



Connecting Country
ABN 47 539 096 184 Inc No A0053263V
Office Room 15, 233 Barker St Castlemaine VIC 3450
Mail PO Box 437 Castlemaine VIC 3450
T +61 3 5472 1594
E info@connectingcountry.org.au
W www.connectingcountry.org.au

Connecting Country's Connecting Landscapes programme

Site Management Plan - 2014 – 2024



**Jones Site Vegetation Management Plan
Maldon, Victoria.**

1. Introduction

Connecting Country is a community operated organisation working across the Mount Alexander Shire and surrounds. Connecting Country's mission is to connect people and landscapes in ways that support the management of a healthy, resilient and productive natural environment. Connecting Country works with a wide range of land users to support and bring skills and funds to local communities for landscape improvement.

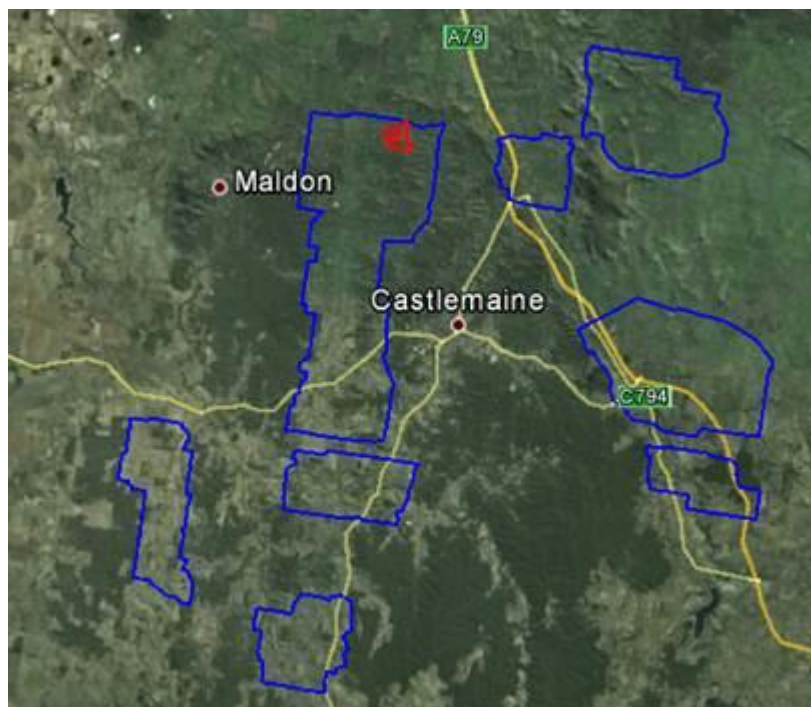
The broader aim of Connecting Country's Programme '*Connecting Landscapes Across the Mount Alexander Region*' is to establish and strengthen habitat linkages between the large remnant patches of native vegetation that occur in the local area^[1]. Eight local habitat linkage zones have been identified for the programme, as shown in the map below. Habitat linkages assist native flora and fauna to move through the landscape and will make their populations more sustainable and resilient into the future.

To achieve this broader aim, the programme is working with interested landholders and land managers on private land within the habitat zones to:

- Establish new areas of native vegetation through the planting of tubestock, direct seeding and facilitated natural regeneration;
- Improve the condition of existing areas of native vegetation by actions such as controlling weeds and rabbits, and limiting grazing by livestock.

To assist in the implementation of this project, Connecting Country has also engaged a Works Crew. The programme is supported by the Australian Government's Clean Energy Future Biodiversity Fund.

Figure 1. The eight habitat linkage zones with the landholder's property highlighted.



^[1] Most of the large remnants of native vegetation in the local area comprise predominantly public crown land.

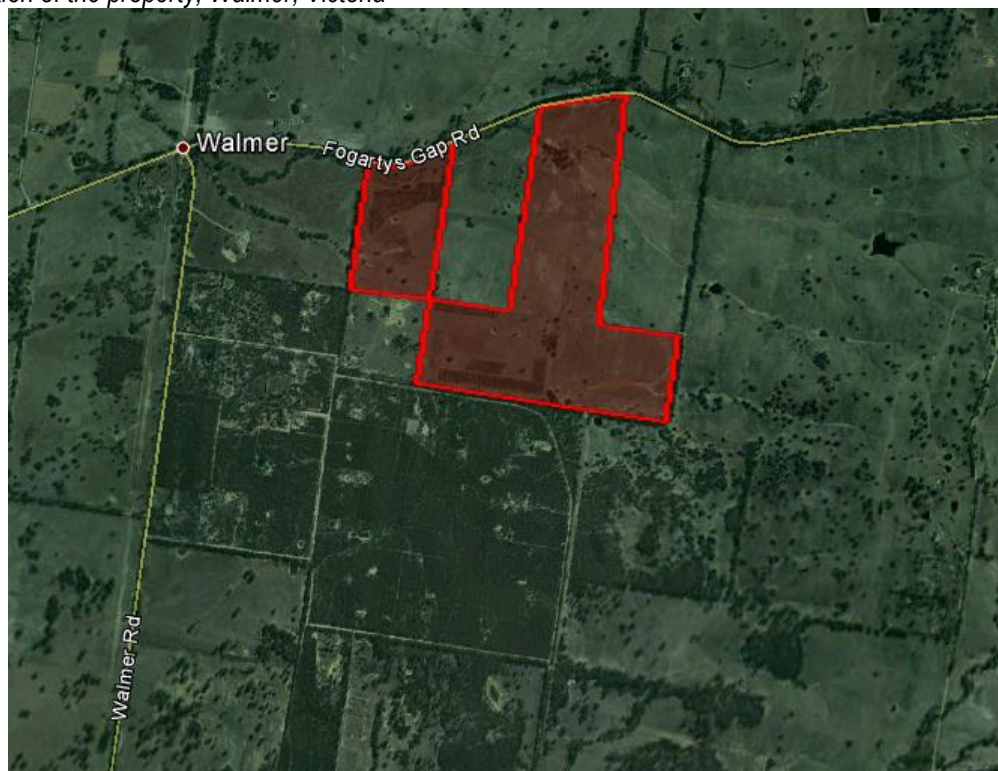
2. Project description

This site project, named the *Jones Site Vegetation Management* project, is part of Connecting Country's broader Biodiversity Fund project, Connecting Landscapes across the Mount Alexander region.

The Jones property near Maldon in central Victoria covers an area of approximately 119 hectares (293 acres) and is an Agro forestry / Lifestyle property. It contains large areas of grassy paddocks which are a mix of both native and exotic understorey species. Remnant trees are scattered throughout. A number of areas are revegetated with trees, some of which are planted for forest products. The property is located alongside Fogartys Gap Road. Agricultural and bushland areas border the property.

This site project is to be undertaken over part of the 119 hectare property and will involve a number of activities including grazing management, pest animal control, weed control, photopoint monitoring and revegetation.

Figure 2. Location of the property, Walmer, Victoria



3. Objectives

The major objectives of this project for the Biodiversity Fund project include establishing more native vegetation, improved management of native vegetation remnants (an increase in vegetation cover and quality), improved health of remnant trees and riparian zones and a reduction in pest plants and animals. This project will also increase the connectivity of vegetation in the local area, and increase the capacity of local fauna to disperse across the landscape, including local birds and threatened species such as the Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa*).

The objectives of this site management plan are:

- Document current site condition.
- Protect and enhance vegetation quality.
- Increase native tree canopy cover.
- Increase the cover and diversity of native understorey species.
- Increase recruitment of native woody plant species.
- Eliminate woody weeds (to less than 1% cover).
- Ensure high threat herbaceous and grassy weed cover does not increase.
- Maintain, and where possible increase, the cover of organic leaf litter.

4. Site Values

The landholder and a representative of Connecting Country (Jarrod Coote) met on site on 24 August 2013 to discuss project opportunities. On the 21st of November 2013, Jarrod and another representative of Connecting Country (Bonnie Humphreys) then undertook a detailed assessment of the ecological values of the site, with a particular focus on parts of the property where management actions would be implemented. A summary of this detailed site assessment is provided below.

4.1 Landscape Context

The whole of Victoria has been divided into biogeographic regions, or bioregions. Bioregions have little or no direct legislative implications, but are instead a method of categorising different areas with similar ecological communities containing characteristic flora, fauna, and environmental conditions. Bioregions are bounded by natural rather than artificial borders.

The property occurs within the Goldfields bioregion. The Goldfields bioregion covers 1.7 million hectares extending over 14 local government areas and four catchment management regions. It stretches from Stawell in the west to Rushworth in the east and from Wychitella in the north to Clunes in the south. It has a unique and relatively early history of European settlement due to the Gold rushes and the landscape has been radically and rapidly changed within the last 150 years. Most of the region is private freehold dominated by agriculture and there are few large blocks of public land. Only 25% of the bioregion still has a cover of native vegetation, and less than 4% is in formal reserves¹.

4.2 Relevant Ecological Vegetation Classes:

Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) are the basic mapping units used in Victoria for biodiversity planning and conservation assessment at landscape, regional and broader scales in Victoria. They are derived from large-scale forest type and plant community mapping and are based on the following types of information:

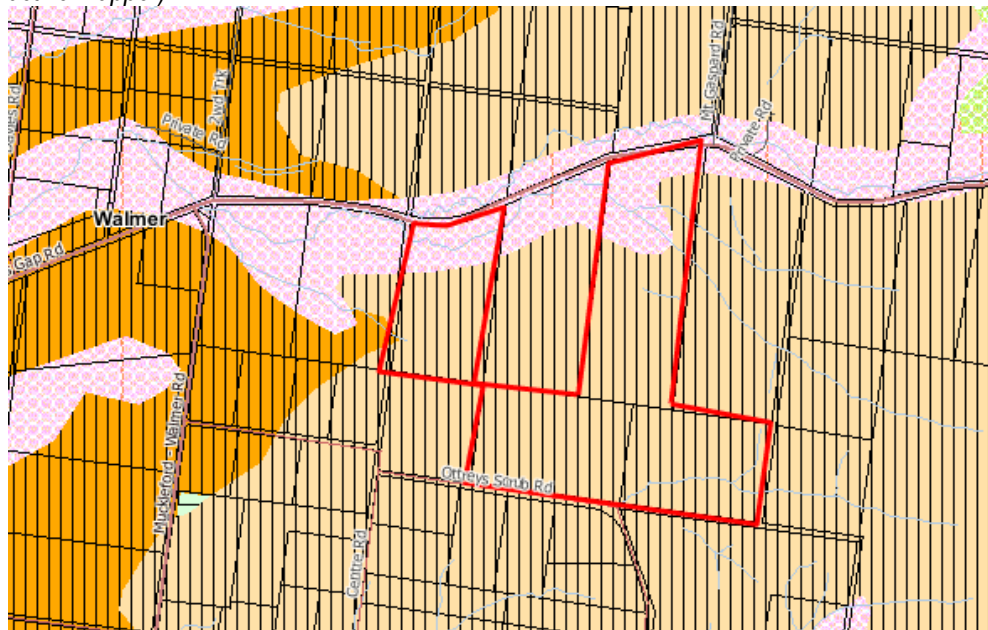
- plant communities and forest types (including species and structural information);
- ecological information relevant to the species that comprise the communities (including lifeform and reproductive strategies); and

¹ From the **Strategic Overview for the Goldfields Bioregion - revised October, 2002**, which was produced in collaboration between K. W. Lowe - Parks, Flora, Fauna, L. Ahern & R. Price - Nature Scope Pty Ltd, G. Park - North Central Catchment Management Authority.

- information that describes variation in the physical environment (including aspect, elevation, geology and soils, landform, rainfall, salinity and climatic zones).

Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) have completed mapping of extant native vegetation across the state using the EVC criteria. The pre-European vegetation in the Gunn property has been mapped by DSE as a mix of Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20), and Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 67). Near the property Grassy Woodland (EVC175) / Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 67) mosaic also occurs. This is shown in Figure 3 below².

Figure 3. Boundaries of the property and the pre-European vegetation types present, Walmer, central Victoria (Source: DSE Biodiversity Interactive Mapper).



Key to Map

Shading on Map

Light orange with black lines
Pink with white circles
Dark orange with black lines
Solid Red Line

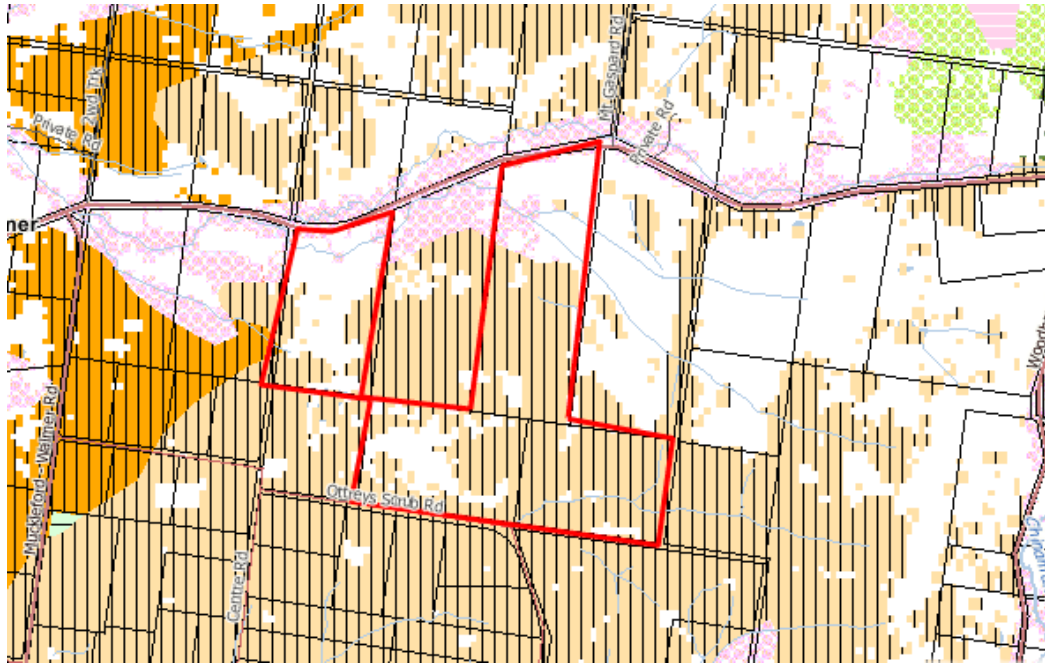
Ecological Vegetation Class

Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20)
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 67)
Grassy Woodland (EVC 175) / Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 67)
Property boundary

In the many decades since European colonisation, this same area has been mostly changed to a productive agricultural landscape with grassy paddocks used for grazing, cropping and other similar activities. Native vegetation still occurs, but has been fragmented with remnants occurring scattered in paddocks and along roadsides and waterways. DSE have completed mapping of current (extant) native vegetation across the state using the EVC criteria. As shown in the map below, the property has been mapped by DSE as currently comprising a mix of remnants of woodlands and non-native vegetation.

² Detailed descriptions of these EVCs are also provided in Appendix C.

Figure 4. Boundaries of the property and the current vegetation types present, Walmer, central Victoria (Source: DSE Biodiversity Interactive Mapper).

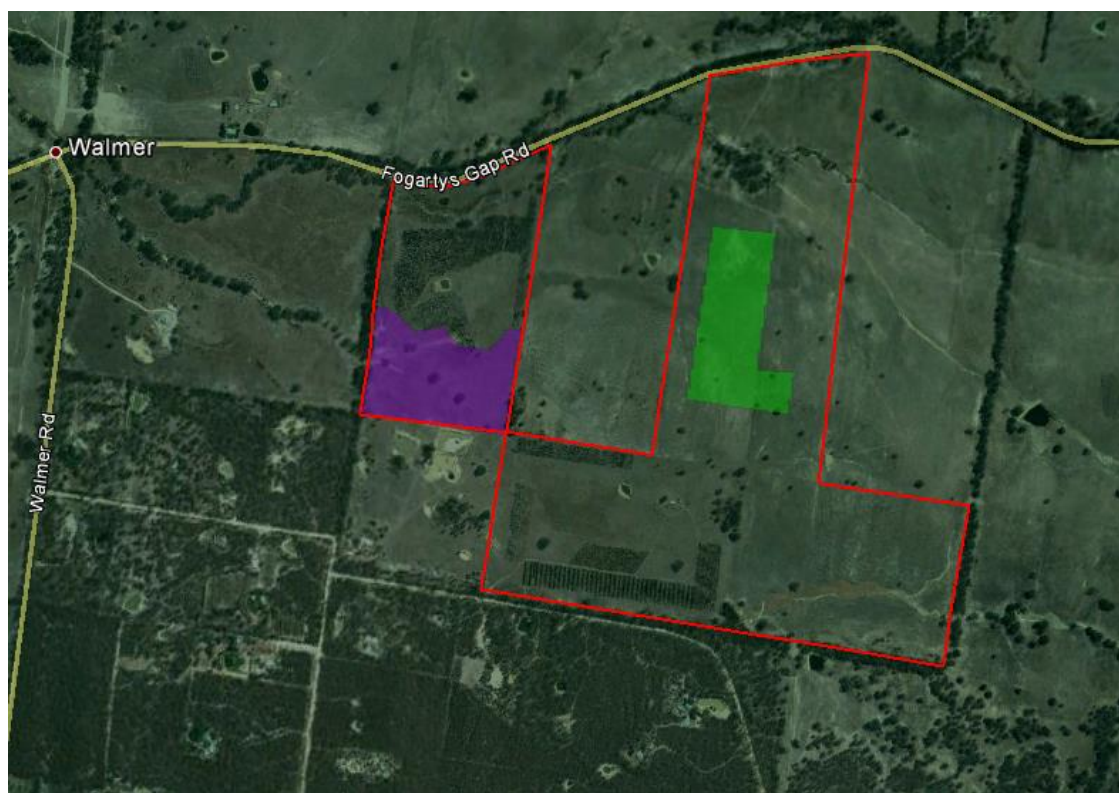


Connecting Country only undertook detailed assessments of the native vegetation present within areas where management actions were proposed to occur. The mapping of native vegetation by DSE (Figure 4) appears to be a broadly accurate representation of the vegetation on site, although there were some differences. The main difference is that the Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20) was found to be less extensive than indicated by DSE mapping. The mapping of native vegetation across the proposed management areas as determined by Connecting Country is provided below in Figure 5.

The following describes the native vegetation found by Connecting Country within the project area, and provides an indication of quality.

- Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20) is listed as 'Least concern' in the Goldfields bioregion. Within the property this EVC covered an area of approximately 18 hectares across two habitat zones. These zones had low scores for recruitment, and higher scores for area connectivity with differing scores for weed cover. Using the habitat-hectare approach for assessing vegetation quality, this area was found to have condition scores of 0.34 to 0.36 (out of a maximum of 1.00) – which indicates that they are substantially modified examples of this EVC in this bioregion.

Figure 5. Assessed extent and types of native vegetation within the project management areas (Source: Connecting Country Site Assessments)



Map Key

Shading	EVC	Habitat Zone
Purple shading	Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20) – lower quality	1
Green shading	Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20) - higher quality	2
Lines	Description	
Red Line	Property Boundaries	

As summarised in Table 1 and displayed in Figure 5, the extent of the EVC occurring within the management areas varies across the property. The condition of the native vegetation has been assessed using the habitat –hectare approach. The overall habitat quality scores of these two patches varied from 0.34 to 0.36 (out of a maximum score of 1.00), which indicates that they are generally in a low condition compared to remnant stands. Further details are provided in Appendix A.

Table 1. Summary of the EVC condition and Habitat hectare results

Habitat Zone	EVC Name	Status in the Goldfields Bioregion	Extent within the project area (ha)	Condition score (out of 1)	Habitat hectares (HabHa)
1	Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20)	Least Concern	8.7	0.36	3.13
2	Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20)	Least Concern	9.2	0.34	3.13

4.3 Flora Species

Native Flora Species

Sixteen locally indigenous plant species were identified from within the Landholders property, including trees, herbs, grasses and sedges. A list of plant species recorded during the assessment is provided in Appendix B.

The time of the year at which the survey was conducted (spring) is ideal for identifying and detecting many flora species, however it is expected that additional native flora species would occur within the property. It is also expected that the diversity and abundance of native flora will increase with the improved management activities that are being undertaken as part of this Site Management Plan.

Some of the notable flora species detected include:

- Buloke (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*) is listed as a threatened species on the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*. It is a small tree that has delicate needle-like foliage and produces ornamental seed pods.
- Spreading Wattle (*Acacia genistifolia*) is an understorey shrub which produces prickly bushes that are ideal nesting sites for small birds. Lemon yellow flowers are produced in early spring.
- Red-anther Wallaby-grass (*Joycea pallida*), which is a grass species that produces large tussocks and delicate seed heads in spring.
- Large old Eucalyptus trees are great flower producers and provide food and nectar for indigenous fauna species.

Non-Native Flora Species

Nineteen non-indigenous flora species were identified and it is expected that others would occur. These species are listed in Appendix B. These non-indigenous species vary in their cover across the property from low to high. Some are grasses that occur in the paddocks, and are important in the stock grazing business. Others are not known to be highly invasive, and therefore are not of a significant concern. However, a small number of species detected are quite noxious and invasive. These noxious weeds are the responsibility of the landholder under current legislation. They include:

- Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) is broadly scattered across the property.
- Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*) is located within the creekline.
- Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) is located along the creekline

Significant on-site weed species are described in greater detail within the Management Actions chapter below.

4.4 Fauna

Native Species

Hollow bearing trees, standing dead trees (stags), logs, rocky outcrops, and the ephemeral creeklines are likely to be particularly important habitats for fauna in this property. A list of fauna known or potentially occurring in the Mount Alexander shire and immediate surrounds is provided in Appendix F. Many of these species would use habitats on your property, particularly within areas of remnant woodland.

Characteristic species of the Victorian Temperate Woodland Bird Community would be expected to use habitats within the property on occasions. This bird community is listed as threatened on the Victorian *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*. With the proposed improvements to the quality of habitats within this property, it is expected that this area will become more important for this bird community over time.

It is possible that other threatened fauna species such as the Brush-tailed Phascogale and Swift Parrot may use habitats within the property to some extent, and will do so increasingly with the enhancements to occur as part of this project.

Pest Species

From discussions with the property owners, it is understood that the European Rabbits, Hares and the Red Fox occur on site. Some evidence of all these species was detected during the site visit by Connecting Country.

5. Management Actions

Summary of management actions

The *Jones Site Vegetation Management Plan* involves, grazing exclusion, pest animal and weed control in areas of native vegetation, photopoint monitoring, revegetation and the promotion of natural regeneration. The proposed management areas are displayed in Figure 6, and a summary of the management actions within each area provided in Table 2. Detailed descriptions of the management works are provided below, with an implementation calendar provided in Table 3.

Figure 6. Map of project management areas within the property

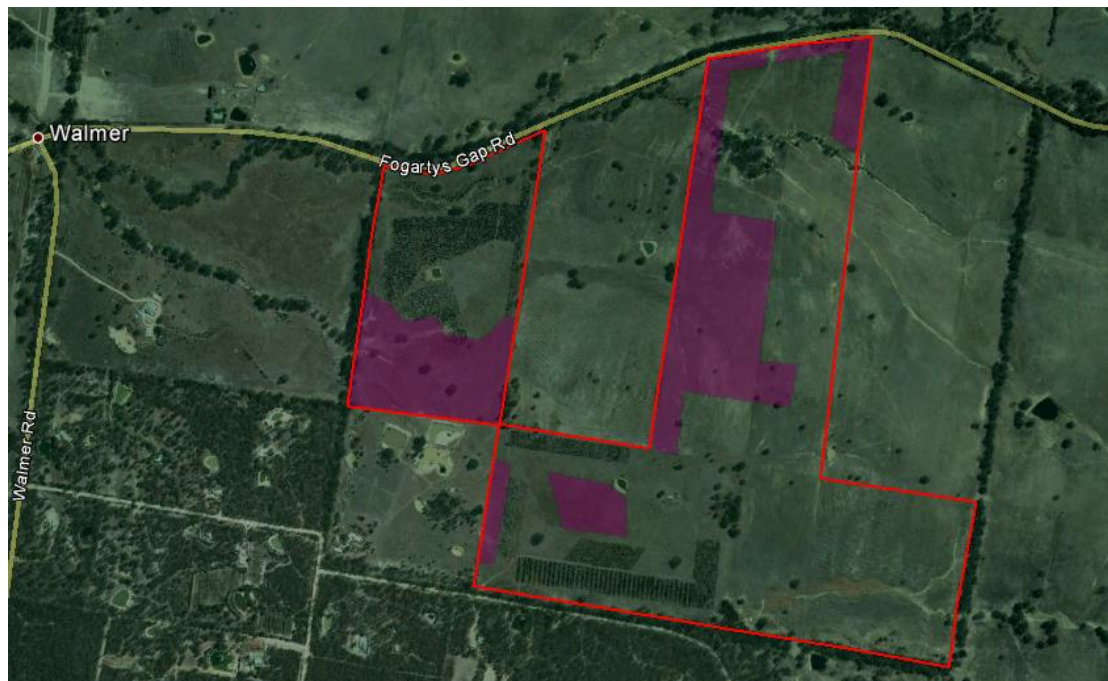


Table 2. Summary of management actions proposed to occur within the Landholders' property.

	Location of Management Actions
	31 ha
Project area	1
Shading in Figure 6	Purple
Management Actions	
Grazing exclusion	√
Weed control	√
Pest animal control	√
Revegetation	√
Photopoint monitoring	√

Excluding grazing

The benefit of removing hard-hooved stock from areas of new plantings is to provide an opportunity for these plants to grow beyond a height that stock can reach. Within project area 1 on the above map (Figure 6), grazing by stock (sheep, cattle, etc.) will be excluded for at least the first 5 years of the management plan, and preferably beyond. Grazing after this period must not prevent tree regeneration.

Maintenance of existing boundary fencing and internal fencing

For this management plan, it is important that both new and existing fences are maintained in a stock-proof condition. In addition to the agricultural reasons why this is important, it is also important from the perspective of protecting and enhancing remnant areas of native vegetation. In particular, the relevant fences should be maintained to a stock-proof condition so that stock from within the property and stock from adjoining properties, do not enter protected areas of native vegetation occurring within the Landholders' property.

Internal and boundary fences will be monitored for the duration of the 10 year management plan, with repairs made in a timely manner where damage is observed (in conjunction with the neighbours for the boundary fences where relevant and possible).

Undertaking weed control in areas of native vegetation

During the first year of the project, the Connecting Country works crew (or a contractor engaged by Connecting Country) will undertake intensive targeted weed control within project area 1. The works crew (or engaged contractor) will liaise with the landholder to ensure that appropriate timing and control techniques are used, and the landholder will be informed of the types of herbicides used (if any). This action is expected to suppress the cover of weeds (listed in chapter 4.3) to a low level. It is expected that the vast majority of mature specimens of these listed species will be removed – although new seedlings may still emerge in subsequent seasons and years.

From the second year of the project onwards, the weed monitoring and control activities will continue to be undertaken by the landholder. This will be undertaken within all of the management zones identified in Figure 6. In particular, the landholder will undertake the following actions:

- Monitoring for existing, new and emerging noxious weeds should be conducted throughout the year.
- Any existing noxious weeds will continue to be maintained at low levels or (where possible) eliminated. Appropriate weed control measures will be used, based on the skills and experience of the landholder, with advice sought from specialists where required.
- Any new and emerging noxious weeds on the property will be eliminated where possible, or maintained at low levels where elimination is not achievable. Control measures will depend upon the weed species. While it is expected that the experience and knowledge of the landholder will be appropriate for the control of many weed species, advice from experienced external persons or agencies (e.g. Landcare members, DPI, DSE) will be sought where the most appropriate control measure is uncertain.

From years 2 to 10, the aim for the landholder is to continue to maintain weeds at the low level present at the end of the first year. Where possible, the cover of noxious weeds will be reduced even further – and for some species it may be possible to eliminate them entirely from the property within this timeframe.

Refer to the *Information Sheet 8 - Standards for Management - Weeds* for guidance on the basic principles of weed control on the site (Appendix D).

Pest animal control

From the site assessment and on-site discussions, there appears to be low levels of rabbits across the property. It is proposed that a Connecting Country work crew treat the rabbit warrens in project area 1 (see Figure 6) in the first year of the management plan.

Rabbit numbers will continue to be monitored by the landholder for the duration of the site management plan, as will any other new and emerging pest animals, with control actions undertaken where necessary. This will be undertaken within all of the management areas identified in Figure 6.

To encourage natural regeneration of native plants, hare and rabbit numbers should be monitored for the duration of the five year site management plan, with appropriate control actions undertaken when necessary. While it is easy to observe when population numbers are high as damage is noticeable, it can be hard to know when populations are building. To ensure rabbits have minimal impacts within project areas, population numbers should be monitored for the duration of the five year site management plan within all management areas identified in Figure 6, with control actions undertaken when necessary. Useful rabbit monitoring techniques can be found in the document

- 'Rabbits: a threat to conservation and natural resource management'
(http://www.rabbitfreeaustralia.org.au/BRS_Rabbit_Booklet_Lr.pdf)

If rabbit population numbers have reached levels which require control the best approach for your property is considered to be rabbit bait stations using a Pindone-based bait. Contact your rural supply merchant for the product and advice. Also see the following two websites for a description of the rabbit bait station control technique:

- <http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/pest-animals/lc0298-rabbits-and-their-impact/rabbit-control-using-pindone-poison>
- http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/objtwr/imported_assets/content/pw/vp/rab/fn038_03.pdf

Refer to the *Information Sheet 7 - Standards for Management - Rabbits* for guidance on the basic principles of pest animal control on the site (Appendix D).

Revegetation

To increase connectivity and thus habitat values and biodiversity, planting of indigenous species will be undertaken in project area 1 (Figure 6). The property currently has some valuable native vegetation remnants, but these are disconnected and degraded. It is proposed that 31 hectares of direct seeding will be sown by Connecting Country within the first year of the project. Twelve different species made up of trees, understorey shrubs and small shrubs will be used to increase connectivity and diversity across the landscape. A list of appropriate locally-indigenous species to be used is included in Appendix B. The best time of year for direct seeding is mid to late winter.

Promoting natural regeneration

In order to encourage and maintain the ecological health of all of the existing and new native vegetation areas identified within the fenced stock-exclusion areas:

- Apply no fertiliser or other soil additives (herbicides for weed control accepted),
- No ploughing within areas of native vegetation. Also avoid or minimise other soil disturbances, including during the weed removal process;
- Avoid or minimise alterations to drainage or the removal rocks from the site.
- Retain all fallen branches and leaf litter.
- Retain all standing native trees and shrubs (dead or alive)
- Retain all habitat logs.

It is expected that this will lead to the recruitment of a greater diversity and abundance of native flora within these areas.

Photopoint monitoring

An important component of the project is the documentation of the beneficial ecological changes occurring as a result of the management actions. Using the Bush Tender photopoint monitoring standards, at least four photopoints will be established across the project area that aim to capture on-site changes in vegetation and habitat over time. As a minimum, photos will be taken at the photopoint monitoring sites at following time-periods:

- Once before the commencement of the project
- Once at 12 months into the project
- Once at 24-30 months into the project
- Once at the conclusion of the project

Table 3. Management actions proposed to occur within the property with responsibility for those actions indicated by the symbols L/H for landholder and CC for Connecting Country staff or contractors.

Project area 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Years 4 - 10
Grazing Exclusion	L/H	L/H	L/H	L/H
Pest Plant control	CC	L/H	L/H	L/H
Pest Animal control	CC	L/H	L/H	L/H
Revegetation	CC	L/H	L/H	L/H
Photopoint monitoring	CC	L/H	L/H	L/H

Table 4. Budget for the implementation of the Site Management Plan

Activity	Activity Cost				Funding Contributors		
	# units	Unit description	\$/unit	Total \$	Landholder (financial and in-kind)	Connecting Country Financial	Connecting Country Works Crew
Project area 1							
Grazing Exclusion	31	Hectares	\$0	\$0			
Revegetation (direct seeding)	31	Hectares	\$975	\$30,225		\$30,225	
Weed control Year 1	31	Hectares	\$200	\$6,200			\$6,200
Weed control Years 2 to 10	31	Hectares	\$200	\$6,200	\$6,200		
Pest animal control Year 1	31	Hectares	\$100	\$3,100			\$3,100
Pest animal control Years 2 to 10	31	Hectares	\$100	\$3,100	\$3,100		
Photopoint monitoring	8	Hours	\$25	\$200	\$150		\$50
				\$49,025	\$9,450	\$30,225	\$9,350

Acknowledgement of Site Management Plan

We, the undersigned, agree to the implementation of this Site Management Plan.

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Landholder Signature(s)

.....

Connecting Country President Signature

Brendan Sydes
President

.....

Landholder Printed Name(s)

Connecting Country (Mt Alexander) Inc

Date/...../2014

Date/...../2014

Appendix A: Habitat Hectare Assessment

Vegetation within Victoria is categorised into recognised groups of plants which commonly grow together. They are called plant communities. Each plant community has a benchmark which is a 'best guess' of the condition, prior to European settlement. This benchmark is called an Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC).

Habitat Hectares is a form of vegetation assessment which compares the EVC benchmarks with the current condition of the vegetation found during a site assessment. These are then assigned a score which reflects the condition. Further information on the Habitat Hectares assessment approach can be found at <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/conservation-and-environment/native-vegetation-groups-for-victoria/vegetation-quality-assessment-manual>

The following table describes the habitat hectare scores obtained during the assessment of the two habitat zones identified on the property (see map for location of these habitat zones).

Habitat Hectare Scores:

	Patch #	Habitat Zones within property	
		1	2
		HDF (20)	HDF (20)
Component	Goldfields Status	LC	LC
Site Condition	Maximum Score		
Large Trees	10	2	2
Tree Canopy Cover	5	0	0
Lack of Weeds	15	6	4
Understorey	25	5	5
Recruitment	10	3	3
Organic Litter	5	2	2
Logs	5	0	0
Landscape Context			
Patch Size	10	8	8
Neighbourhood	10	6	6
Distance to core area	5	4	4
Subtotal score	100	36	34
Adjusted ($\div 100$)	1.0	0.36	0.34
Area		8.6	9.3
Habitat Hectares		3.10	3.16

Key to Table:

HDF – Healthy Dry Forest

LC – Least Concern

Appendix B: Plant species

Table B1. List of indigenous plant species recorded from the property, Walmer, 21st of November 2012.

Common Name	Latin Name
Spreading Wattle	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>
Sheep's Burr	<i>Acaena</i> sp.
Buloke	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>
Wallaby Grass	<i>Austrodanthonia</i> sp.
Spear Grass	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.
Drooping Cassinia	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>
Yellow Box	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>
Grey Box	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>
Red Box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>
Creeping Cudweed	<i>Euchiton collinus</i>
Common Raspwort	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>
Red-anther Wallaby Grass	<i>Joycea pallida</i>
Rush	<i>Juncus</i> sp.
Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra</i> sp.
Slender Dock	<i>Rumex brownii</i>

Table B2. List of exotic plant species recorded from the property, Walmer, 21st of November 2012.

Common Name	Latin Name	Listing
Sheeps Sorrel	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	
Hair Grass	<i>Aira</i> sp.	
Cape Weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	
Wild Oats	<i>Avena</i> sp.	
Small Quaking Grass	<i>Briza minor</i>	
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	R
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	
Big Herons-bill	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	
Gazania	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	
Barley Grass	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	
Cats Ear	<i>Hypochoeris</i> sp.	
Phalaris	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	
Onion Grass	<i>Romulea</i> sp.	
Briar Rose	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	RC
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	RC, WONS
Rough Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	
Subterranean Clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	
Fescue	<i>Vulpia</i> sp.	

Key to Table:

R –Restricted

RC – Regionally Controlled

WONS – Weeds of National Significance

Table B3. List of species suitable for revegetation

The following list of plant species are indigenous and appropriate for the EVCs occurring within the property.

Common Name	Latin Name	Project area
Trees		
Yellow Box	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	1
Red Box	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	1
Bundy	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i> s.s.	1
River Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	1
Red Stringy-bark	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	1
Grey Box	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	1
Shrubs		
Silver Wattle	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1
Black Wattle	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	1
Hedge Wattle	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	1
Drooping She-oak	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	1
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	1
Varnish Wattle	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	1
Lightwood	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	1

Appendix C: Ecological Vegetation Class Descriptions for the Goldfields bioregion

The following ecological vegetation classes were detected within the management areas of your property.

- EVC 20 Heathy Dry Forest

The following pages provide the benchmark descriptions for this EVC in the Goldfields bioregion.



Appendix D: Standards of Management

Refer to attached sheets for guidance on management activities proposed as part of this Site Management Plan.

Information Sheet 7 – Standards for Management – Rabbits

Information Sheet 8 – Standards for Management – Weeds

Information Sheet 17 – Standards for Management – Photopoint Monitoring

Appendix E: Weed Management Information

- **Spear Thistle** (*Cirsium vulgare*) is listed as a Restricted weed in the North Central Catchment. It is an annual to biennial herb, which forms rosettes followed by purple flowers to 1.5m high. It produces lots of seed and germinates after rain, mainly in autumn and late winter. Treatment is best undertaken in spring or autumn with control options including manual removal or application of a registered herbicide. For more information on the identification or treatment of this species see http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/impact_spear_thistle
- **Sweet Briar** (*Rosa rubiginosa*) is listed as a Regionally Controlled weed in the North Central Catchment. It is a prickly woody perennial which can colonise areas quickly. It produces large amounts of seed which is often eaten and spread by animals. Treatment options include manual removal, at any time of year, and the application of a registered herbicide, when actively growing in spring. For more information on identification or control see the DPI Fact sheet < <http://www.new.dpi.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/weeds/other-declared-weeds/sweet-briar>>
- **Blackberry** (*Rubus fruticosus* spp. aggregate) is listed as a Regionally Controlled weed in the North Central Catchment, and is also listed as a Weed of National Significance. It is a quick growing, prickly, woody plant. It grows from seeds (summer to autumn), spread by animals and propagates itself vegetatively, from aerial stems and underground roots. It is a strong competitor and difficult to control. Recommended methods of control include manual removal and application of a registered systemic herbicide in spring, although an integrated approach is most successful. For more information on identification or control see the Blackberry Control Manual < <http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/blackberry/docs/blackberry-control-manual-part-4.pdf>>.

Appendix F: Noxious weed responsibilities

The following table demonstrates the legal requirements of land managers when dealing with listed species.

Status	Distribution	Land managers/Community responsibilities
State Prohibited	Do not occur in Victoria or occur in Victoria but it is reasonable to expect that they can be eradicated from the state	Report any infestations to Department of Primary Industries as soon as discovered
Regionally Prohibited	Are not widely distributed throughout the region, but are capable of spread. It is reasonable to expect they can be eradicated	Must take all reasonable steps to eradicate from the property
Regionally Controlled	Occur in the region and are capable of spreading further.	Must take all reasonable steps to prevent growth and spread.
Restricted	Occur throughout the region but pose a serious threat to primary industry and an unacceptable risk to other states and territories.	Must not sell or trade any restricted weeds.
<p>WONS – Weeds of National Significance</p> <p>Approximately 30 species have been identified as a threat, or a potential threat, to agricultural and environmental values across Australia. Landholders are required to control these species in line with relevant state legislation (see above). More information and strategic plans are available from http://www.weeds.gov.au/weeds/lists/wons.html</p>		

Appendix G: Mt Alexander Region Fauna list

List of vertebrate fauna species known or predicted to occur within the Mt Alexander shire and immediate surrounds. Non-native species are marked with an asterisk (*). Species considered rare or threatened at the state (S) and national (N) level are also indicated, ? indicates possibly locally extinct. Bird species in **BOLD** are members of the threatened Temperate Woodland Bird Community.

Mammals		Birds	
Platypus	<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Brown Quail (S)	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>
Yellow-footed Antechinus	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Plumed Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>
Brush-tailed Phascogale (S)	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Musk Duck (S)	<i>Biziura lobata</i>
Fat-tailed Dunnart (S)	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Freckled Duck (S)	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>
Common Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Cape Barren Goose (S)	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>
Common Wombat	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Koala	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Eastern Pygmy Possum	<i>Cercartetus nana</i>		<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Pink-eared Duck (S)	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
Common Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Australasian Shoveler (S)	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Feathertail Glider	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Grey Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Black (Swamp) Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Northern Mallard*	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Grey-headed Flying-fox (N)	<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Aythya australis</i>
	<i>Mormopterus sp</i> (undescribed)	Hardhead (S)	<i>Oxyura australis</i>
Eastern Freetail Bat	<i>Mormopterus sp</i> (undescribed)	Blue-billed Duck (S)	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>
Southern Freetail Bat	<i>Tadarida australis</i>		<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>
White-striped Freetail Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Australasian Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Gould's Wattled Bat	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Columba livia</i>
Chocolate Wattled Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Columba leucomela</i>
Lesser Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)*	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Gould's Long-eared Bat	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	White-headed Pigeon	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Inland Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Spotted Dove*	<i>Phaps elegans</i>
Large Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Common Bronzewing	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
Southern Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	Brush Bronzewing	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>
Water Rat	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Crested Pigeon	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
*House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Diamond Dove (S)	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
Bush Rat	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Peaceful Dove	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>
*Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>
*Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>		<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>
*Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	White-throated Nightjar	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>
*European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>
*Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	White-throated Needletail	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
*Dog (feral)	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Australasian Darter	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
*Cat (feral)	<i>Felis catus</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>
		Great Cormorant	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
		Little Black Cormorant	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>
		Pied Cormorant	
		Australian Pelican	
		White-necked Heron	

Birds		
Eastern Great Egret (S)	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	
Intermediate Egret (S)	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	
Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	
Little Egret (S)	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Nankeen Night-Heron (S)	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	
Royal Spoonbill (S)	<i>Platalea regia</i>	
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	
Square-tailed Kite (S)	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	
White-bellied Sea-Eagle (S)	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur spheurnus</i>	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	
Spotted Harrier (S)	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	
Black Falcon (S)	<i>Falco subniger</i>	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	
Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	
Lewin's Rail	<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	
Australian Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	
Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	
Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseynoris melanops</i>	
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	
Australian Painted Snipe (N)	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	

Birds		
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius</i>	
Little Button-quail (S)	<i>Turnix velox</i>	
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	
Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	
Swift Parrot (N)	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematotus</i>	
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	
Blue-winged Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	
Eastern Koel	<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	
Black-eared Cuckoo (S)	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	
Powerful Owl	<i>Ninox strenua</i>	
Barking Owl (S)	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	
Eastern Barn Owl	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	
White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	
Red-browed Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris erythroptis</i>	
Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	
Splendid Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	

Birds		
(S)		
Striated Fieldwren	<i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>	
Speckled Warbler (S)	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	
Weebill	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	
White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone albogularis</i>	
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	
Southern Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	
	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	
Eastern Spinebill		
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	
White-eared Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	
Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	
Fuscous Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	
Bell Miner	<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	
Regent Honeyeater (N,?)	<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	
White-fronted Chat	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	
Black Honeyeater	<i>Sugomel niger</i>	
Scarlet Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Glyciphila melanops</i>	
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	
	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	
New Holland Honeyeater		
Black-chinned Honeyeater (S)	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	
Brown-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	
Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	
Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	
Painted Honeyeater (S)	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	
Grey-crowned Babbler (S, ?)	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	
	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	
White-browed Babbler		
Spotted Quail-thrush (S)	<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	

Birds		
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	
Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	
Olive Whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	
Gilbert's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	
Crested Bellbird (S)	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	
Australian Magpie	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	
Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	
Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	
Satin Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyano-leuca</i>	
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyano-leuca</i>	
White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	
Pink Robin	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	
Hooded Robin (S)	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	
Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	
Horsfield's Bushlark	<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>	
Eurasian Skylark*	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	
Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cinloramphus mathewsi</i>	
Brown Songlark	<i>Cinloramphus cruralis</i>	
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	

Birds		
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	
Common Blackbird*	<i>Turdus merula</i>	
Common Starling*	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
Common Myna*	<i>Sturnus tristis</i>	
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	
Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	
Diamond Firetail (S)	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	
House Sparrow*	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	
European Goldfinch*	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	
Common Greenfinch*	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	

Frogs		
Eastern Banjo Frog	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	
Spotted Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	
Common Spadefoot Toad	<i>Neobatrachus sudelli</i>	
Plains Froglet	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	
Common Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	
Southern Brown Tree frog	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	
Growling Grass Frog (N)	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	
Peron's Tree frog	<i>Litoria peronii</i>	
Bibron's Toadlet (S)	<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	

Reptiles		
Broad-shelled River Turtle (S)	<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	
Common Long-necked Turtle	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	
Macquarie Turtle	<i>Emydura macquarii macquarii</i>	
Marbled Gecko	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	
Wood/stone Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	
Thick-tailed Barking Gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	
Olive Legless Lizard	<i>Delma inornata</i>	
Common Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	
Eastern Three-lined Skink	<i>Acritoscincus duperreyi</i>	
Uber Striped Skink	<i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	
Large Striped Skink	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	
Cunningham's Skink (S)	<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	
Black Rock Skink	<i>Egernia saxatilis</i>	
Tree Skink	<i>Egernia stiolata</i>	
Eastern Three-toed Skink	<i>Hemiergis talbingoensis</i>	
Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	
Bougainville's Skink	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	
White Skink	<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	
Greys Skink	<i>Menetia greyi</i>	
Boulenger's Skink	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	
Southern Grass Skink	<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	
Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	
Shingleback Lizard	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	
Jacky Lizard	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	
Eastern Bearded Dragon (S)	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	
Sand Goanna	<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	
Lace Monitor (S)	<i>Varanus varius</i>	
Grey Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>	
Woodland Blind Snake (S)	<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	
Lowland Copperhead	<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	
Eastern Tiger Snake	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	
Little Whip Snake	<i>Parasuta flagellum</i>	
Red-bellied Black Snake	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	
Eastern Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	