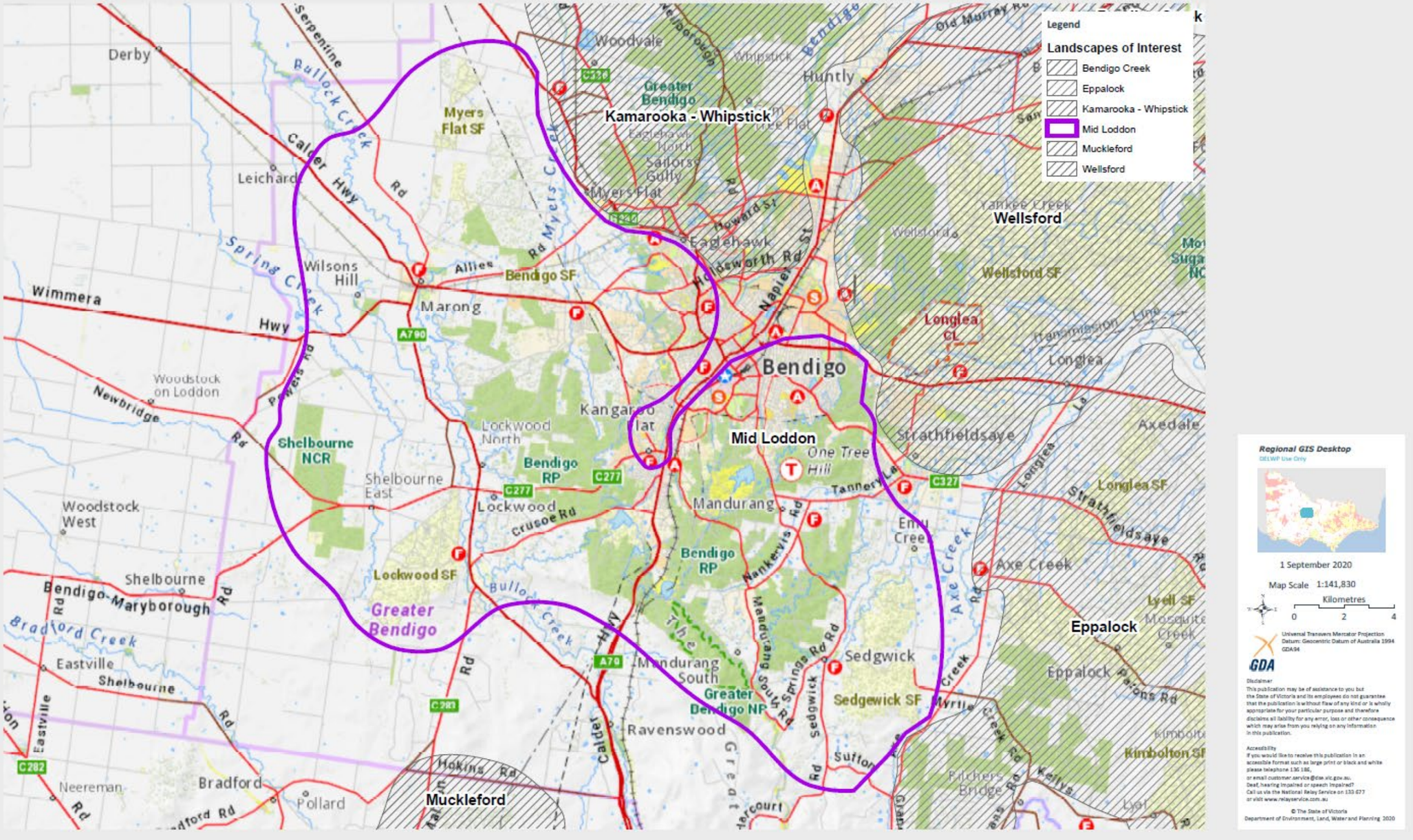
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control cats, foxes provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; appropriate management of Recreational Activities, public access and cultural fire.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control cats, foxes
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control cats, foxes
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Mid Loddon - 31

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Wellsford - 32

Wellsford is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee region for 2020-2023.

Description

The Wellsford landscape is 25,464 ha size and consists of 69% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land makes up 46% of the area and includes Wellsford State Forest, Mount Sugarloaf Nature Conservation Reserve and Bendigo Regional Park. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. City of Greater Bendigo and Dja Dja Wurrung both nominated Wellsford.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 6 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
6 Plants; notably; Tan Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum erythrocommum*), endangered with 9% of its Vic range in area; Bendigo Spider-orchid (*Caladenia sp. aff. fragrantissima* (Central Victoria), endangered with 7% of its Vic range in area; Dwarf Cassinia (*Cassinia diminuta*), rare with 7% of its Vic range in area	Whirakee Wattle, Ausfeld's wattle, Totem Poles, Leafless Current Bush, Spreading Wattle, Tall Greenhood, Purple Mint Bush, Showy Parrot Pea
0 Mammals	Brush-tailed Phascogale, Sugar Glider
0 Reptiles	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard
0 Birds	Speckled Warbler, Swift Parrot.
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Intrusions of weeds and pest animals or dieback on vegetation pose a significant risk to Roadside vegetation.	Encroachment of farming activities
Urban development	Firewood collection
Road maintenance and construction works	Inappropriate fire prevention activities
Installation and maintenance of services.	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

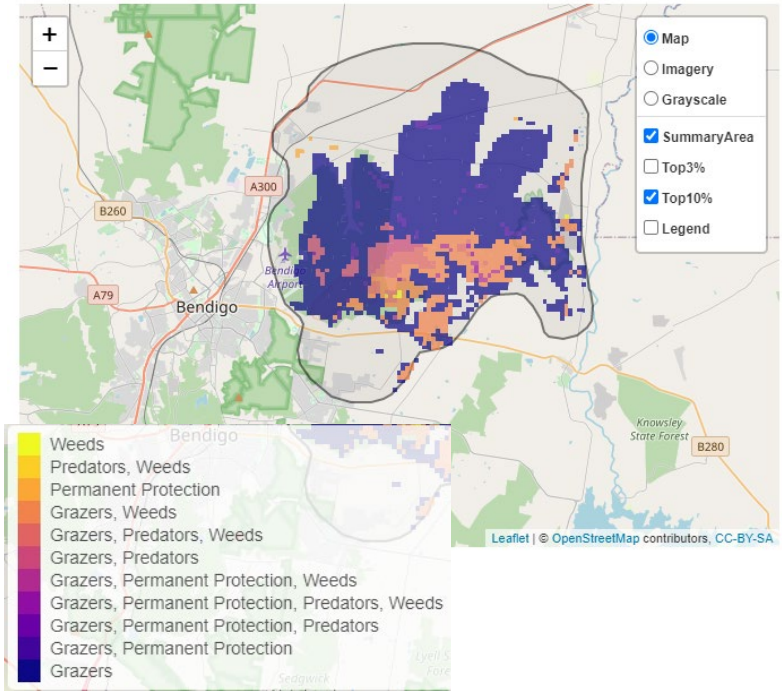
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control goats 11,178 ha

Control rabbits 20,058 ha

Control weeds 25,429 ha

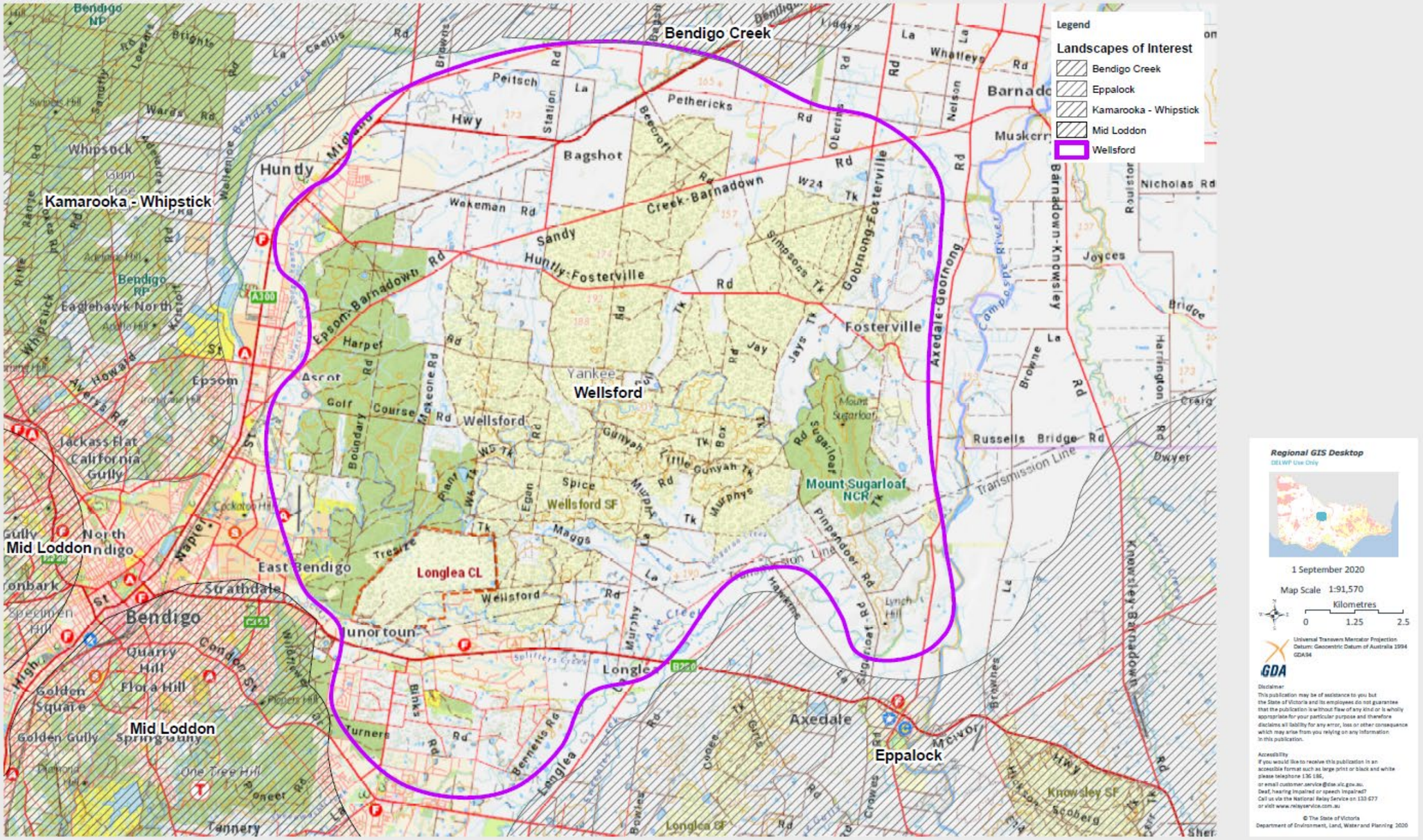
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process, revegetation was also suggested for this landscape.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control goats	Birds - Control goats
Mammals - Control goats	Amphibians - Control goats
Reptiles - Control goats	

Wellsford - 32

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Eppalock - 33

Eppalock is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Eppalock landscape is 64,292 ha in size, with just over half (51%) of the area is covered in native vegetation. Public land covers 27% of the area and includes a number of parcels including Longlea State Forest (SF), Knowsley SF and Crosbie Nature Conservation Reserve. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Campaspe Shire Council, City of Greater Bendigo, DELWP (Public Land), Goulburn-Murray Water, Coliban Water, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Eppalock.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country)
Coliban and Campaspe Rivers	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 17 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
15 Plants; notably; Tan Leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum erythrocommum*), endangered with 46% of its Vic range in area; Bendigo Spider-orchid (*Caladenia sp. aff. fragrantissima* (Central Victoria)), endangered with 45% of its Vic range in area Rising Star Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia humifusa subsp. humifusa*), rare with 13% of its Vic range in area	Ausfeld's Wattle, Buloke, Blue Burr-Daisy, Goldfields Grevillea, Sutton Grange Greenhood, Swamp Leek-orchid, Southern Swainson-pea
0 Mammals	Brush-tailed phascogale
0 Reptiles	Murray River Turtle, Striped Legless Lizard, Bearded Dragon, Woodland Blind Snake, Lace Monitor
2 Birds; Eastern Koel, no rating with 7% of Vic its range in area; Swift Parrot, endangered with 5% of its Vic range in area	Bush Stone-curlew, Swift Parrot, Great Egret, Freckled Duck, Blue-billed Duck, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Grey-crowned Babbler, Speckled Warbler, Chestnut-rumped Heathwren
0 Amphibians	
	Other: – Murray Cod
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Water quality, invasive pests such as Carp, and loss of habitat are threats to aquatic fauna within Lake Eppalock and its tributaries.	Dead trees (standing or fallen) have created submerged hazards for recreational users at Lake Eppalock, however they provided important habitat for many fish species.
Loss of habitat for species including Striped Legless Lizard and Grey-Crowned Babbler	Impacts of a large population of Eastern Grey Kangaroos.

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

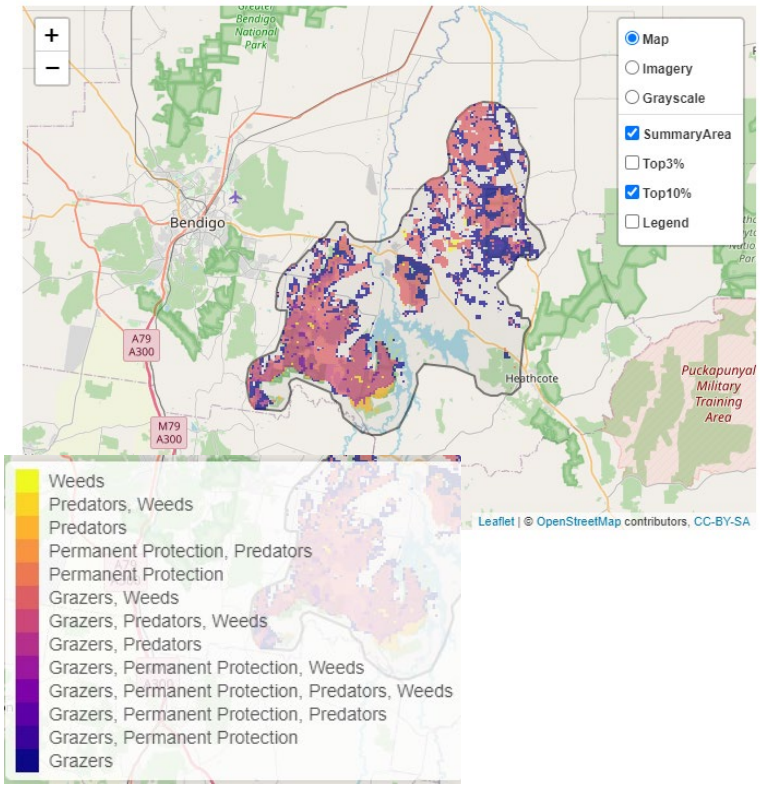
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 27,059 ha

Control weeds 17,764 ha

Control cats, foxes 7,528 ha

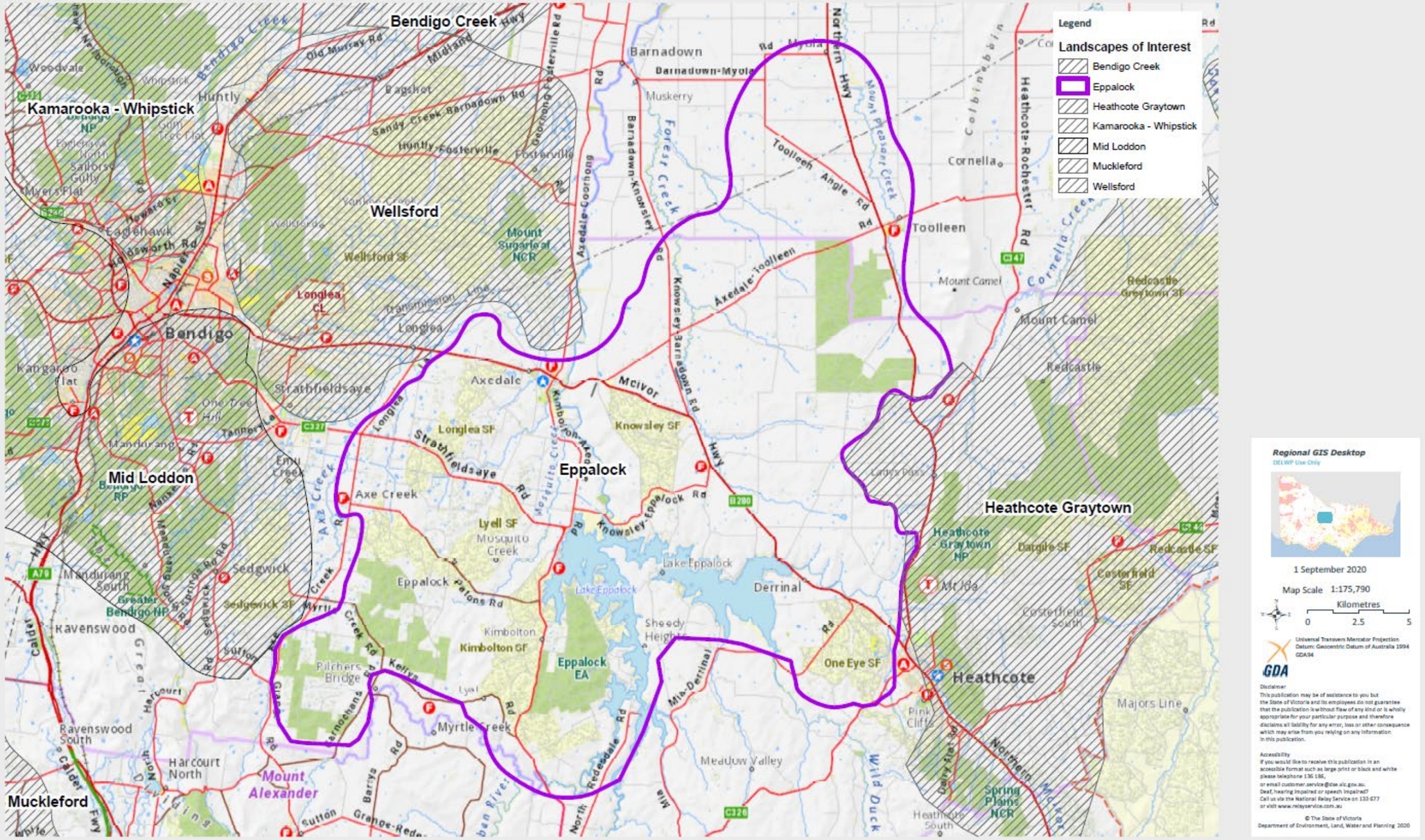
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; revegetation, culture fire and fire management.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control cats, foxes
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Eppalock - 33

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Heathcote - Graytown - 34

Heathcote-Graytown is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

Heathcote - Graytown landscape is 115,233 ha in size with over half (61%) of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land reserves make up 41% of the area which includes Heathcote-Graytown NP, Redcastle State Forest and Whroo Nature Conservation Reserve. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Campaspe Shire Council, City of Greater Bendigo, DELWP (Public Land), Coliban Water, Parks Victoria, and Central Victorian Biolinks all nominated Heathcote - Graytown.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Unique and extensive Box-Ironbark forests	Woodland bird community
Mature stands of large, old Grey Grass Trees	Significant threatened vegetation classes including Creekline Grassy Woodland and Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland.
Critical habitat for Powerful Owl, Brush-tailed Phascogale and Swift Parrot.	Significant large old trees

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Heathcote - Graytown - 34

Habitat Distribution Models identify 40 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
30 Plants; notably; Bald-tip Beard-orchid (*Calochilus richiae*), endangered with 92% of its Vic range in area; Long-tail Greenhood (*Pterostylis woollsii*), endangered with 84% of its Vic range in area Plain Quillwort (*Isoetes drummondii subsp. anomala*), poorly known with 31% of its Vic range in area	Crimson Spider-orchid, Scented Bush-pea, Clover Glycine, Ausfeld's Wattle, Whirrakee Wattle, Maroon Leek-orchid
1 Mammals; Squirrel Glider, endangered with 7% of its Vic range in area	Squirrel Gliders, Brush-tailed phascogale, Common Dunnart
1 Reptile; Dwyer's Snake, no rating with 7% of its Vic range in area	Bearded Dragon
8 Bird; notably; Swift Parrot, endangered with 12% of its Vic range in area; Speckled Warbler, vulnerable with 11% of its Vic range in area; Turquoise Parrot, near threatened with 8% of its Vic range in area	Swift Parrot, Powerful Owl, Painted Honeyeater, Grey-crowned Babbler, Spotted Quail-thrush, Regent Honeyeater
0 Amphibians	Brown Toadlet, Growling Grass Frog
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Weeds including Bridal Creeper, Wheel Cactus and Paterson's Curse	Pest animals including foxes, cats and rabbits
Inappropriate fire regimes	Land clearing
Over grazing	Timber and firewood cutting
Wildfire	Erosion
Climate Change	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

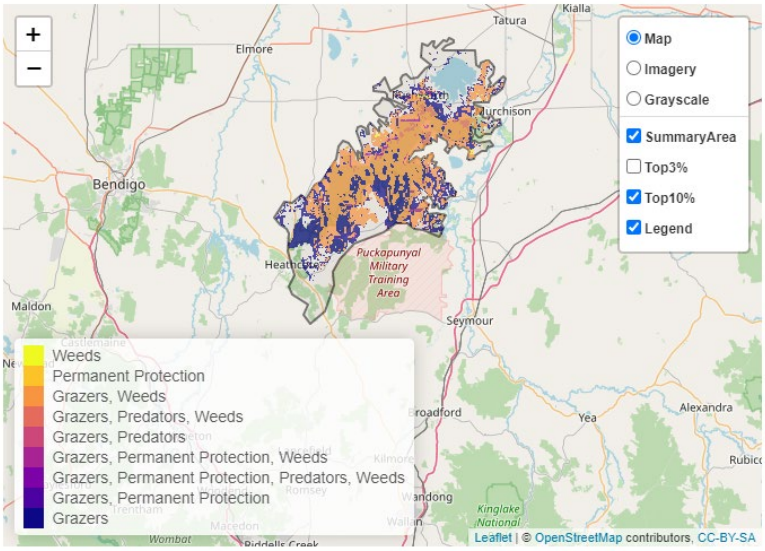
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 55,486 ha

Control goats 48,261 ha

Control weeds 45,730 ha

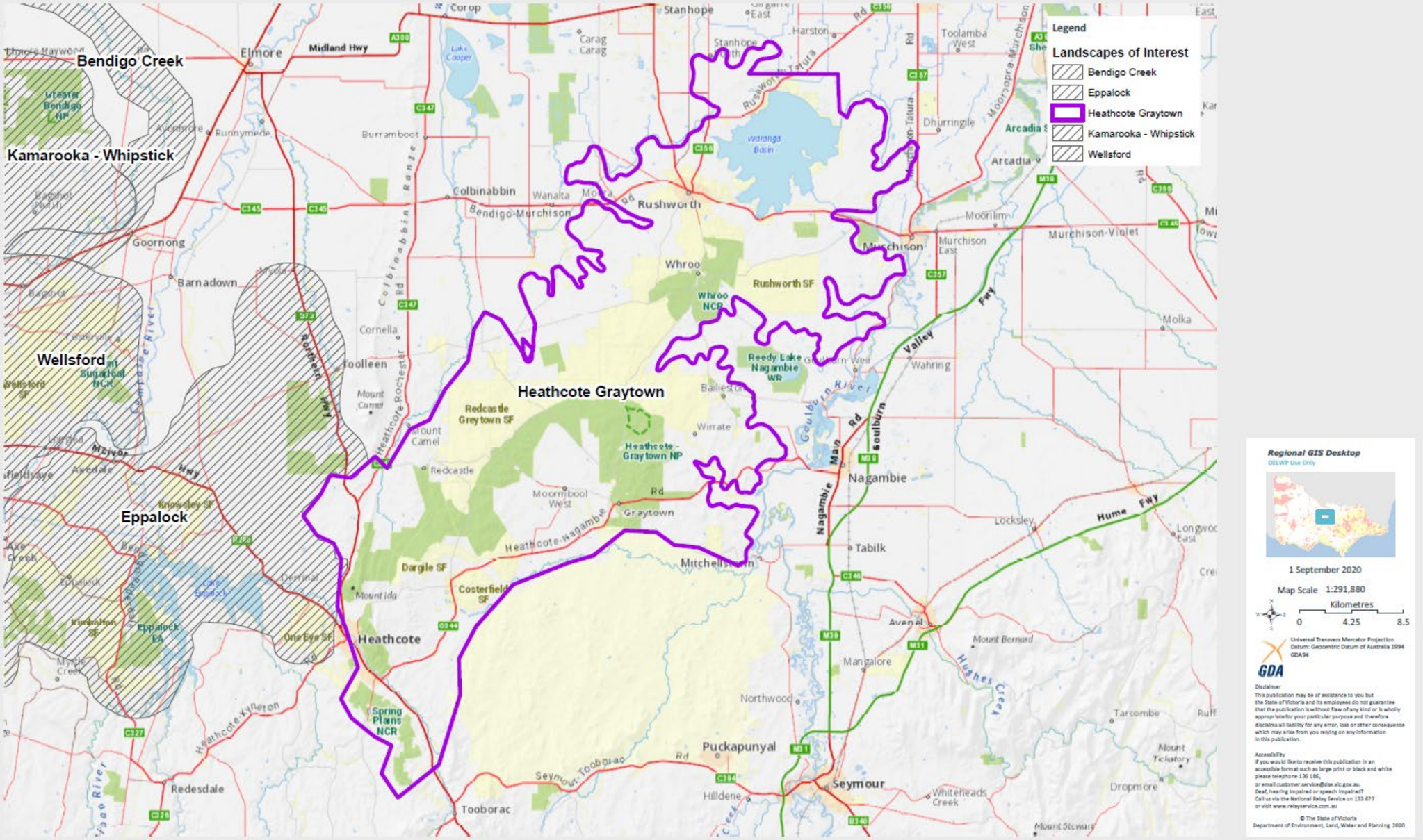
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, planned burns, management of recreational activities and public access, fire management, ecological restoration, permanent protection, revegetation (including habitat creation/recovery and connectivity restoration), and hydrological/landscape function restoration.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control goats
Mammals - Control goats	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control goats	

Heathcote - Graytown - 34

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Kyneton Woodlands - 35

Kyneton Woodlands is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Kyneton Woodlands landscape is 14,694 ha in size with 36% of the area consisting of native vegetation. The vast majority of the area is private land with 3% designated as public land.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Macedon Ranges Shire Council, Central Victorian Biolinks, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Kyneton Woodlands.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
'White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland', a nationally threatened ecological community.	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 0 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
0 Plants	Matted Flax-lily, Clover Glycine, Castlemaine Spider Orchid
0 Mammals	Brush-tailed Phascogale
0 Reptile	
0 Birds	Painted Honeyeater, Powerful Owl, Barking Owl, Brown Treecreeper, Swift Parrot
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog, Brown Toadlet
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Degradation of vegetation from human use associated with residential development, weeds including gorse and pest animals including rabbits.	Fuel reduction works on public and private land

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

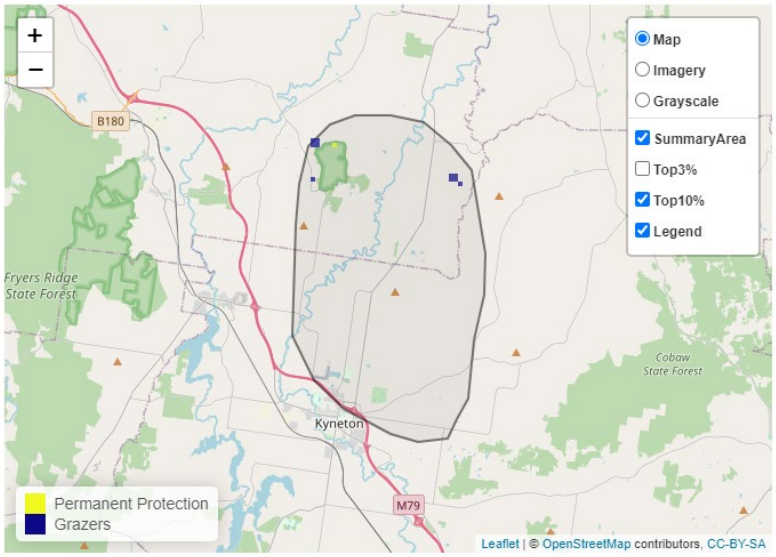
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 51 ha

Permanent protection 5 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

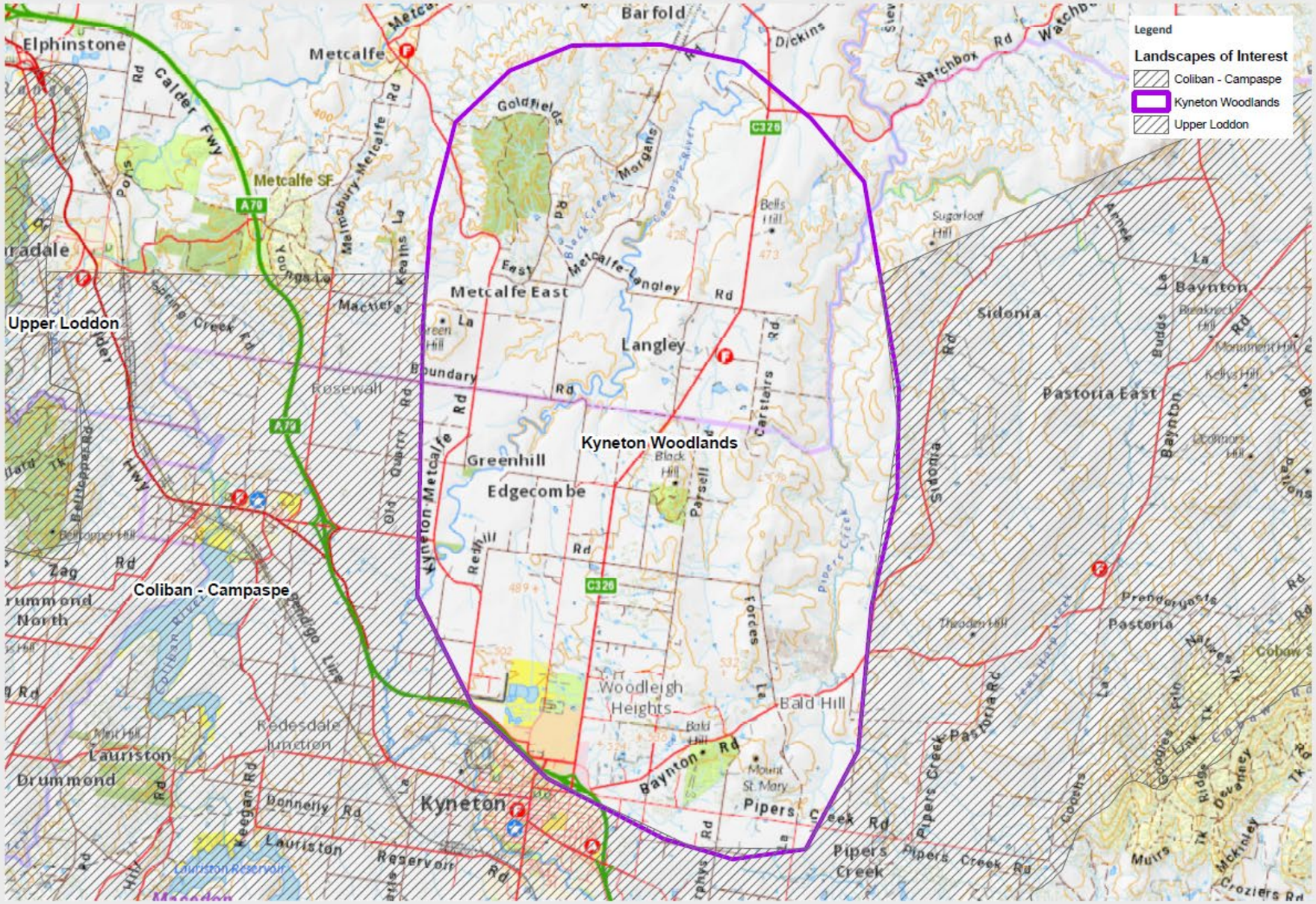
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, revegetation, revegetation (habitat creation/recovery and connectivity restoration), cultural fire and large old tree protection.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control rabbits	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control rabbits	

Kyneton Woodlands - 35

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Coliban-Campaspe - 36

Coliban-Campaspe is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

Coliban - Campaspe is a 69,382 ha landscape with 28% of the area made up of native vegetation. Public land is a small component with 6% of the area. Significant reservoirs present in this area include Upper Coliban Reservoir and Lauriston Reservoir. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Macedon Ranges Shire Council, Hepburn Shire Council, DELWP (Public Land), Coliban Water, Central Victorian Biolinks, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Coliban-Campaspe.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country)

Habitat Distribution Models identify 7 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
7 Plants; Black Gum (*Eucalyptus aggregata*), endangered with 88% of its Vic range in area; Wombat Bush-pea (*Pultenaea reflexifolia*), rare with 15% of its Vic range in area Fryerstown Grevillea (*Grevillea obtecta*), rare with 9% of its Vic range in area	Black Gum, Bundy, Sticky Wattle, Basalt Peppercress, Dwarf Silver-wattle, Large-flower Crane's-bill, Arching Flax-lily
0 Mammals	Greater Gliders, Squirrel Glider, Brush-tailed Phascogale
0 Reptiles	
0 Birds	Powerful Owl, Swift Parrot, Blue-billed Duck, Barking Owl, White-bellied Sea-Eagle
0 Amphibians	
	Other: – Campaspe river - Murray Cod, Golden Perch, Silver Perch, Freshwater Catfish, Trout cod, Murray spiny crayfish
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Habitat loss & fragmentation	Changing land uses and climate change
Weeds such as Serrated Tussock, Chilean Needle, Willows species along major rivers, Blackberry, Hawthorn, Hemlock, Suckers of Elm and Poplar.	Pest animals including foxes, cats, foxes, goats, hares and wild dogs
Firewood collection	Phytophthora cinnamomic disease
Impact of bushfire	Recreational activities on public land
The catchment is facing known threats from existing and future developments, uncontrolled livestock access to waterways and riparian areas	Climate change
Clearing of native vegetation	Farming and urban development
Altered water flow regime, historical removal of habitat, fish barriers, loss of fish into irrigation channels, carp, un-screened irrigation pumps, blackwater events - Campaspe River	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

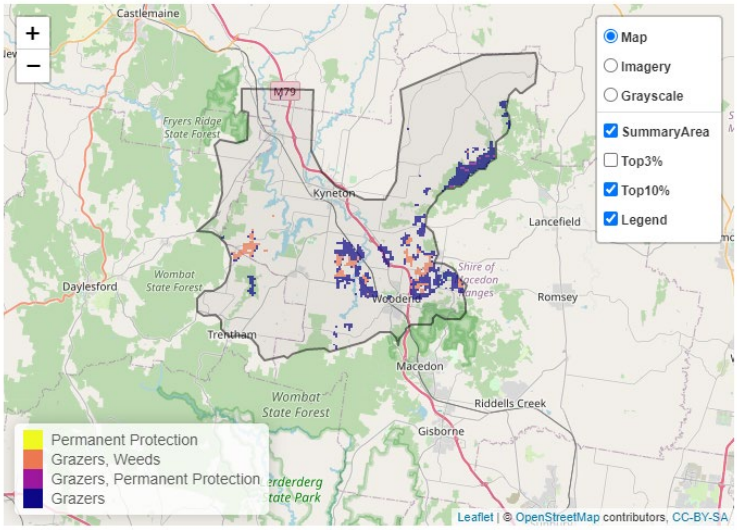
Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing

fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 3,939 ha

Control weeds 1,154 ha

Control pigs 1,104 ha

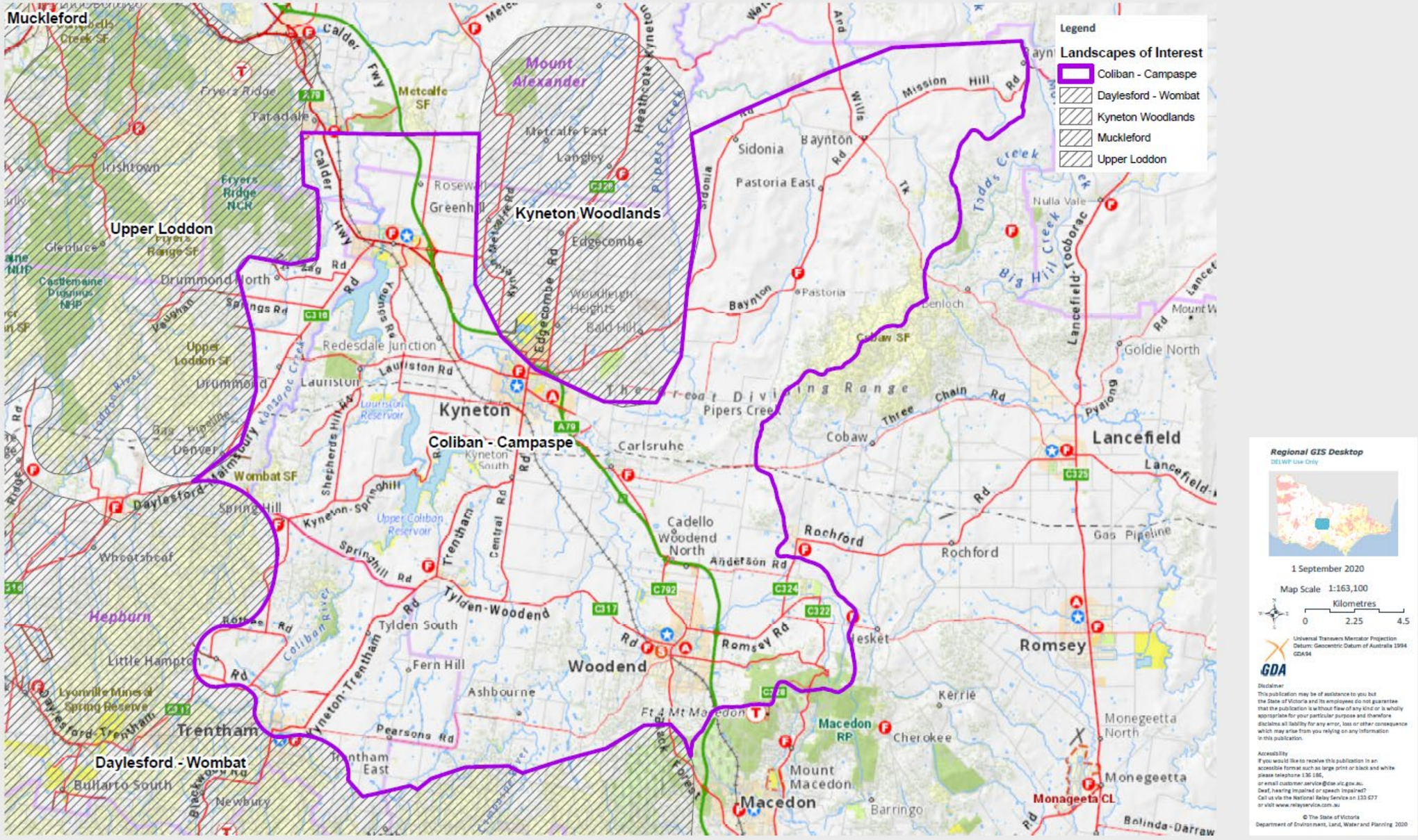
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, revegetation, deer control, fox control, permanent protection, habitat creation/recovery and connectivity restoration, cultural fire and large old tree protection.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control pigs	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control pigs	

Coilban - Campaspe - 36

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Upper Loddon - 37

Upper Loddon is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023.

Description

The Upper Loddon landscape covers 32,454 ha with a significant amount of native vegetation cover of 72%. Public land makes up 49% of the landscape and includes Upper Loddon State Forest (SF), Fryers Range SF, Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Mount Alexander Shire Council, Connecting Country, Hepburn Shire Council, DELWP (Public Land), Coliban Water, Parks Victoria, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Upper Loddon.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country); Castlemaine - Kalimna Park DDW
Woodland bird community	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 8 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
8 Plants, notably; Fryerstown Grevillea (*Grevillea obtecta*), rare with 43% of its Vic range in area; Fryers Range Scentbark (*Eucalyptus conferta),* endangered with 35% of its Vic range in area; Midlands Spider-orchid (*Caladenia sp. aff. concolor* (Midlands)), vulnerable with 22% of its Vic range in area	Matted Flax-lily, Wimmera Scentbark, Rosemary Grevillea
0 Mammals	Gal Gal (Dingo) at Gal Gal Gundith – approx. in SE of RSA area which is more heavily populated. Brush-tailed Phascogale, Eastern-barred Bandicoot, Fat-tailed Dunnart, Greater Glider
0 Reptiles	Tree Goanna, Striped Legless Lizard
0 Birds	Australasian Bittern, Brolga, Bush Stone-curlew, Swift Parrot, Powerful Owl
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog, Bibron's Toadlet
	Other: Eltham Copper Butterfly
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.
Weeds including Bridal creeper, Sour Sob via road and track grading	Pest animals including rabbits, deer, foxes, hares, cats
Over abundant Kangaroos	Clearance of native vegetation for farming activities
Change of land use, parcelling up of land for residential estates in areas adjacent to the bushland	Firewood collection
Degradation and clearance of existing vegetation from human use associated with residential development	Uncontrolled livestock access to areas of intact native vegetation, waterways and riparian areas
Mining operations - mining exploration rights	Climate change
Prescribed Burning	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

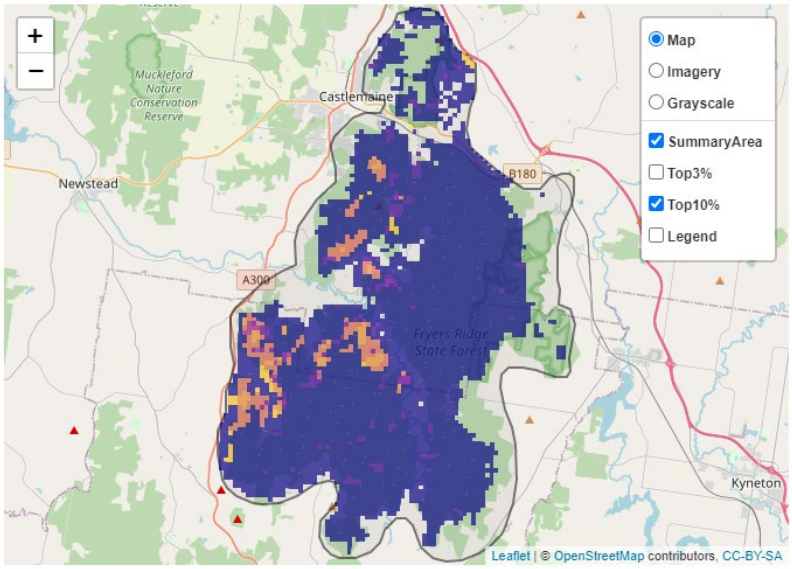
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

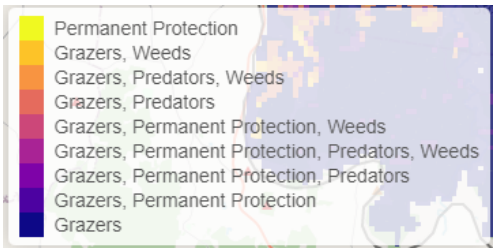
Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.





The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control goats 20,296 ha

Control pigs 17,081 ha

Control rabbits 8,672 ha

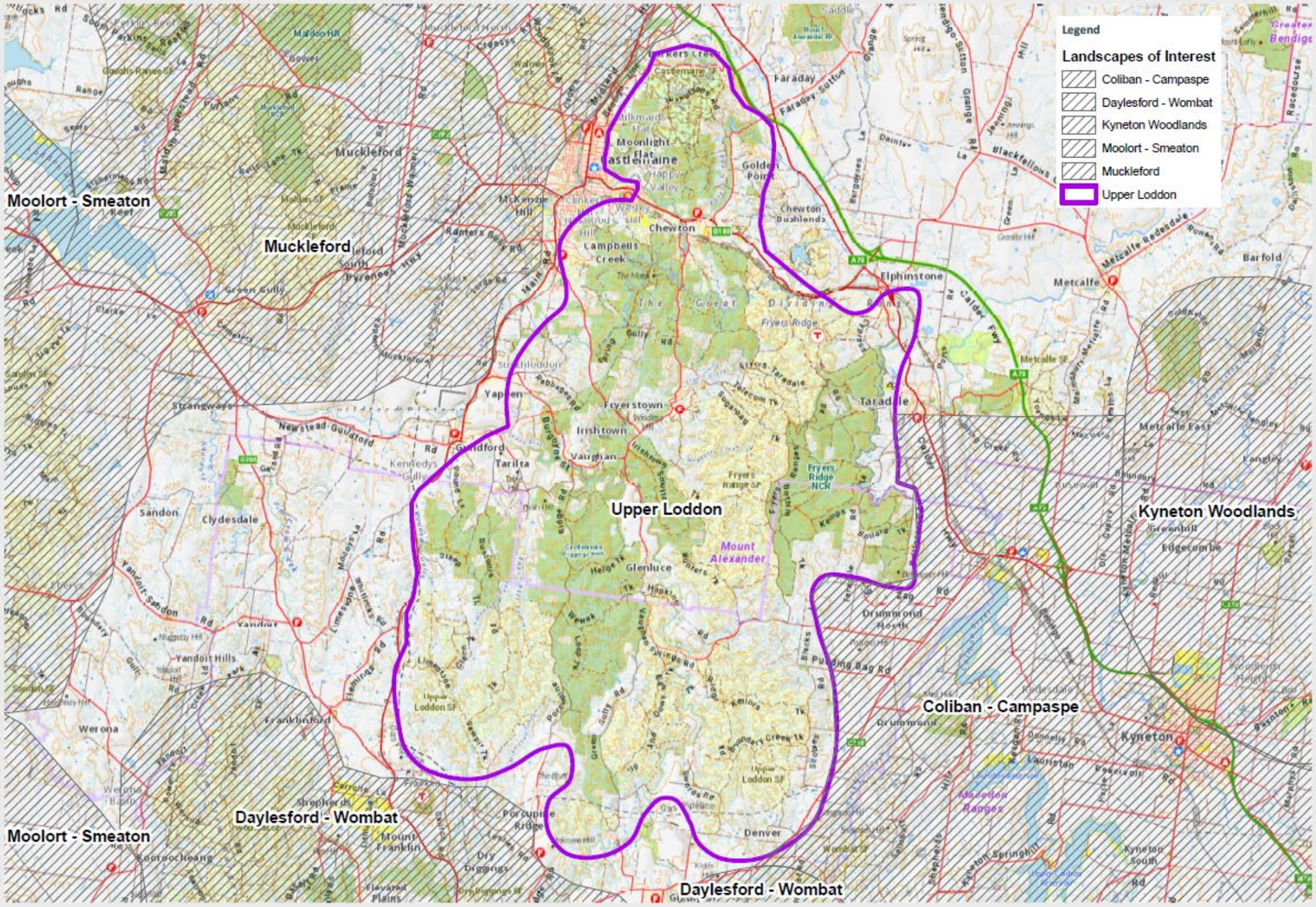
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering <u>all</u> flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; revegetation, weed control, fox control, permanent protection, over-abundant kangaroos, and cultural/ecological burning.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control goats	Birds - Control goats
Mammals - Control goats	Amphibians - Control goats
Reptiles - Control pigs	

Upper Loddon - 37

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

VICTORIA State Government | Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Muckleford - 38

Muckleford is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

This 46,928 ha landscape includes the township of Maldon and Newstead, and moves south, to just east of Campbelltown. The landscape is 58% native vegetation, with 24% of the area designated public land. This includes Maldon Historic Reserve, Muckleford Nature Conservation Reserve (NCR) and State Forest (SF), Walmer SF and Sandon SF. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Mount Alexander Shire Council, Connecting Country, DELWP (Public Land), and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Muckleford.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
The Muckleford Forest and associated reserves consists of Box-Ironbark forest, and as such represents part of only 17% that remains of the original cover of this forest type in Victoria.	Significant ecological vegetation classes include; Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland (Endangered) and Grassy Woodland (Vulnerable)

Habitat Distribution Models identify 14 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
13 Plants; notably; Fryers Range Scentbark (*Grevillea obtecta*), endangered with 25% of its Vic range in area Woodland Plume-orchid (*Pterostylis sp. aff. plumosa* (Woodland)), rare with 23% of its Vic range in area; Smooth Grevillea (*Grevillea rosmarinifolia subsp. glabella*), rare with 17% of its Vic range in area	Whirrakee Wattle, Buloke, Castlemaine Spider-orchid, Dwarf Cassinia, Lanky Buttons.
0 Mammals	Brush-tailed Phascogale, Eastern Pygmy-possum
0 Reptile	
1 Bird, Swift Parrot, endangered with 5% of its Vic range in area	Australian Little Bittern, Swift Parrot, Grey-crowned Babbler, Powerful Owl
0 Amphibians	
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.
Weeds - Wheel cactus (Opuntia robusta) - significant and extensive infestations	Pest animals including rabbits, deer, foxes
Over abundant kangaroos	Loss of native vegetation
Change of land use	Firewood collection.
Missing sub story species	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

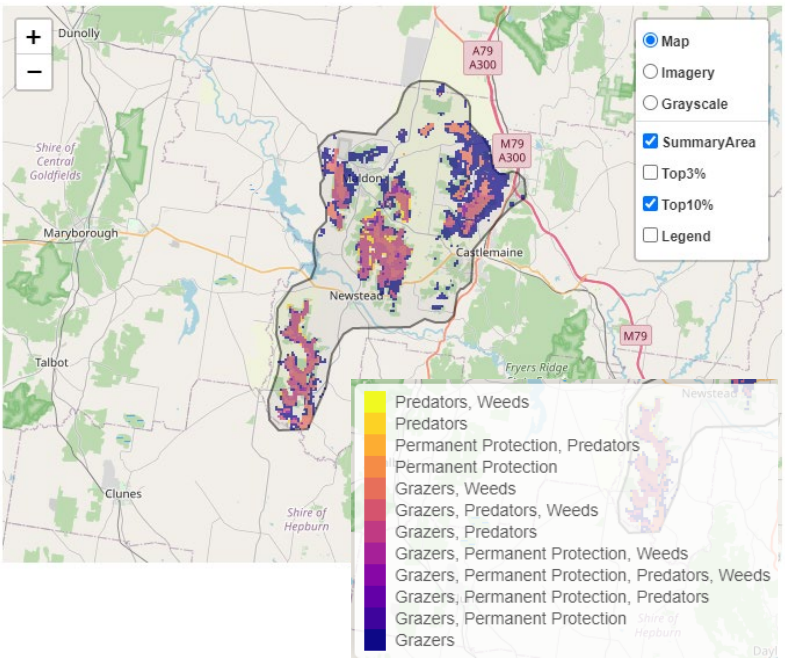
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits
13,355 ha

Control cats, foxes
6,718 ha

Control weeds
3,711 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling cats and foxes provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

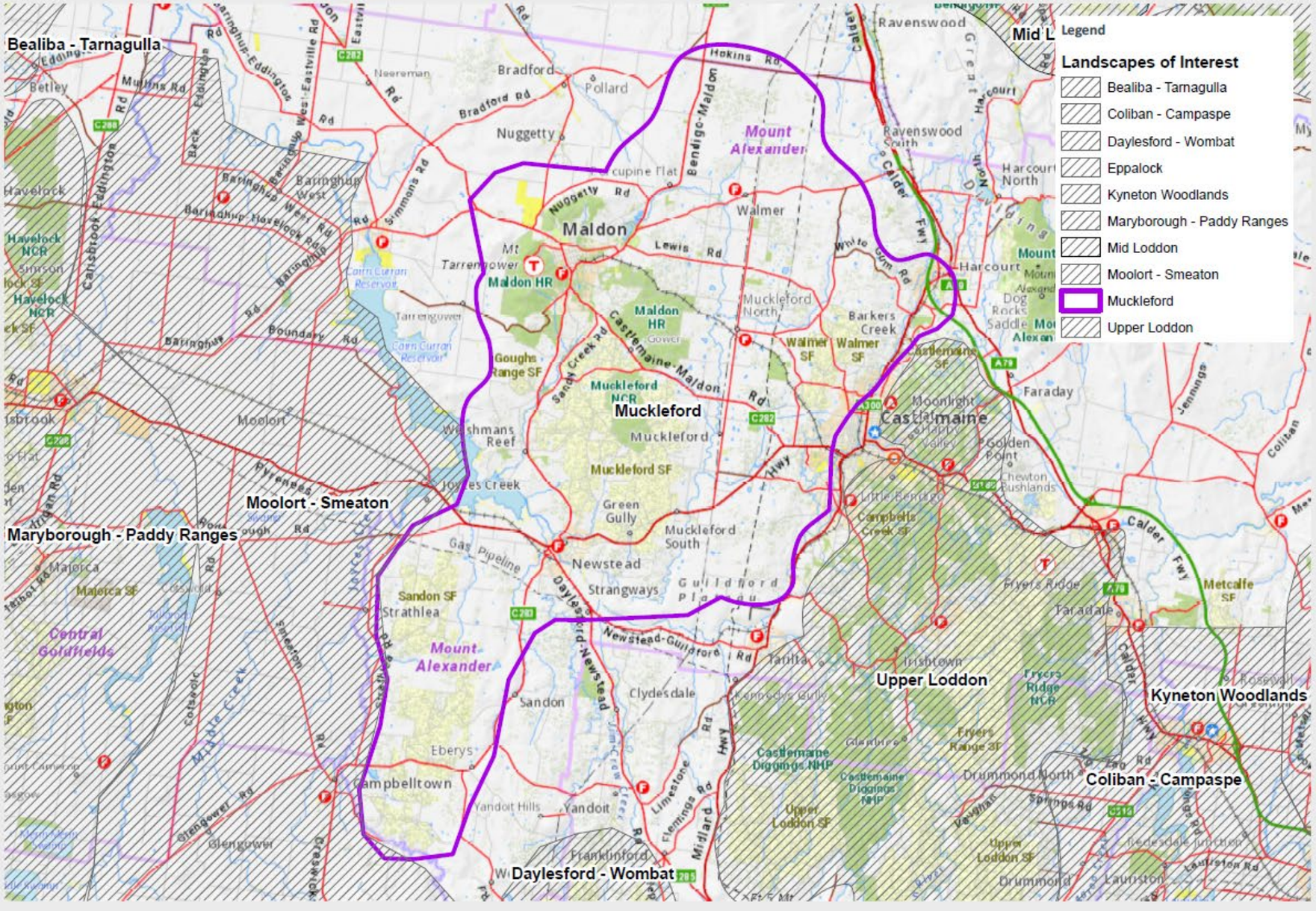
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, revegetation, cultural fire and appropriate frequency of planned burns to support native vegetation.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control cats, foxes
Mammals - Control cats, foxes	Amphibians - Control cats, foxes
Reptiles - Control cats, foxes	

Muckleford - 38

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Moolort - Smeaton - 39

Moolort - Smeaton is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Moolort - Smeaton landscape is 111,033 ha in size. It has 13% of the area covered in native vegetation, with 2% of the area consisting of public land. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Mount Alexander Shire Council, Hepburn Shire Council, Goulburn-Murray Water, Central Victorian Biolinks, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Moolort - Smeaton.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
A feature of the Moolort Plains are its wetlands and swamps, many of which have been actively managed for conservation values by local farmers.	Birch Creek - East if Clunes through Smeaton to and Newlyn North - High community interest and significance
Unique wetland complex situated within the Volcanic Plains.	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 5 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
5 Plants; notably; Ben Major Grevillea (*Grevillea floripendula*), vulnerable with 7% of its Vic range in area; Fryers Range Scentbark (*Grevillea obtecta*), endangered with 6% of its Vic range in area Fryerstown Grevillea (*Grevillea obtecta*), rare with 6% of its Vic range in area	Golden Cowslips, Yarra Gum, Woodland Leek-orchid
0 Mammals	
0 Reptile	Tussock Skink, Striped Legless Lizard
0 Bird	Diamond Firetail, Painted Honeyeater
0 Amphibians	Brown Toadlet
	Other: – Black Fish, Platypus
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool
Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool	Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.
Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.	Moolort Plains - Water detention, hydrology of natural wetlands, climate change, shooting, foxes, Cropping, weeds and pests

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

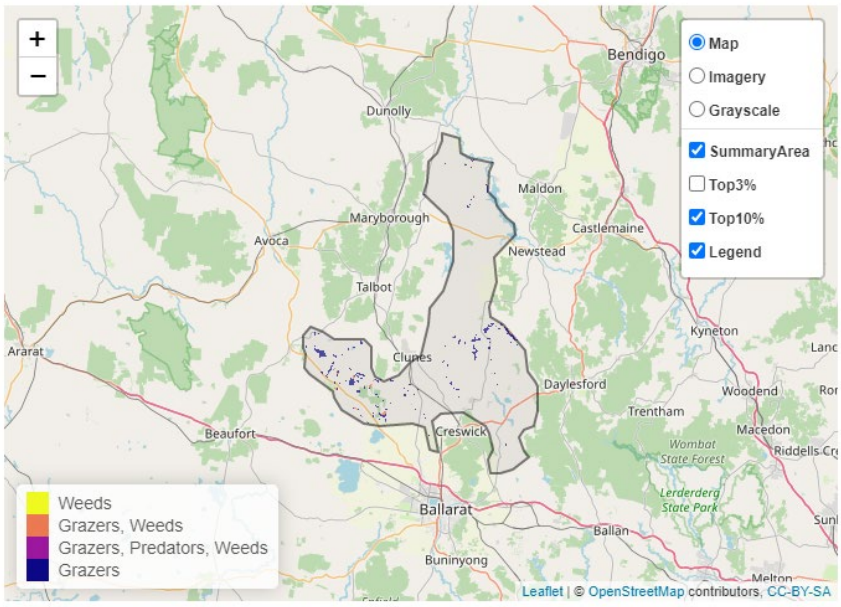
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 1,534 ha

Control pigs 992 ha

Control weeds 248 ha

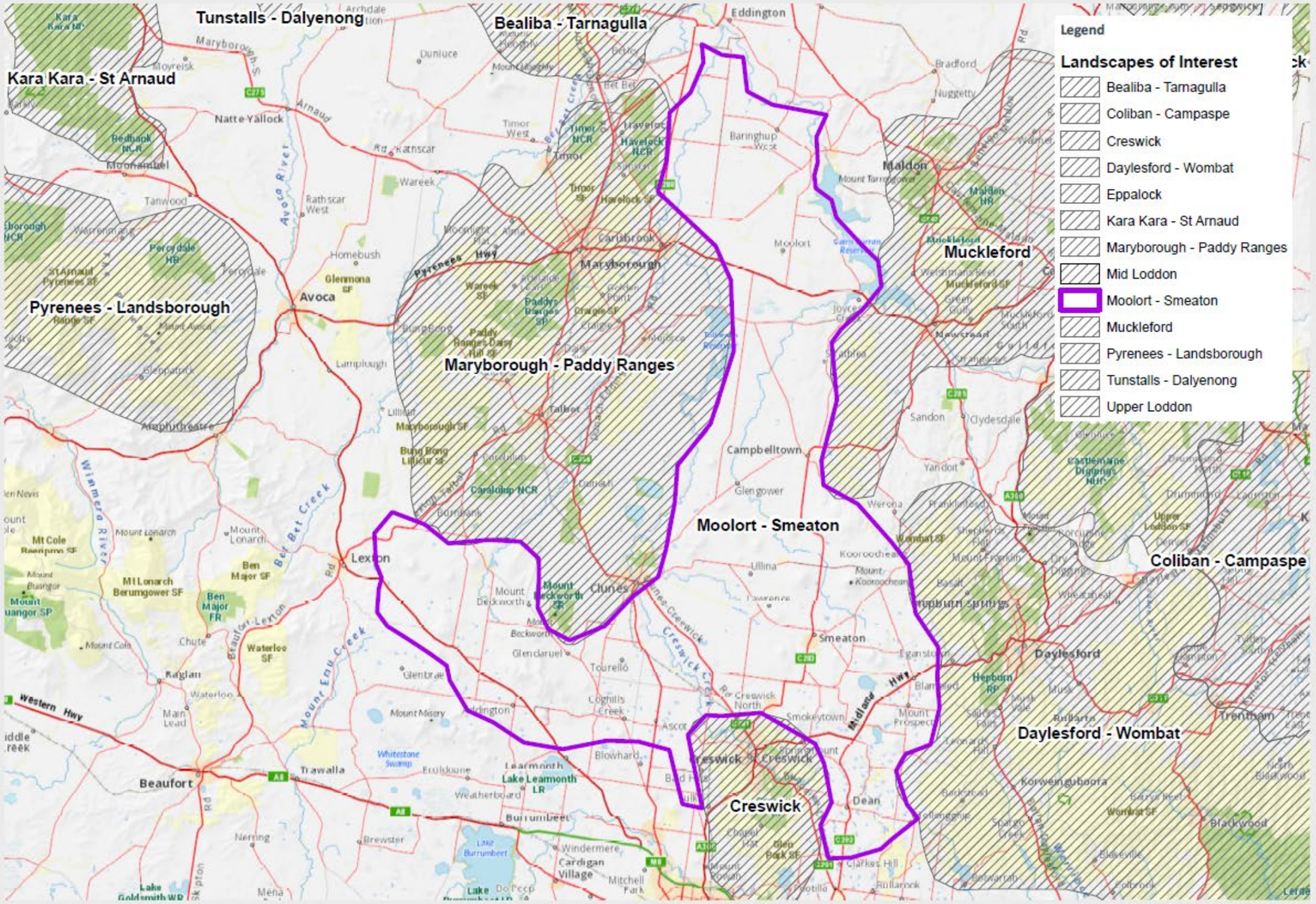
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling rabbits provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, revegetation, fox control, biomass reduction, and cultural fire.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control rabbits
Mammals - Control pigs	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control pigs	

Moolort - Smeaton - 39

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Maryborough - Paddy Ranges - 40

Maryborough - Paddy Ranges is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Maryborough - Paddy Ranges landscape is 81,739 ha in size, with just over half (52%) of the area covered in native vegetation. Multiple public land reserves make up this area (covering 33% in total), these include; Havelock State Forest (SF), Timor SF, Paddys Ranges State Park, Bung Bong SF, Maryborough SF and Caralulup NCR. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Hepburn Shire Council and Dja Dja Wurrung both nominated Maryborough - Paddy Ranges.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Forest and woodland thinning in DDW Parks (Paddys Ranges State Park).
Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).	

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Maryborough - Paddy Ranges - 40

Habitat Distribution Models identify 7 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
6 Plants; notably; Lowly Greenhood (*Pterostylis despectans*), endangered with 24% of its Vic range in area; Goldfields Grevillea (*Grevillea dryophylla),* rare with 11% of its Vic range in area Slender Mint-bush (*Prostanthera saxicola var. bracteolata*), rare with 7% of its Vic range in area	Spiny Rice-flower, Buloke, Matted Flax -lily
0 Mammals	
0 Reptiles	Striped Legless Lizard, Lace Monitor, Carpet Python
1 Bird, Swift Parrot, endangered with 6% of its Vic range in area;	Swift Parrot, Regent Honeyeater,
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.
Legacy issues	Genetics - lack of diversity
Farm tree clearing	Degradation on private land
Impacts of climate change	Opuntioid cacti - including Wheel cactus (*Opuntia robusta),* Prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*), Riverina pear (*Opuntia elata*)

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

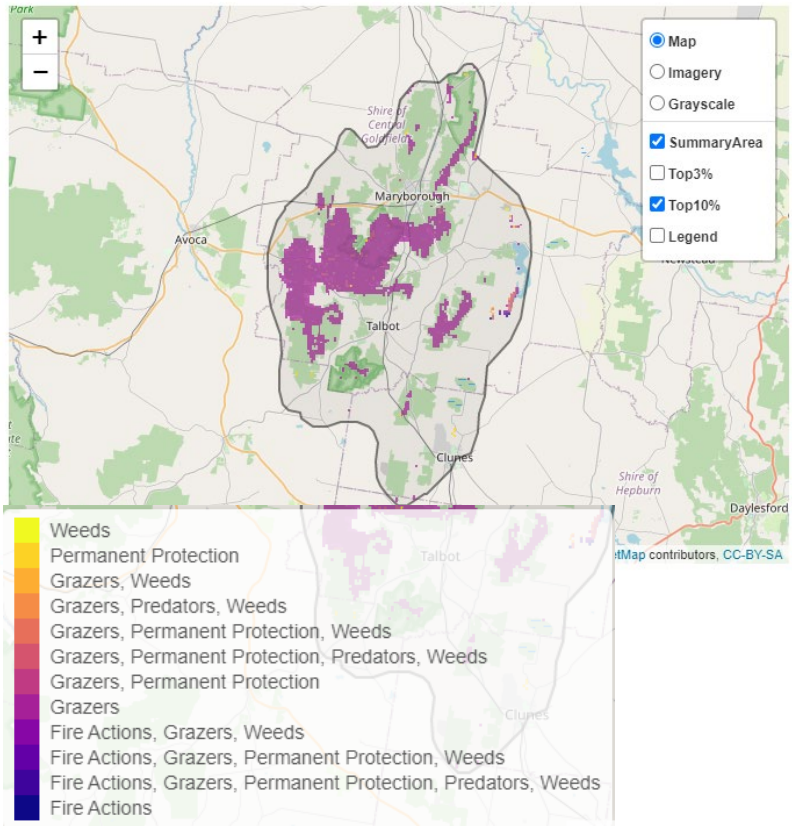
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control rabbits 9,015 ha

Control goats 8,809 ha

Control grazing 1,843 ha

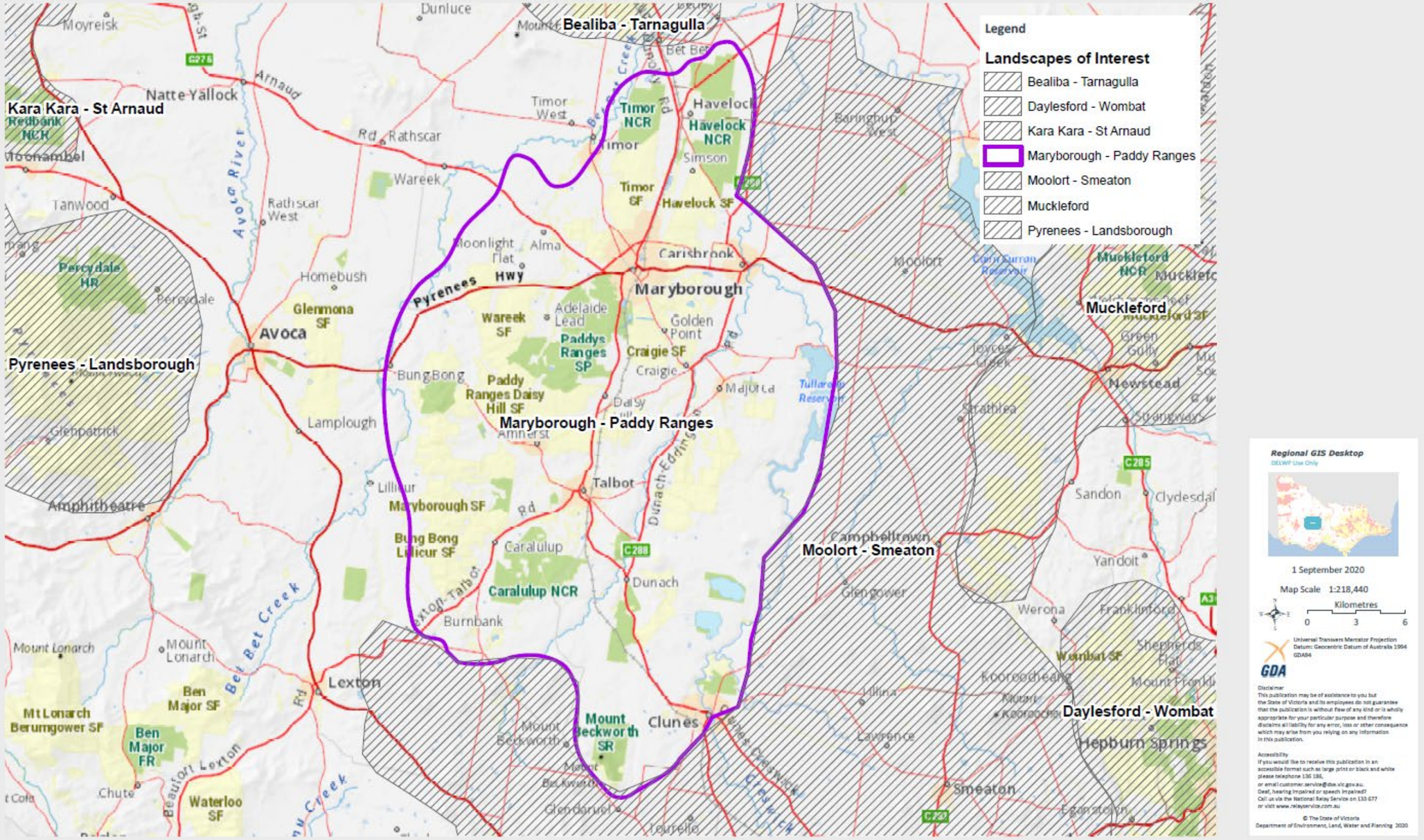
Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; weed control, cultural fire, over-abundant kangaroos, and revegetation.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna	
Plants - Control rabbits	Birds - Control goats
Mammals - Control goats	Amphibians - Control rabbits
Reptiles - Control goats	

Maryborough - Paddy Ranges - 40

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Pyrenees - Landsborough - 41

Pyrenees - Landsborough is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee region for 2020-2023

Description

The Pyrenees - Landsborough landscape is 43,836 ha in size, with just over half (51%) of the area covered in native vegetation. Multiple public land reserves make up this area (covering 63% in total), these include; Landsborough NCR, St Arnaud Pyrenees State Forest and Percydale Historic Reserve. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Central Victorian Biolinks and Dja Dja Wurrung both nominated Pyrenees - Landsborough.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).

Habitat Distribution Models identify 2 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	**Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape**
2 Plants; Grampians Bitter-pea (*Daviesia laevis),* vulnerable with 6% of its Vic range in area Ben Major Grevillea (*Grevillea floripendula)*, vulnerable with 5% of its Vic range in area	Rayless Daisy-bush, Goldfields Grevillea, Dwarf Boronia
0 Mammals	Brush-tailed Phascogale
0 Reptiles	
0 Birds	Speckled Warbler, Regent Honeyeater, Swift Parrot
0 Amphibians	Brown Toadlet
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge based tool.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - participation of Dja Dja Wurrung in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery that is not at the IAP2 level of involve or above.

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

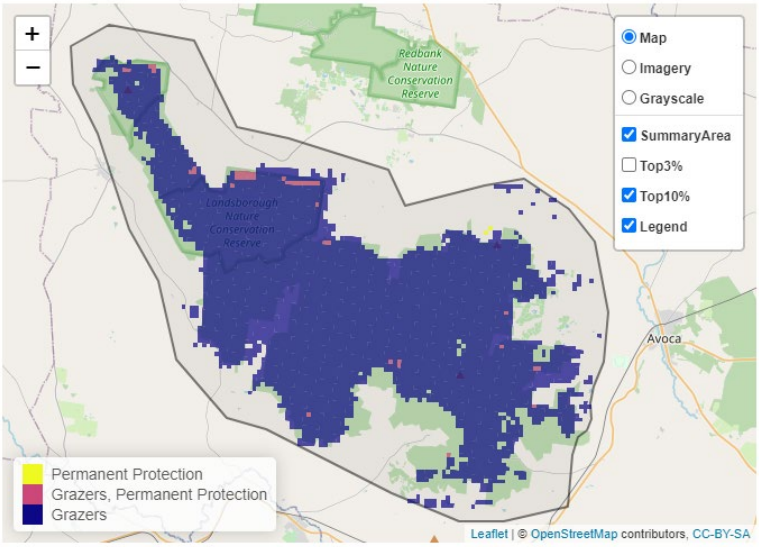
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

- Control goats 20,949 ha
- Control pigs 7,103 ha
- Control rabbits 1,635 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

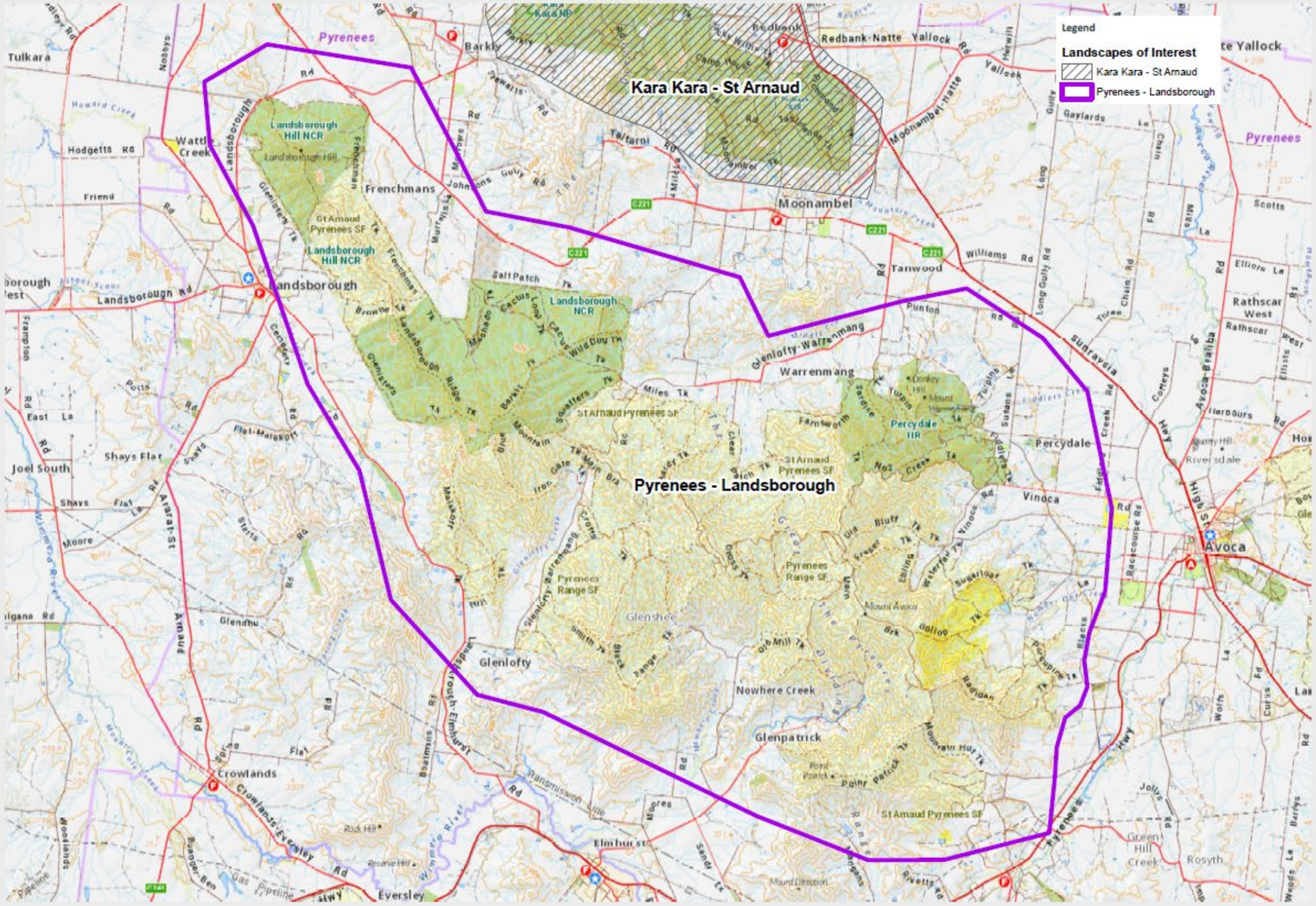
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; domestic grazing control, revegetation (habitat creation/recovery and connectivity restoration), cultural fire and hydrological repair/landscape function restoration.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control goats	Birds - Control goats
Mammals - Control goats	Amphibians - Control goats
Reptiles – Control goats	

Pyrenees - Landsborough - 41

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Creswick - 42

Creswick is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023.

Description

The Creswick landscape covers 14,522 ha with 51% of the area covered in native vegetation. Public land covers 50% of the area which includes Creswick State Forest and Glen Park State Forest. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Hepburn Shire Council nominated Creswick.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).
Important for Dividing Range connectivity	

Habitat Distribution Models identify 0 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
0 Plants	Dwarf Silver-wattle, Wiry Bossiaea, Australian Anchor Plant, Tough Scurf-pea
0 Mammals	Fat-tailed Dunnart, Koala
0 Reptiles	
0 Birds	Brolga, Powerful Owl, Square-tailed Kite, Grey Goshawk, White-throated Needletail
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance)	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

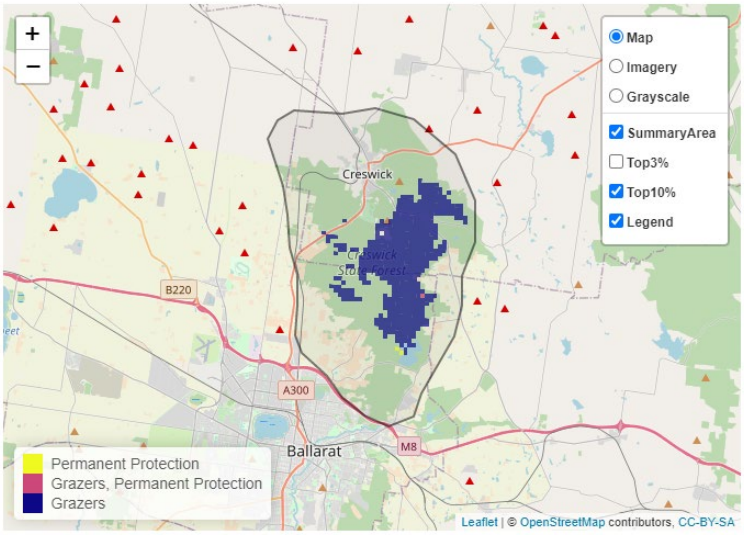
Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.



The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:

Control pigs 2,830 ha

Permanent protection 10 ha

Control pigs and permanent protection 5 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, control pigs provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

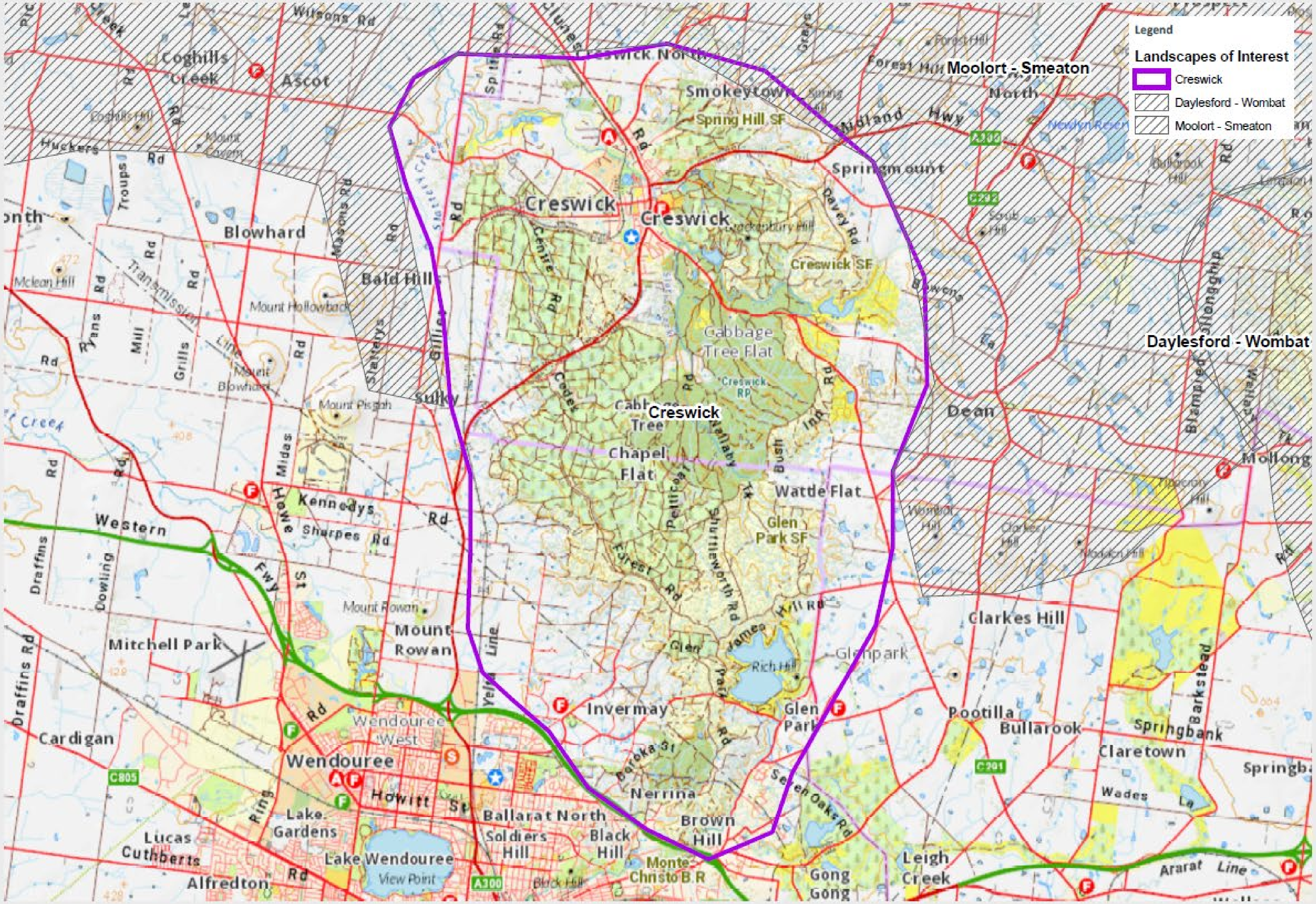
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; Cultural Fire.

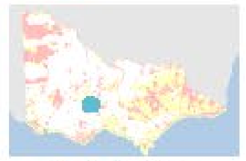
The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control pigs	Birds - Control pigs
Mammals - Control pigs	Amphibians - Control pigs
Reptiles - Control pigs	

Creswick - 42

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest





Regional GIS Desktop

DELWP Use Only

1 September 2020

Map Scale 1:82,970

Kilometres

0 1 2

Universal Transvers Mercator Projection
Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GDA94

GDA

Disclaimer
This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purpose and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

Accessibility
If you would like to receive this publication in an accessible format such as large print or black and white please telephone 136 186, or email customer.service@dse.vic.gov.au. Deaf, hearing impaired or speech impaired? Call us via the National Relay Service on 133 677 or visit www.relayservice.com.au

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Daylesford - Wombat - 43

Daylesford is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023.

Description

The Daylesford - Wombat landscape spans 120,812 ha and includes significant native vegetation cover of 66%. Significant parcels of public land making up 63% includes the Wombat State Forest and Lerderderg State Park. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Macedon Ranges Shire Council, Hepburn Shire Council, DELWP (Public Land), Coliban Water, Parks Victoria, Central Victorian Biolinks, and Dja Dja Wurrung all nominated Daylesford - Wombat.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Notable cultural importance for the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation is Mount Franklin & Hepburn Regional Park. Baramul (Emu) has a place across Djandak and the persecution and hunting of this Murrup from Djandak has resulted in many many issues which continue to damage and degrade the landscape. These continue to impact on the lives and health of our communities and the environment. Many species rely on Baramul to spread their seed, fertilise their germination beds and create homes for them on Djandak. Lalgambook (Mt Franklin) is the Emu's nest and makes the most sensible place to target efforts to return this spirit to its place on Djandak.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Revegetation of Djandak with Buwatji (grasses used for grain), Witji (weaving grasses), Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) and Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy.	Forest and woodland thinning in DDW Parks (Hepburn Regional Park).
Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country).	Coliban River catchment, priority for water protection and provision of water benefit.
The Pyrete Range covers an extensive area of relatively undisturbed old growth forest in steep and rugged terrain and it supports flora and fauna communities of State significance.	Threatened Ecological Vegetation Classes: Heathy Woodland, Grassy Woodland, Scoria Cone Woodland, Plains Grassy Woodland, Swampy riparian woodlands

Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Daylesford - Wombat - 43

Habitat Distribution Models identify 26 species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
26 Plants ; notably; Lerderderg Scentbark (*Eucalyptus aff. ignorabilis* (Lerderderg)), endangered with 100% of its Vic range in area; Wombat Bush-pea (*Pultenaea reflexifolia*), rare with 74% of its Vic range in area Hairy-leaf Triggerplant (*Stylidium armeria subsp. pilosifolium*), endangered with 48% of its Vic range in area	Wombat Bossia, Wombat Bush-pea, Wiry Bossiaea, Dwarf Silver-wattle, Creeping Grevillea, Basalt Peppercress, Brittle Greenhood, Brooker's Gum
0 Mammals	Gal Gal (Dingo) at Gal Gal Gundith – approx. in SE of RSA area which is more heavily populated Baramul (Emu) is Lalgambook (Mount Franklin, Hepburn Regional Park) Brush-tailed phascogale, Greater Glider, Spot-tailed Quoll
0 Reptiles	
0 Birds	Swift Parrot, Great Egret, Powerful Owl, Masked Owl, Spotted Quail-thrush
0 Amphibians	Growling Grass Frog, Brown Toadlet
	Other: Platypus
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance).	Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country - not utilising Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge base tools and the bias toward western science decision support tools.
Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice to provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask How not Why.	Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort - Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the IAP2 level of 'involve' does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations.
Drought	Weeds
Land use pressure	Degradation of existing vegetation from human use associated with residential development.
Pest animals including deer and goats.	Fuel reduction works on public and private land.
Illegal rubbish dumping	Trail and mountain bike tracks in public reserves.

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP)

Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

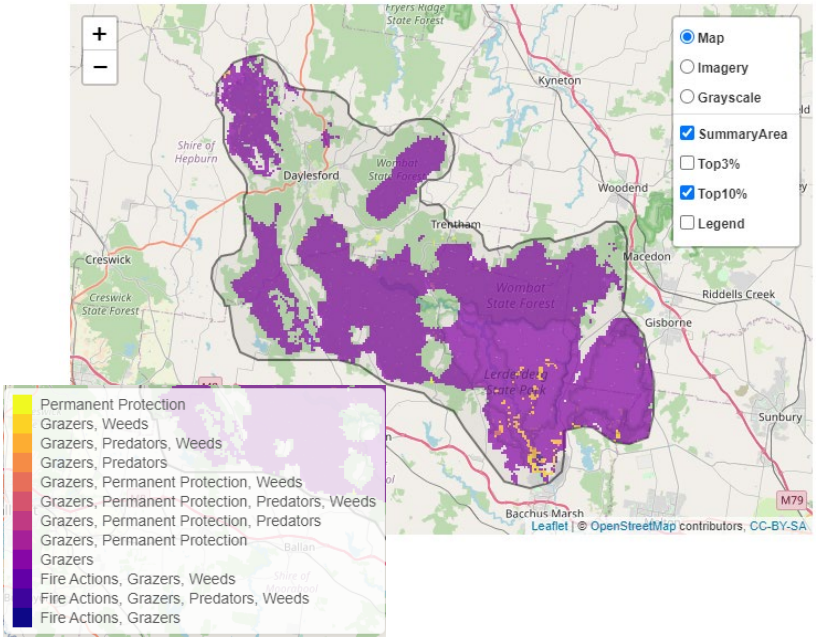
Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.

The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across the state for much of the landscape are in order of the **top 3 actions**, **see map and list below**:



Control pigs 65,478 ha

Control goats 18,655 ha

Control rabbits 5,599 ha

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling pigs provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora & fauna.

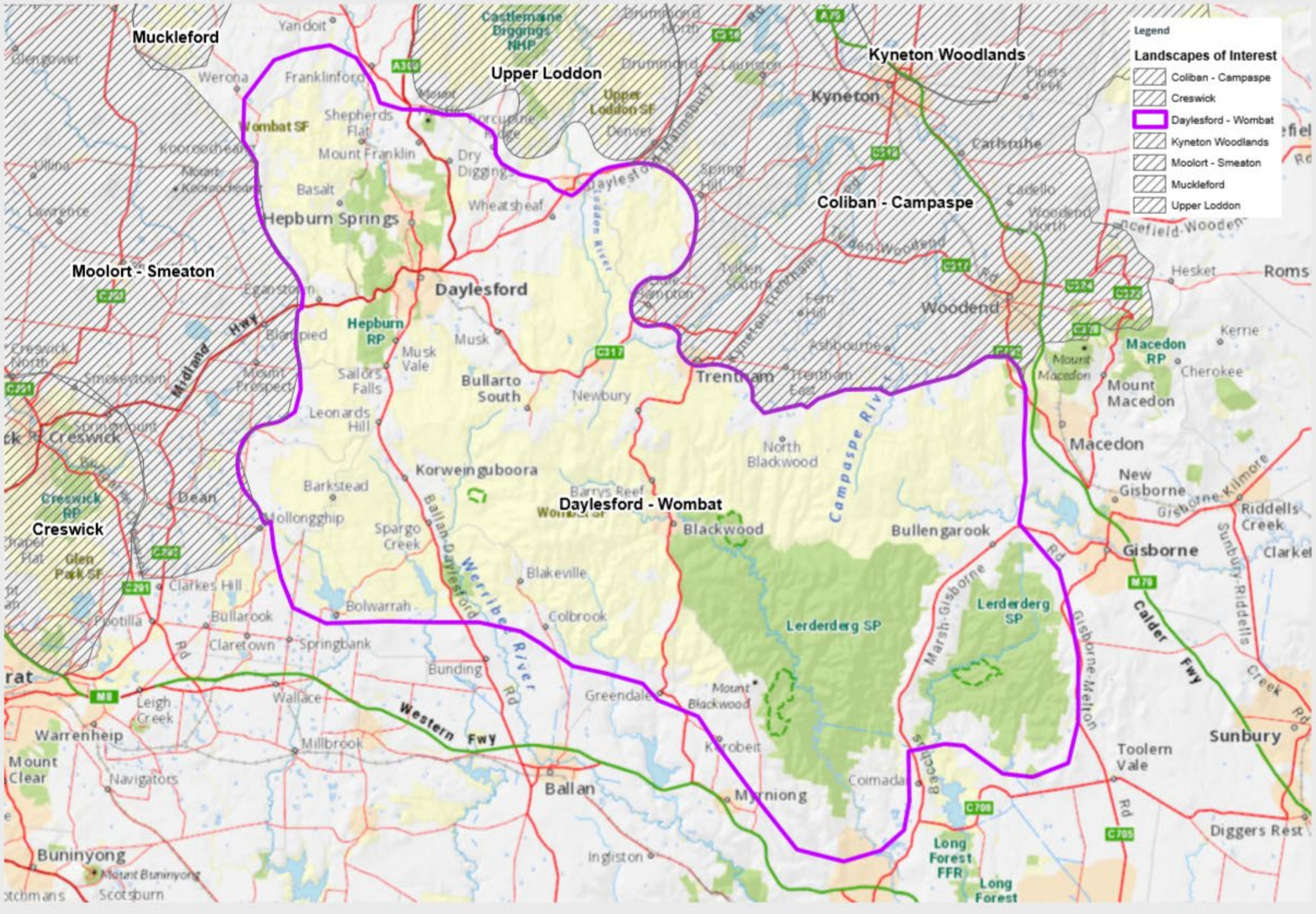
From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape; permanent protection, managing water extraction, fire management, weed control, deer control, fox control, management of recreational activities and public access, revegetation, cultural fire and large old tree protection.

The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna

Plants - Control goats	Birds - Control pigs
Mammals - Control pigs	Amphibians - Control pigs
Reptiles - Control pigs	

Daylesford - Wombat - 43

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



Biodiversity Response Planning
Landscape – Pyramid Hill - 44

Pyramid Hill is recognised as a focus area in the Loddon Mallee Region for 2020-2023

Description

The Pyramid Hill landscape is 24,738 ha in size and consists of predominantly freehold land with significant waterways through the area including Bullock & Mount Hope Creek. Refer to the map at the end of this factsheet.

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Agriculture Victoria (NC Irrigation Program) and Barapa Country Aboriginal Corporation nominated Pyramid Hill.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having "notable" cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes of interest.

Ecological Values identified by Traditional Owners, Partners and Community within this Landscape of interest	
Cultural fire on Country; Rowlands - BLW Flannerys NCR, Rowlands - BLW Flannerys NCR sc block, Rowlands - Rowlands BLW Flannerys NCR, Rowlands - BLW Flannerys NCR, Rowlands - BLW Flannerys NCR NE block, Rowlands - Flannery NCR E2, Rowlands - Flannery centre block, Rowlands - BLW Flannerys NCR SW block	

Habitat Distribution Models identify x species with >5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area ** Strategic management prospects information unavailable for this landscape at this time.	Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this Landscape
Info not available	Chariot Wheels, Scaly Mantle, Yakka Grass
	Bearded Dragon
	Brolga, Bush Stone-curlew, Australian Painted Snipe
For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to NatureKit.	

Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this Landscape of interest	
No information provided	

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP) - ** Strategic management prospects information unavailable for this landscape at this time.

Strategic Management Prospects models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effectiveness action for specific locations. Most areas of this landscape of interest (coloured areas on the map) have highly cost-effective actions which provide significant benefit for biodiversity conservation. For further information about SMP refer to this link.

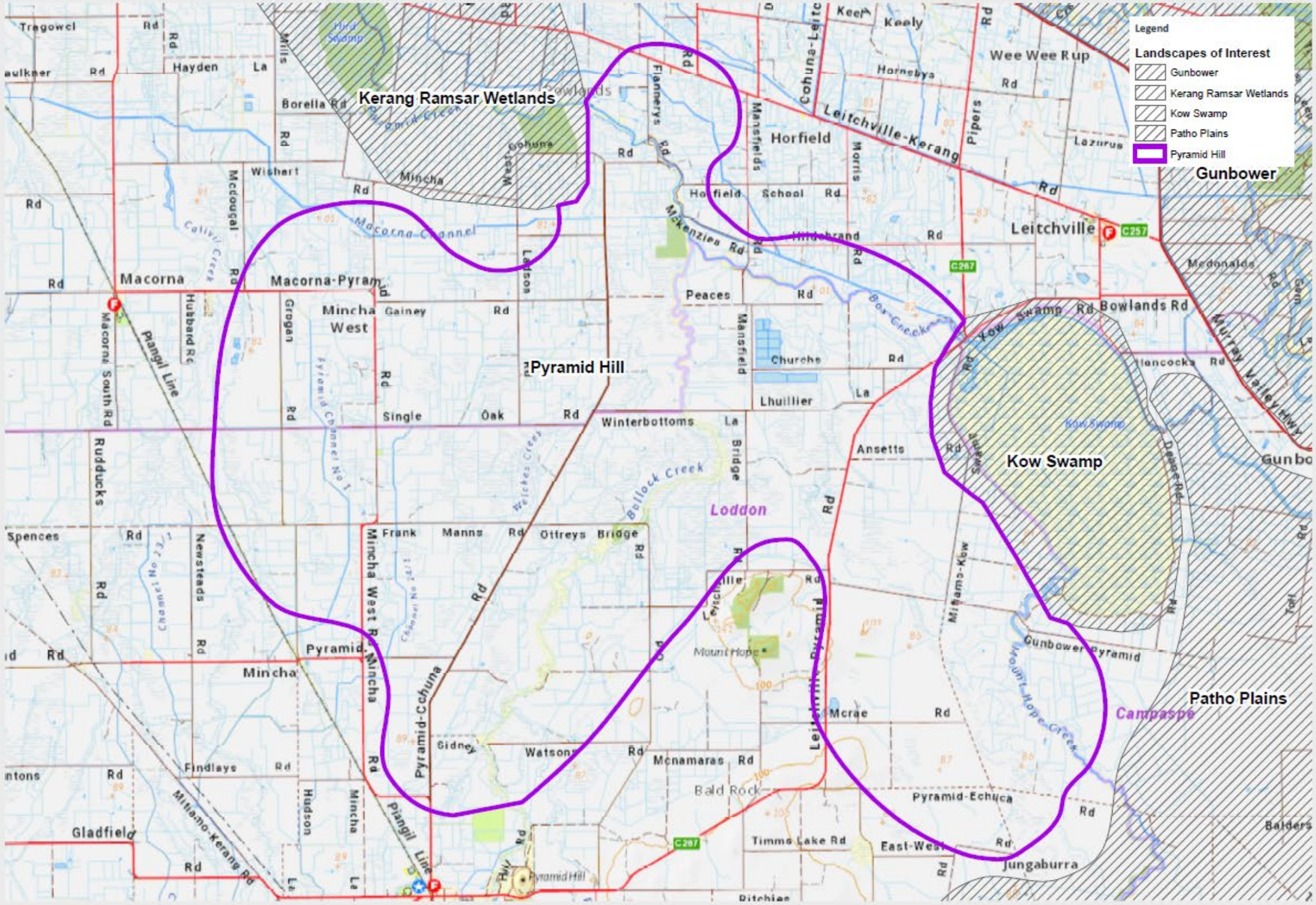
Additional threats

Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were: Alterations to hydrology, land salinization, soil erosion, habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather, and lack of regeneration in some vegetation communities, recreational activities causing fragmentation, loss of vegetation and erosion, legacy use of public land, private land use impacting biodiversity, inappropriate land use planning, inappropriate fire regimes (Planned burning and bushfires). Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

From the nomination process, weed control, rabbit control, cultural fire and revegetation were suggested for this landscape.

Pyramid Hill - 44

Biodiversity Response Planning - Landscape of Interest



www.delwp.vic.gov.au

VICTORIA State Government | Environment, Land, Water and Planning