

5 – Murray-Sunset National Park Dunefields

Regional Catchment Strategy Implementation Plan



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Section 1 - Overview

Catchment Asset Significance

The Murray-Sunset National Park Dunefields Catchment Asset covers nearly 560,000 hectares of predominantly native vegetation that is mostly (96% of the asset area) reserved within the Murray-Sunset National Park or other reserves. Only 3% (or 16,900 hectares) of the catchment asset area is given over to agriculture. Murray-Sunset National Park is Victoria's second largest National Park (633,000 ha) and one of the few remaining semi-arid regions in the country where the environment has remained relatively unmodified by human activity. Located in the far north-west corner of the Victorian Mallee region and bordered by South Australia and New South Wales, the Park was proclaimed in 1991 to protect local fauna and flora and contains four designated wilderness zones.

The Park is listed as Category II (National Parks) of the IUCN United Nations' List of National Parks and Protected Areas. Category II areas are managed primarily for ecosystem conservation and appropriate recreation.

It is characterised by fields of high irregular dunes and contains significant vegetation communities (e.g. Hummock Grass Mallee and Savannah Woodland); supporting populations of threatened species including the Mallee Fowl, Mallee Emu-wren and Millewa Skink; as well as numerous sites of cultural significance, and is one of the few regions in Victoria where Red Kangaroos can be found in large numbers.

The high value habitat contained within this area also provides strategic links between Hattah- Kulkyn Lakes and Annuello Flora and Fauna Reserve.

While the majority of the Park is arid and fairly inaccessible it provides a number of economic and social values to the local and wider community including tourism opportunities, camping, four wheel driving, photography, bushwalking and appreciation of our cultural heritage.

Catchment Asset Value

This section examines the relative values of the Regional Assets that lie within this Catchment Asset. It provides an overview of the asset analysis in order to inform prioritisation of management actions that are intended to minimise the impact of the threatening processes upon Regional Assets and improve the status or quality of the Regional Assets within the Catchment Asset Area.

The asset value indicates the relative importance of the Regional Asset within the Catchment Asset Area. The valuation is determined from a range of indicators, many specific to each of the Regional Assets that describe the importance of the Asset relative to social, economic and environmental values.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the value of each of the Regional Assets in this Catchment Asset. Greater detail about each of the Regional Assets in this Catchment Asset can be found in Section 2 – Regional Assets in this Catchment Asset

Table 1: Value of Regional Assets in this Catchment Asset

Regional Asset	Value
Rivers	NONE
Wetlands	LOW
Threatened Species and Communities	VERY HIGH
Terrestrial Habitat	HIGH
Soils	HIGH
Agricultural Land	HIGH
Groundwater	HIGH

Cultural Heritage	HIGH
Community Capacity	HIGH

A detailed explanation of how these values were defined and applied can be found in Appendix 1. The Value of Regional Assets within a Catchment Asset.

Threatening Processes

This section examines the threatening processes that may be impacting upon Regional Assets that lie within this Catchment Asset. It provides an overview of each of the threatening processes in order to inform prioritisation of management actions that are intended to minimise their impact upon Regional Assets and improve the status or quality of the Regional Assets within the Catchment Asset Area.

Table 2 below provides a summary of the threat level posed by each of the threatening processes that are active in this Catchment Asset. Greater detail about each of the threatening processes and their scope, scale and relative impact within this Catchment Asset can be found in *Section 3 – Threatening Processes in this Catchment Asset*.

Table 2: Threat Priority across this Catchment Asset

Threatening Process	Priority of Action
Land & Water Salinisation	LOW
Invasive Plants	HIGH
Invasive Animals	MEDIUM
Altered Hydrological Regimes	LOW
Soil Erosion	HIGH
Inappropriate Water Use Practices	LOW
Recreational Pressures	MEDIUM
Land Use Change	MEDIUM
Direct off-site interactions	LOW
Misaligned community perceptions	LOW
Inappropriate fire regimes	MEDIUM
Constrained regenerative capacity	HIGH

A detailed explanation of how these threat levels were defined and applied can be found in Appendix 2. Categorising Threatening Processes.

Management Plans

This Catchment Asset Area is subject to a diverse range of natural resource management instruments that are intended to protect, preserve and enhance the area's natural resources for the benefit of the Mallee region. These instruments can be either broad in their focus (covering many regional assets), focused on a particular area of interest (such as an individual Regional Asset) or tightly focused on a specific location or species. These management plans are prepared and owned by range of entities such as local government, statutory authorities, community groups and government departments at both State and Federal levels. Responsibility for their implementation can rest with a single entity or it may be divested across a broad range of organisations and groups. Some management plans are prepared to satisfy a legislative requirement while others are prepared to provide direction towards an

organisational goal. Regardless of the reason and purpose of the management plan, they all have a common feature – they typically contain specific management direction or actions that are to be delivered through the implementation of the plan.

The identified existing management plans have been listed in Appendix 3. *Management Plans Relevant to this Catchment Asset*

Management Actions

Actions within the management plans in the table above are typically diverse in their wording, structure and complexity. However, they are broadly similar in terms of their intent. As a result, they can usually be easily classified into broad categories. Within each of these categories are a range of common management actions. Each of these common management actions can also be said to target specific threatening processes. These management categories, the management actions within each of them, their definitions and the targeted threatening processes are shown in Appendix 4. *Management Action Definitions*

The result of the classification process of the actions within Appendix 3. Management Plans Relevant to this Catchment Asset is contained in Appendix 5. Management Actions from Existing Management Plans. The classification table includes some detail about each action to support the classification. It is advised that if more information about a specific management action within a management plan is required then the original management plan should be consulted rather than relying specifically on the data in that classification table.

Priorities

This section examines the potential management action groups from the management plans relevant to this Catchment Asset Area that are listed in the Management Plans section above and summarised in Appendix 5. Management Actions from Existing Management Plans. The intent is to prioritise these potential management actions in terms of:

- The priorities of the regional asset within the catchment asset area (outlined in the Catchment Asset Value section above);
- the priority to address a threatening process (outlined in the Threatening Processes section above);
- the capacity of the management action to address the threatening process; and
- the level of investment (in both of time and money) required to exercise that capacity.

The individual management actions from the plans listed in the Management Plans section were grouped and scored by consensus against agreed criteria and then each potential management action group within the Catchment Asset was assigned to a category that defines the prospective priority to the implementation. Further information regarding the definition and application of each of these categories can be found in Appendix 6. *Prioritising Potential Management Actions*.

The findings of the analysis are summarised in Table 3 below. The detailed priority matrices from which the summary table is taken can be found in 7. Management Action Priorities.

Table 3: Summary of the Priority of Potential Management Actions

Management Action	Priority	Threatening Processes Addressed
Pest Plant Control	Medium	Invasive Plants; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Pest Animal Control	Medium	Invasive Animals; Soil Erosion; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Habitat Protection	Low	Invasive Animals; Soil Erosion; Recreational Pressure; Land Use Change;

		Direct Off-Site Interactions; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Habitat Restoration	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Soil Erosion; Recreational Pressure; Direct Off-Site Interactions; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Revegetation	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Soil Erosion; Recreational Pressure; Direct Off-Site Interactions; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Environmental Watering	Low	Altered Hydrological Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Soil Erosion Control	Medium	Soil Erosion
Threatened Species Interventions	Medium	Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Enhancing Land Management Regimes	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practises; Land Use Change; Direct Off-Site Interactions
Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Supporting Social Capacity for NRM	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Institutional Planning for NRM	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity

Community Driven Planning for NRM	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Research to improve knowledge	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
Asset condition monitoring and assessment	Low	Land & Water Salinisation; Invasive Plants; Invasive Animals; Altered Hydrological Regimes; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practices; Recreational Pressures; Land Use Change; Direct Off-site Interactions; Misaligned Community Perceptions; Inappropriate Fire Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity

Regional Delivery Partners

The individuals and organisations listed below have various roles to play within the Catchment Asset area in delivering and implementing the management actions described in previous sections that will in turn contribute to the aims and expected outcomes of the Mallee RCS. This list is not considered exhaustive and can be expected to change over time. More detail about the specific role and responsibilities of these entities with respect to the RCS can be found below.

- Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
- Aboriginal Communities (Traditional Owners & Organisations)
- Birdlife Mildura
- Catchment Management Authorities – Mallee (VIC), Murray (NSW)
- Crown Frontage Licence Holders
- Department of Environment & Primary Industries (VIC)
- Landcare Groups
- Lower Murray Water
- Mildura Rural City Council
- Murray Darling Basin Authority
- Murray Lower Darling Rivers Indigenous Nations

- NSW Department of Primary Industries - Office of Water; Catchments & Lands; Fisheries
- NSW Office of Environment & Heritage
- NSW Transport & Maritime
- Parks Victoria
- Private Land Managers
- RDA Loddon Mallee
- Research Bodies – Arthur Rylah Institute, Invasive Animals CRC, Murray Darling Freshwater Research Centre
- Swan Hill Rural City Council
- VicRoads
- VR Fish
- Waterwatch

Community NRM Groups

This section provides a summary of these stakeholder groups that are active within this Catchment Asset. This is not an exhaustive list and will be updated on a regular basis. Further detail on the community NRM groups can be found in Attachment 1 – Mallee NRM Interest Groups.

Landcare Groups

The Landcare movement has been active in the Mallee since the late 1980s, with 23 active Landcare groups operating today. From our first group, Millewa-Carwarp (established 1989), to the newest, Cabarita (established 2012), Landcare has been instrumental in harnessing and promoting the interests of local communities in natural resource management.

Many groups initially formed due to the issues of rabbits and weeds. Salinity, soil conservation and biodiversity issues have evolved and continued to propel the Landcare movement into the 21st century. Our Landcare groups are keen to ensure that the legacy of Landcare continues and actively support a range of Junior Landcare Groups activities across the region.

Northern Mallee Landcare Consortium

- Kulkyne Way
- Millewa-Carwarp

Non-aligned Landcare Groups

- Murrayville Landcare Group
- Mallee Landcare Group

Other Groups

There are a broad range of community, industry, indigenous and specialist groups that have a role to play in NRM within this catchment asset. The tables in this section provide a listing of the groups currently known to be active within the asset area.

Traditional owner groups provide opportunities for our local indigenous communities to have input into how the regions landscapes are managed; and to enhance regional awareness of the cultural values inherent within these landscapes.

A wide range of special interest groups provide the means for individuals to become engaged in activities and programs which reflect their particular concerns. They also provide the region with a vital source of knowledge and understanding on specific issues.

The region's industry based groups have an important role in developing and promoting best practice for competitive and sustainable agricultural sectors.

Advisory groups to statutory bodies like CMA's and water authorities are important forums for both the community and the authorities involved. These groups provide management advice and community feedback to the convening authority while at the same time communicating with the wider community about the activities of the advisory group and the organisation in general.

Registered Aboriginal Parties

There is currently no registered aboriginal party determined for this catchment asset area

Special Interest and Recreational Groups

- BirdLife Mildura
- Sporting Shooters Association of Australia (Nhill)

Industry Groups

- Victorian Farmers Federation (VFF)
- Victoria No-Till Farmers Association (VNTFA)
- Mallee Sustainable Farming Inc (MSF)
- Sunraysia Branch of the Victorian Apiarists Association

Advisory Groups

- Aboriginal Reference Group (ARG)
- Mallee CMA Land and Water Advisory Committee (LWAC)
- Mallee CMA Technical Advisory Committees (TACs)

Section 2 – Regional Assets in this Catchment Asset

Regional Assets in the Mallee NRM region were defined and applied in accordance with guidelines provided by DSE to support the Victorian Catchment Management Council RCS Guidelines. Each of the following sub-sections provides a background to these Regional Assets and the available information about their significance within this Catchment Asset. This follows on to an assessment of the relative value of the Regional Asset based on the criteria contained in Appendix 1. *The Value of Regional Assets within a Catchment Asset*

Rivers

There are virtually no natural waterways to be found within this Catchment Asset. There is just 800 metres of identified ephemeral waterway in the south of the asset area that may flow intermittently after sufficient rainfall.

Wetlands

There are relatively few wetlands to be found within this Catchment Asset compared to other asset areas. In total they amount to just 2,659 hectares or 0.5% of the total area. Most of those that are present are small ephemeral inter dune basins that only fill after heavy rainfall. One significant exception is Rocket Lake, an ephemeral basin to the west of the Raak Plain, which approaches 650 hectares in area. However, it rarely holds any significant water.

The only wetlands within the Catchment Asset area with identified natural values of any significance are three components (approximately 50 hectares) of the Raak Plain wetland system that is listed on the Directory of Important Wetlands. For more information on this system, refer to 6. *Raak Plain – Regional Catchment Strategy Implementation Plan, Section 2 Wetlands* discussion.

The Mallee Waterway Strategy (2014-22) identifies priority wetlands for future management using an Asset Based Approach; facilitating targeted planning and implementation processes to deliver greatest social, cultural and economic returns on our efforts. Each Wetland asset occurring within this Catchment Asset is ascribed a priority of 'high', 'medium', 'low', or 'additional' under this framework.

Based on the available data concerning their extent, quality and policy significance within this landscape, the Wetlands within this Catchment Asset are considered to be of **low** value.

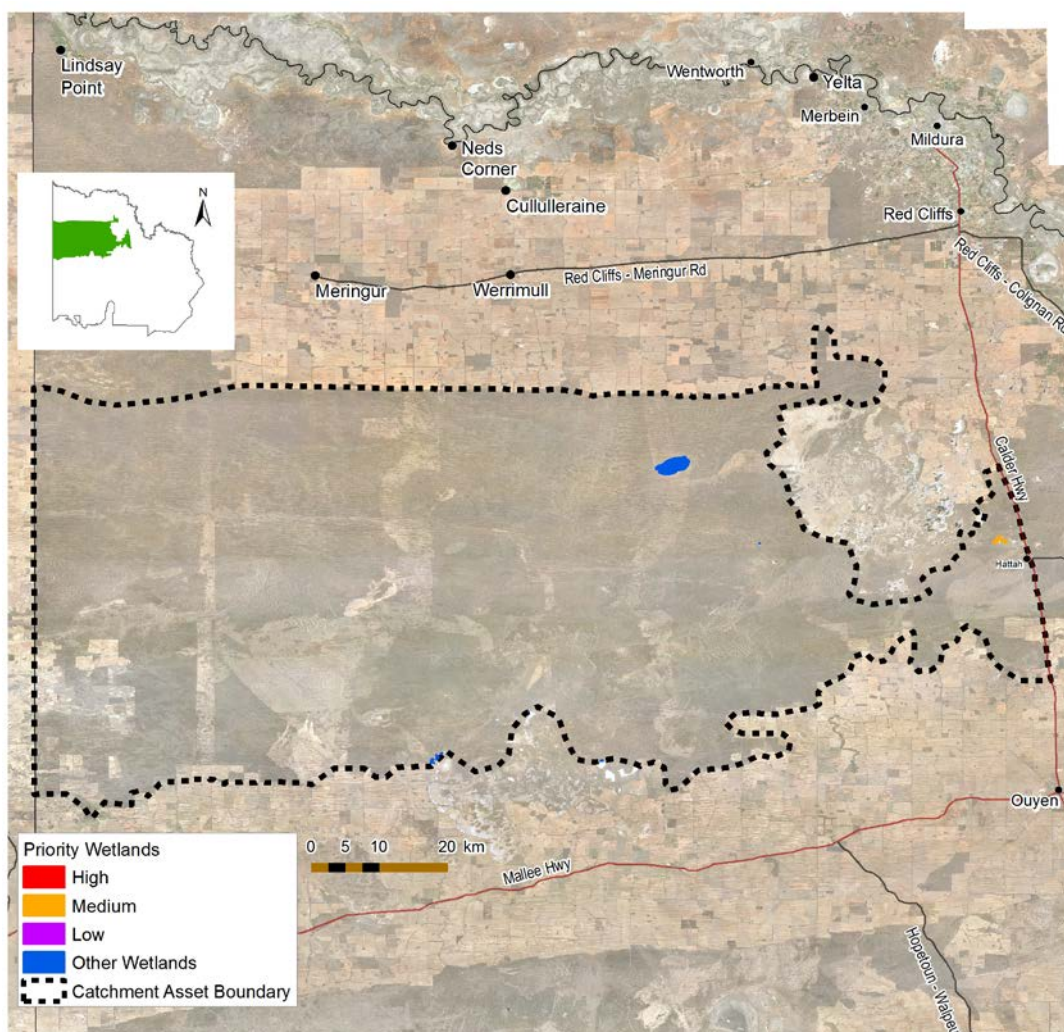


Figure 1: Wetlands

Threatened Species and Communities

A significant range of flora and fauna species that are listed in Federal and State instruments have been observed and recorded within the area of this catchment asset over time. These species are listed in the tables that follow along with their current status as described in the listing instrument. The listing instruments are: Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999; Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG) Act 1998 and the Victorian Threatened Species Advisory Lists issued by the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) (Flora: 2005, Fauna: 2013). The species names included in the following tables (Table 4 & Table 5) may not reflect the full range of threatened flora and fauna species that may inhabit the catchment area. Rather they reflect only species whose presence has been observed and recorded by suitably qualified observers since 1980.

The Catchment Asset area supports a number of threatened species including the Regent Parrot (*Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides*), Black-eared Miner (*Manorina melanotis*), Mallee Fowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), Greater Long-eared Bat (*Nyctophilus timoriensis*) and the Mallee Emu Wren (*Stipiturus mallee*). Other significant species for Victoria that have been observed here include the Hooded Robin (*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*), Scarlet-chested Parrot (*Neophema splendida*), Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*), Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (*Lophocroa leadbeateri*), White-browed Tree Creeper (*Climacteris affinis*), Bandy Bandy (*Vermicella annulata*) and the Lined Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis lineata lineata*). The area is also home to more than 70 significant plant species

including the Desert Greenhood (*Pterostylis xerophila*), the range restricted Silvery Emu-Bush (*Eremophila scoparia*) and the Blue-Leafed Mallee (*Eucalyptus cyanophylla*).

The extensive mallee woodlands contained within this Catchment Asset area provide habitat for all members of the Mallee Bird Community (see Table 6). This is a community of bird species that is listed under the Victorian FFG Act and so qualifies as a threatened ecological community in this context.

Based on the available data concerning their extent, quality and policy significance within this landscape, the Threatened Species and Communities within this Catchment Asset are considered to be of **very high** value.

Table 4: Threatened Flora Species observed since 1980

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	FFG	DSE Advisory List
<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	Wait-a-while			Rare
<i>Acacia lineata</i>	Streaked Wattle			Rare
<i>Acacia notabilis</i>	Mallee Golden Wattle			Vulnerable
<i>Acacia victoriae</i> subsp. <i>victoriae</i>	Bramble Wattle			Rare
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Buloke		Listed	
<i>Amyema linophylla</i> subsp. <i>orientale</i>	Buloke Mistletoe			Vulnerable
<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i>	Pointed Saltbush			Rare
<i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> subsp. <i>acutibractea</i>	Pointed Saltbush		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Atriplex papillata</i>	Coral Saltbush			Rare
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>	Half-bearded Spear-grass			Rare
<i>Austrostipa mundula</i>	Neat Spear-grass			Rare
<i>Austrostipa nullanulla</i>	Club Spear-grass	Vulnerable		Vulnerable
<i>Austrostipa puberula</i>	Fine-hairy Spear-grass			Rare
<i>Austrostipa trichophylla</i>	Spear-grass			Rare
<i>Brachyscome exilis</i>	Finger-leaved Daisy			Rare
<i>Brachyscome trachycarpa</i>	Inland Daisy			Vulnerable
<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	Sand Brome			Rare
<i>Calandrinia corrigioloides</i>	Strap Purslane			Rare
<i>Calandrinia volubilis</i>	Twining Purslane			Rare
<i>Calotis cymbacantha</i>	Burr-daisy			Rare
<i>Centipeda thespidioides</i> s.l.	Desert Sneezeweed			Rare
<i>Ceratogyne obionoides</i>	Wingwort			Rare
<i>Chenopodium desertorum</i> subsp. <i>desertorum</i>	Frosted Goosefoot			Rare
<i>Comesperma scoparium</i>	Broom Milkwort			Rare

<i>Commersonia tatei</i>	Trailing Commersonia			Endangered
<i>Convolvulus crispifolius</i>	Silver Bindweed			Rare
<i>Dissocarpus biflorus</i> var. <i>biflorus</i>	Twin-flower Saltbush			Rare
<i>Dodonaea hexandra</i>	Horned Hop-bush			Vulnerable
<i>Elachanthus glaber</i>	Smooth Elachanth			Rare
<i>Elachanthus pusillus</i>	Small Elachanth			Rare
<i>Eremophila crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaf Emu-bush			Rare
<i>Eremophila oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>oppositifolia</i>	Twin-leaf Emu-bush			Rare
<i>Eremophila scoparia</i>	Silvery Emu-bush			Rare
<i>Eucalyptus cyanophylla</i>	Blue-leaf Mallee			Rare
<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i>	Green-leaf Mallee			Rare
<i>Fimbristylis velata</i>	Veiled Fringe-sedge			Rare
<i>Frankenia crispa</i>	Hoary Sea-heath			Rare
<i>Frankenia serpyllifolia</i>	Bristly Sea-heath			Rare
<i>Hydrocotyle pilifera</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Buttercup Pennywort			Endangered
<i>Jasminum didymum</i> subsp. <i>lineare</i>	Desert Jasmine			Vulnerable
<i>Lepidium papillosum</i>	Warty Peppercross			Poorly known
<i>Leptorhynchos waitzia</i>	Button Immortelle			Vulnerable
<i>Maireana georgei</i>	Slit-wing Bluebush			Vulnerable
<i>Maireana lobiflora</i>	Lobed Bluebush			Vulnerable
<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>	Heathy Bluebush			Rare
<i>Maireana sedifolia</i>	Pearl Bluebush			Rare
<i>Maireana triptera</i>	Three-wing Bluebush			Rare
<i>Malacocera tricornis</i>	Goat Head			Rare
<i>Microcybe multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	Red Microcybe			Vulnerable
<i>Millotia macrocarpa</i>	Large-fruited Millotia			Rare
<i>Minuria cunninghamii</i>	Bush Minuria			Rare
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Waterbush			Rare
<i>Olearia calcarea</i>	Lime Daisy-bush			Rare
<i>Olearia minor</i>	Satin Daisy-bush			Rare
<i>Phlegmatospermum eremaeum</i>	Spreading Cress			Vulnerable
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>dichotoma</i>	Diosma Rice-flower			Rare
<i>Pimelea simplex</i> subsp. <i>simplex</i>	Desert Rice-flower			Rare
<i>Pimelea williamsonii</i>	Williamson's Rice-flower			Vulnerable

<i>Poa drummondiana</i>	Knotted Poa			Rare
<i>Poa fax</i>	Scaly Poa			Rare
<i>Poa lowanensis</i>	Mallee Tussock-grass			Rare
<i>Podolepis canescens</i>	Grey Podolepis			Rare
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. aff. <i>biseta</i> (Pink Lakes)	Mallee Rustyhood			Poorly known
<i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	Desert Greenhood	Vulnerable	Listed	Endangered
<i>Ptilotus sessilifolius</i>	Crimson Tails			Poorly known
<i>Pultenaea densifolia</i>	Dense Bush-pea			Rare
<i>Rhagodia ulicina</i>	Spiny Goosefoot			Rare
<i>Rhodanthe polygalifolia</i>	Milkwort Sunray			Rare
<i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i>	Purple Pentatlope			Vulnerable
<i>Sarcozona praecox</i>	Sarcozona			Rare
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>	Two-spined Copperburr			Rare
<i>Senecio gregorii</i>	Fleshy Groundsel			Rare
<i>Senecio platylepis</i>	Toothed Groundsel			Rare
<i>Swainsona purpurea</i>	Purple Swainson-pea		Listed	Endangered
<i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Yellow Swainson-pea	Vulnerable		Vulnerable
<i>Tecticornia pterygosperma</i> subsp. <i>pterygosperma</i>	Whiteseed Glasswort			Rare
<i>Tecticornia triandra</i>	Desert Glasswort			Rare
<i>Templetonia egena</i>	Round Templetonia			Vulnerable
<i>Teucrium sessiliflorum</i>	Camel Bush			Poorly known
<i>Trachymene thysanocarpa</i>	Mallee Trachymene			Rare
<i>Velleia arguta</i>	Grassland Velleia			Rare
<i>Velleia connata</i>	Cup Velleia			Rare
<i>Vittadinia condyloides</i>	Club-hair New Holland Daisy			Rare
<i>Vittadinia megacephala</i>	Giant New Holland Daisy			Vulnerable
<i>Wahlenbergia tumidifructa</i>	Mallee Annual-bluebell			Rare
<i>Zygophyllum angustifolium</i>	Scrambling Twin-leaf			Rare
<i>Zygophyllum compressum</i>	Rabbit-ears Twin-leaf			Vulnerable
<i>Zygophyllum simile</i>	White Twin-leaf			Rare

Table 5: Threatened Fauna Species observed since 1980

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC	FFG	DSE Advisory List
<i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	Striated Grasswren			Near threatened
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler			Vulnerable
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck			Vulnerable
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew		Listed	Endangered
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo	Endangered	Listed	Endangered
<i>Cercartetus concinnus minor</i>	Western Pygmy-possum			Near threatened
<i>Cercartetus lepidus</i>	Little Pygmy-possum			Near threatened
<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo			Near threatened
<i>Cinclosoma castanotus</i>	Chestnut Quail-thrush			Near threatened
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier			Near threatened
<i>Climacteris affinis</i>	White-browed Treecreeper		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern ssp.)			Near threatened
<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-shrike		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whip Snake			Near threatened
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu			Near threatened
<i>Echiopsis curta</i>	Bardick		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon			Vulnerable
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove		Listed	Near threatened
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Hemiergis millewae</i>	Millewa Skink		Listed	Critically endangered
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern		Listed	Near threatened
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	Vulnerable	Listed	Endangered
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	Purple-gaped Honeyeater			Vulnerable
<i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater			Vulnerable
<i>Lophocroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Manorina melanotis</i>	Black-eared Miner	Endangered	Listed	Critically endangered
<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin		Listed	Near threatened

<i>Neophema elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot			Vulnerable
<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Scarlet-chested Parrot		Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Ningauy yvonneae</i>	Mallee Ningau			Near threatened
<i>Notomys mitchelli</i>	Mitchell's Hopping-mouse			Near threatened
<i>Nyctophilus corbeni</i>	South-eastern Long-eared Bat	Vulnerable	Listed	Endangered
<i>Oreoica gutturalis gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird		Listed	Near threatened
<i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Red-lored Whistler	Vulnerable	Listed	Endangered
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant			Near threatened
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill			Near threatened
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Regent Parrot	Vulnerable	Listed	Vulnerable
<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	Vulnerable	Listed	Endangered
<i>Pseudonaja aspidorhyncha</i>	Patch-nosed Brown Snake			Near threatened
<i>Sminthopsis murina murina</i>	Common Dunnart			Vulnerable
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail		Listed	Near threatened
<i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	Mallee Emu-wren	Endangered	Listed	Endangered
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird		Listed	
<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	Western Blue-tongued Lizard			Near threatened
<i>Todiramphus pyrropygia pyrropygia</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher			Near threatened
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank			Vulnerable
<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button-quail			Near threatened
<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	Lined Earless Dragon		Listed	Critically endangered
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy Bandy		Listed	Vulnerable

Table 6: Mallee Bird Community as listed under FFG Act
(including individual species listing and number of records since 1980 from Victorian Biodiversity Atlas)

Species Name	Common Name	Count	EPBC	FFG	DSE Advisory List
<i>Amytornis striatus striatus</i>	Striated Grasswren	73			Near Threatened
<i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i>	Chestnut Quail-thrush	206			Near Threatened
<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	Southern Scrub-robin	84			
<i>Hylacola cautus cautus</i>	Shy Heathwren	106			
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	38	Vulnerable	Listed	Endangered

<i>Manorina melanotis</i>	Black-eared Miner	81	Endangered	Listed	Critically Endangered
<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	Gilbert's Whistler	49			
<i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Red-lored Whistler	87	Vulnerable	Listed	Endangered
<i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	Mallee Emu-wren	96	Endangered	Listed	Endangered

Terrestrial Habitat

The flat, expansive landscape of this catchment asset area is dominated by Mallee woodlands that are intermingled with chenopod woodlands and grasslands and scattered with pockets of native Cypress-Pine and Belah woodlands.

This Catchment Asset area straddles the boundaries of two bio-geographic sub-regions. The northern half lies within the Murray Mallee bioregion while the remainder is part of the Lowan Mallee bioregion. The distinctions between the two bioregions are primarily down to soil types – the Murray Mallee sits on red-brown clay sands and sandy clays while the Lowan Mallee sits on fine, loose and pale sands. Both sub-regions are part of the larger Murray Darling Depression IBRA bioregion which extends across north western Victoria, the riverlands of South Australia and most of south western New South Wales.

Much of the Murray Mallee has been cleared or modified for agriculture. Therefore, many native vegetation remnants within this sub-region often have high conservation status. No exception is the 6,800 hectares of Parilla Mallee EVC found within the northern half of this Catchment Asset area which is considered endangered in the Murray Mallee bioregion. Other EVCs that are considered to be 'endangered' under Victorian legislation and are present in this Catchment Asset include Ridged Plains Mallee, Plains Grassland and Plains Savannah. Despite their very small areas, they are notable here as these EVCs have been identified as being components of two ecological communities listed under the national EPBC Act: 'Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions' (listed as threatened); and the 'Natural Grasslands of the Murray Valley Plains' (listed as 'critically endangered').

Table 7: Area of Ecological Vegetation Classes and their Bioregional Conservation Status

Ecological Vegetation Class	IBRA Subregion	Conservation Status	Area (hectares)
Chenopod Grassland	Lowan Mallee	Depleted	2,249.13
	Murray Mallee	Endangered	120.27
Chenopod Mallee	Lowan Mallee	Least Concern	18,024.45
	Murray Mallee	Vulnerable	1,396.77
Loamy Sands Mallee	Lowan Mallee	Least Concern	146,518.4
	Murray Mallee	Least Concern	86,033.83
Low Chenopod Shrubland	Murray Mallee	Depleted	595.02
Parilla Mallee	Lowan Mallee	Endangered	97.51
	Murray Mallee	Endangered	6,709.94
Plains Grassland	Lowan Mallee	Endangered	35.7
	Murray Mallee	Endangered	9.82

Ridged Plains Mallee	Murray Mallee	Endangered	0.75
Riverine Chenopod Woodland	Murray Mallee	Depleted	12.88
Samphire Shrubland	Lowan Mallee	Least Concern	5.67
	Murray Mallee	Least Concern	399.72
Sandstone Ridge Shrubland	Lowan Mallee	Least Concern	1,965.16
	Murray Mallee	Least Concern	9,800.48
Semi-arid Chenopod Woodland	Lowan Mallee	Vulnerable	3.96
	Murray Mallee	Vulnerable	282.08
Semi-arid Parilla Woodland	Murray Mallee	Vulnerable	577.35
Semi-arid Woodland	Lowan Mallee	Depleted	2,889.2
	Murray Mallee	Vulnerable	3,876.16
Water body - salt	Murray Mallee	Not Applicable	122.53
Woorinen Mallee	Lowan Mallee	Least Concern	18,081.28
	Murray Mallee	Vulnerable	78,771.27
Woorinen Sands Mallee	Murray Mallee	Depleted	109,342.84
	Lowan Mallee	Least Concern	52,879.77

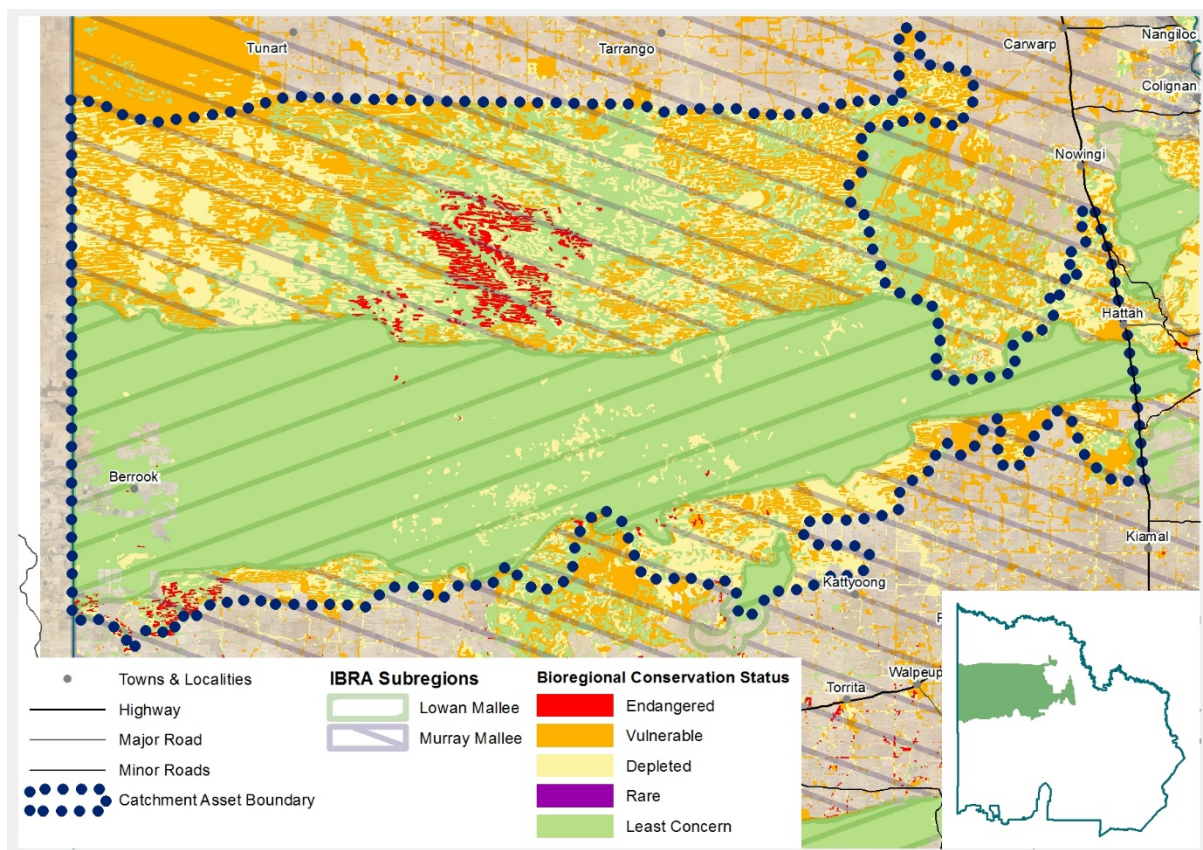


Figure 2: Bioregional conservation status of EVCs and IBRA sub-regions

DEPI's NaturePrint model is a landscape scale spatial planning mechanism that provides an analysis of biodiversity values across Victoria and combines the available information about biodiversity values, threatening processes and ecosystem function. It provides an analysis of the ecological value of a portion of landscape compared across the entire Victorian landscape. It is based on the following measures:

- Mathematical models of species distributions and habitats;
- The condition of these habitats;
- Pathways for connectivity across landscapes;
- Connectivity potential and recoverability;
- Threats to species persistence.

For background information about the model, its output and its significance, refer to: <http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/biodiversity/natureprint>.

The NaturePrint model considers that about 28% of this Catchment Asset contains terrestrial habitat that is of the highest ecological value to Victoria and therefore a high priority for protection and conservation.

Based on the available data concerning their extent, quality and policy significance within this landscape, the Terrestrial Habitat within this Catchment Asset is considered to be of **high** value.

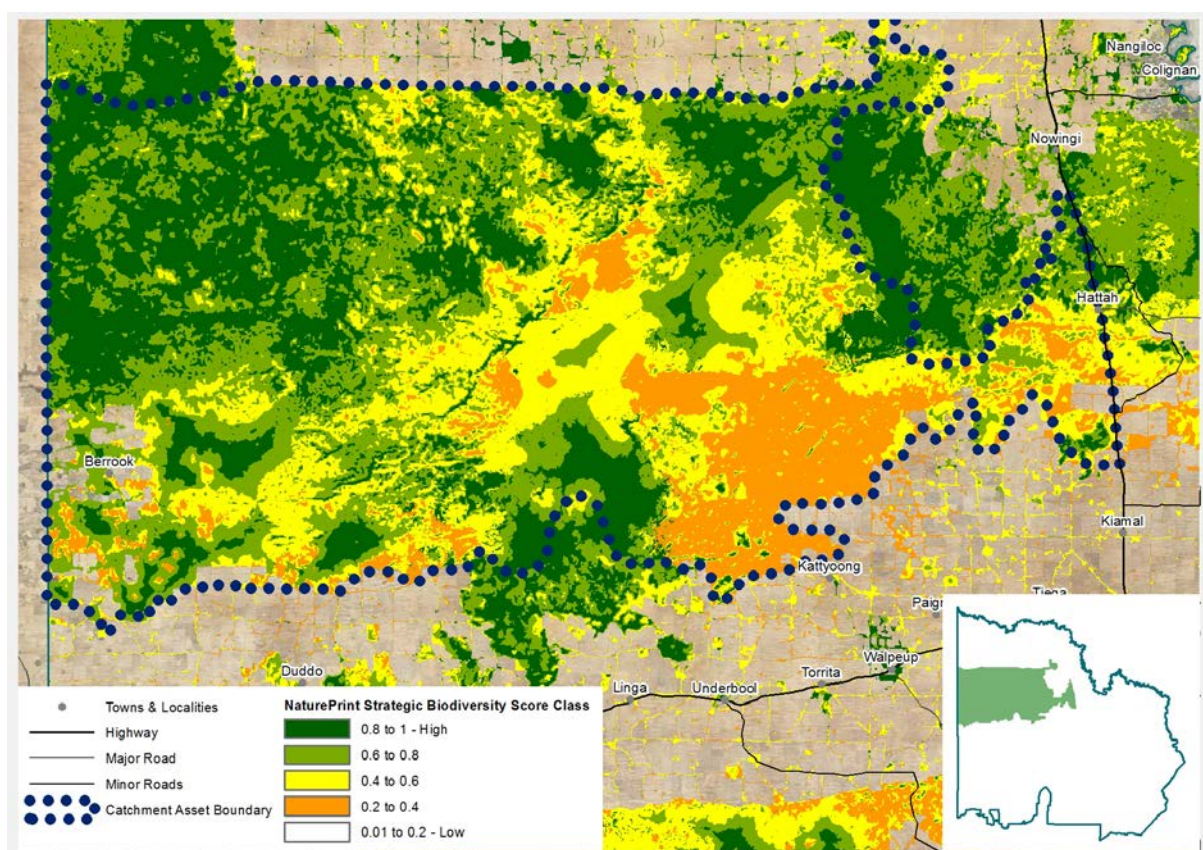


Figure 3: Terrestrial Habitat given high ecological value by NaturePrint Version 3

Soils

The soils of this catchment asset area are mostly the sandy soils known as Tenesols and Rudosols that are commonly associated with the Mallee dune systems. Tenesols are the loose red-brown sands that form the east-west dune systems that dominate the central parts of the asset area. Rudosols are the pale, wind blown or aeolian sands that are thought to be reworked remnants of former coastal sands laid down as the sea retreated westwards. They form the high and widely spaced parabolic dunes in the west and east of the asset area. In the centre south of the area is an extent of heavy grey cracking clays known as Vertosols that are remnants of the ancient lake system that once dominated this region. These are coarsely structured soils that are typically sodic, gypseous and somewhat saline. Finally, the north western and eastern ends of the asset area are underlain by soils known as Calcarosols. These are the predominant Mallee soil type and are the preferred agricultural soil type. However, their structure varies considerably over their range. In this asset area, they tend to be lighter and sandier than those found elsewhere in the region.

The soils of this Catchment Asset area are predominantly valued for their capacity to provide for terrestrial habitat and the support the production of food and fibre. However, there is also an understanding that the structure of the soil and its natural capacity to resist threatening processes such as wind erosion is also of substantial value.

There is currently no accepted framework to categorise our soil asset in terms of value from lower to higher based purely upon the social, economic and environmental values and services they provide. Such a framework has only been considered to date in terms of the threatening processes that may impinge on the capacity of our soils asset to provide the services we have come to expect. This will be discussed later in this document. Despite this limitation, the most appropriate course of action is to consider the relative value of the soil asset according to its intrinsic capacity to support the other regional assets within this catchment asset as the basis for applying a value category.

Therefore, the Soils within this Catchment Asset are considered to be of **high** value.

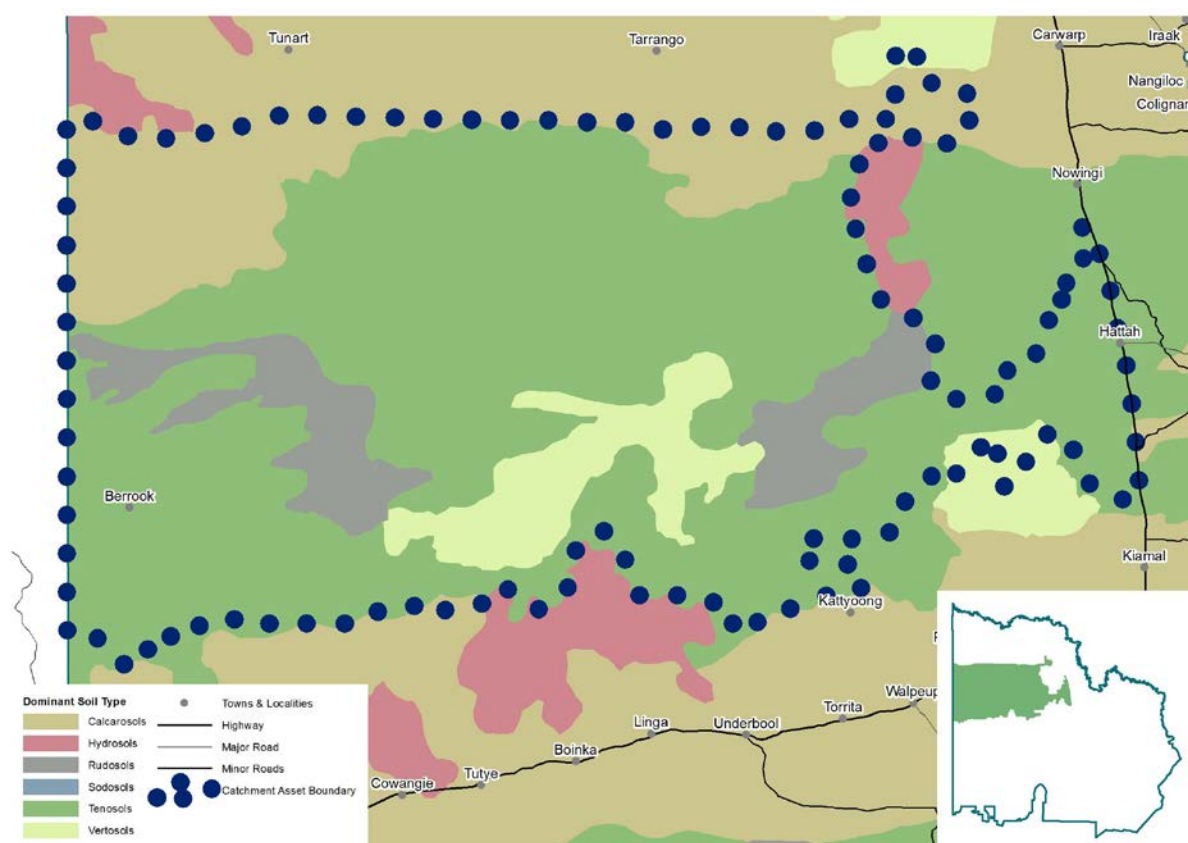


Figure 4: Dominant Soil Types

Agricultural Land

Only 3% of the catchment asset area is given over to agricultural activities. Most of this activity occurs in the south west corner of the asset area around the locality of Berrook. Dryland agricultural activities occupy most of the land area given over to agriculture in the asset area. However, irrigated agriculture is also pursued here in the form of centre pivot irrigation of carrots and potatoes with water sourced from the Murray Group Limestone Aquifer.

The agricultural land of this Catchment Asset area is mainly valued for its capacity to support the production of food and fibre. This in turn provides for a range of other social and economic services that are important to the Mallee region. In addition, when these services are available, they support the local community in its efforts to maintain and enhance not only their agricultural land but other regional assets.

There is currently no accepted framework to categorise our agricultural land asset in terms of value from lower to higher based purely upon the social and economic values and services they provide. Such a framework has only been considered to date in terms of the threatening processes that may impinge on the capacity of our agricultural land asset to provide the services we have come to expect. This will be discussed later in this document. As a result, the most appropriate course of action is to consider the relative value of the agricultural land asset at a regional scale rather than at a catchment asset scale and in accordance to its capacity to provide and support social and economic values.

Therefore, the Agricultural Land within this Catchment Asset and across the region is considered to be of **high** value.

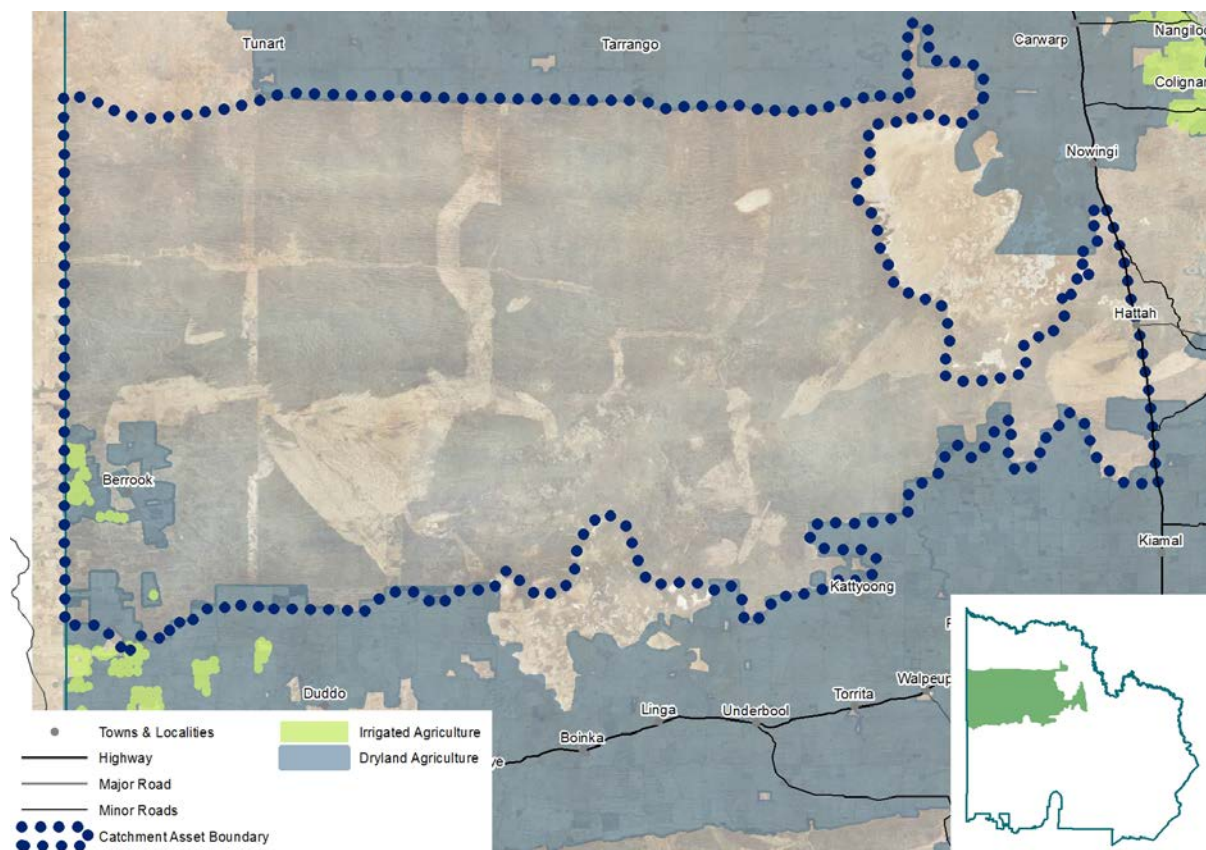


Figure 5: Agricultural land use

Groundwater

The Mallee's groundwater asset is of significance to a small portion of this Catchment Asset. The asset area encompasses the entire 239 square kilometres of Zone 2 of the Murrayville Water Supply Protection Area (MWSPA). This zone has a maximum annual use limit from the underlying Murray Group Limestone Aquifer of 2,390 ML or 10 megalitres per square kilometre. However, actual water use in Zone 2 is likely well below this figure since annual water use within the entire MWSPA is typically less the half of the annual use limit. During 2010/11, according to the MWSPA Annual Report, there were just five irrigated circles in place across Zone 2. A small proportion of Zones 1 and 3 also lie within the asset area. However, these smaller portions do not currently contain active areas of irrigation.

The groundwater in the aquifer under this Catchment Asset area is mainly valued for its capacity to support the production of food and fibre. This in turn provides for a range of other social and economic services that are important to the Mallee region. In addition, when these services are available, they support the local community in its efforts to maintain and enhance other regional assets.

There is currently no accepted framework to categorise our groundwater asset in terms of value from lower to higher based purely upon the social and economic values and services they provide. Such a framework has only been considered to date in terms of the threatening processes that may impinge on the capacity of our groundwater asset to provide the services we have come to expect. This will be discussed later in this document. As a result, the most appropriate course of action is to consider the relative value of the groundwater asset at a regional scale rather than at a catchment asset scale and in accordance to its capacity to provide and support social and economic values.

Therefore, the groundwater under this Catchment Asset is considered to be of **high** value to the Mallee region.

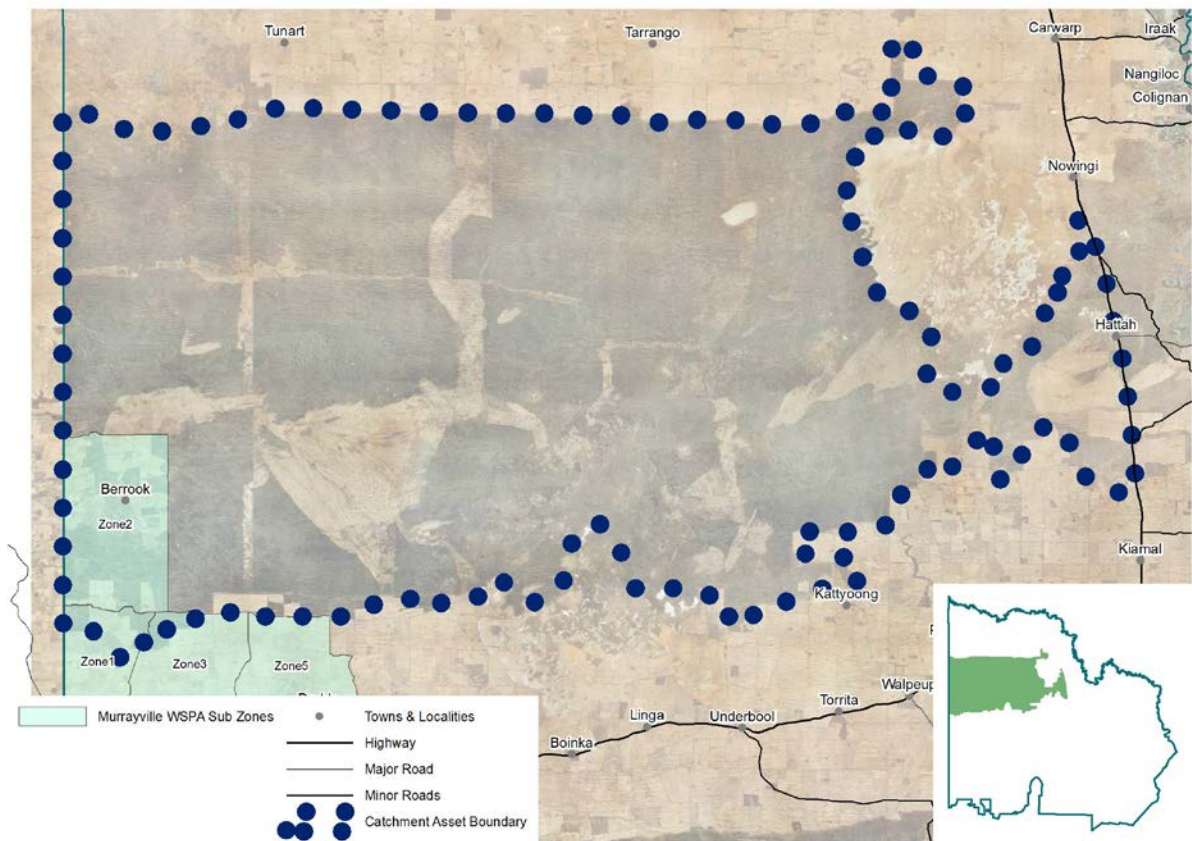


Figure 6: Groundwater

Cultural Heritage

Several Aboriginal communities have lived in the Murray-Sunset National Park area for tens of thousands of years, leaving shell middens, scar trees, oven mounds and burial grounds that testify to a rich and varied lifestyle. Many of these sites have been identified and recorded across a significant proportion of the asset area, notably in a sweep across the southern half of the asset area from the edges of the Raak Plain right across to the South Australian border. Notable amongst these sites are 'The Rockholes' near Berrook in the south western corner of the asset area which are holes excavated out of solid rock by local Aboriginal people, in order to collect water.

Whilst some parts of the asset area contain evidence of the pastoral past in the form of old fences and the remains of stockyards, few are registered at a State or Federal level or included in heritage overlays. The soils within much of the asset area are largely unsuitable for agriculture; there was relatively little agricultural development and therefore little of cultural significance remains of any post European development within the asset area. Even so, any archaeological and historical sites in the Park are protected. There are two locations listed in the Victorian Heritage Register within the Asset area that pertain to the mining of gypsum on the Raak Plain.

Cultural heritage sites in this Catchment Asset area are predominantly valued for the connection they provide to the community between the social and cultural landscape that we currently enjoy and the stories, ideas and history of how that came to be. These sites provide individuals and families with a physical representation of their connection to the Mallee landscape and their place in it. These connections are extremely important to these people and, in turn, can reflect upon how they value and relate to the Mallee landscape that they are familiar with today. Therefore it is important to all that these sites are managed and protected in a manner that is sympathetic to those connections and values. Heritage significance is typically assessed under a three-tier legislative system that determines the local, state, national or commonwealth significance of an item. Heritage items can also be included on

non-statutory listings (such as the National Trust classifications). However, there is no single and simple approach to categorise our cultural heritage asset in terms of value to the region. Tradition distinctions between different types of value (such as economic, social and environmental values) can be determined but this data is only patchily available given the number and range of cultural heritage sites across the Mallee. The most appropriate course of action at this point is to give equal value to all recognised cultural heritage sites in the Mallee regardless of their age, form and historical background.

Therefore, Cultural Heritage within this Catchment Asset and across the region is considered to be of **high** value. Any further processes undertaken to prioritise and target management actions will rely on assessments of risk likelihood and impact to those sites.

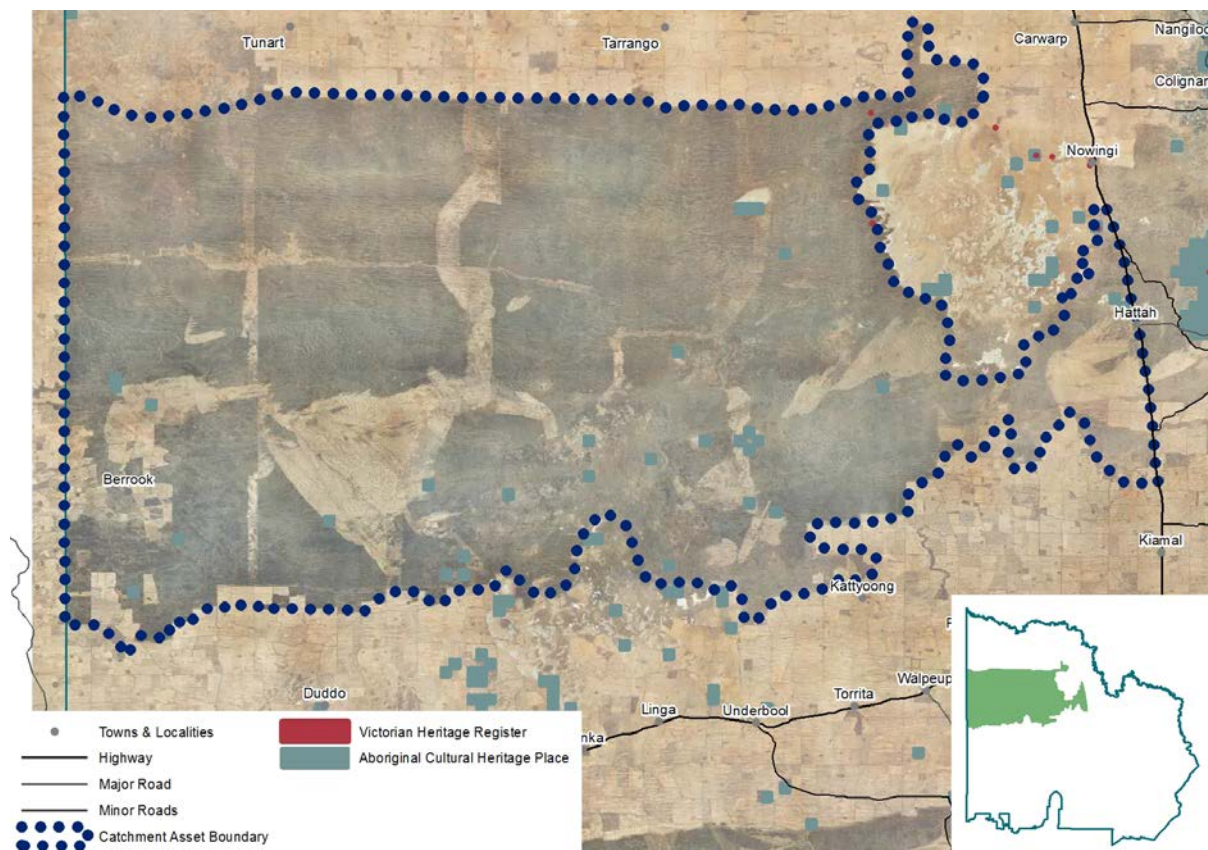


Figure 7: Areas of Cultural Value

Community Capacity

Community capacity is an important asset as positive and long-lasting NRM outcomes are dependent on an active, willing and capable community. In order to achieve regional scale NRM outcomes, people have to play a major role, often in partnership with government and industry, in the ongoing conservation and sustainable use of our Regional Assets. This requires Mallee communities to have the capacity to work cooperatively, apply economic resources, use networks and acquire and use relevant knowledge and information to achieve NRM outcomes. Maintaining and improving this capacity is dependent not only on the financial, physical and natural resources contained within or available to a community but also its social resources.

Community capacity therefore requires ongoing development, conservation and management as its relative condition can influence the achievement of all other biophysical goals and actions outlined within the RCS.

Our communities' capacity is defined by their characteristics and resources which, when combined, determine their ability to identify, evaluate and address key issues.

Characteristics of strong regional community capacity include:

- Individuals within the community being aware of regional NRM issues, and understanding the link between these issues and the long-term viability of the community
- Natural resource managers and users being able and willing to access the necessary information, data and science – biophysical, social and economic – to make sound NRM decisions
- Natural resource managers and users being equipped with or having access to, the necessary technical, people management, project management and planning skills to Social, participate in the development and implementation of sustainable NRM at the property, local and regional scales
- Community being engaged and motivated, and exercising ownership over NRM decision making processes and effectively implementing actions arising from these processes (DAFF 2006).

This catchment asset area is very sparsely populated as it is dominated by public land. The only distinct centre of human population is the small town of Hattah that straddles the eastern boundary of the asset area. Any remaining population within the boundary may be in households scattered around the fringe of the area that support farming enterprises and similar activities. However, this area is heavily used as a recreation resource and tourism destination by populations both within and external to the Mallee. Therefore, while the resident community is of importance to the ongoing management of the catchment asset, it is this wider population of occasional users whose capacity for effective and sustainable natural resource management is potentially quite influential in the long term by virtue of its greater size.

While this catchment asset area is not home to any community driven NRM organisations it is well serviced on its fringes by a number of organisations which reflects well on the capacity of the local community to contribute to effective NRM outcomes within the asset area. Active Landcare groups whose areas of influence either includes or abuts the asset area are Millewa-Carwarp; Mallee and Murrayville.

A complete listing of all the known community NRM organisations within the catchment asset can be found in the Community NRM Groups section.

Whilst there are a number of methods available to evaluate the relative 'condition' of our community's capacity for NRM there is currently no accepted framework to categorise the community capacity asset in terms of value from low to high based upon the values and services it may provide. As a result, the most appropriate course of action is to consider the relative value of community capacity for NRM in terms of its potential contribution to NRM outcomes at a regional scale and what those NRM outcomes might be (and how sizeable the resources required to achieve them) if that contribution was not forthcoming. Under those circumstances, it is relatively easy to come to the conclusion that, without the communities' investment into NRM through exercising that community capacity asset, the scale and success of our NRM outcomes will be curtailed while their cost in resources increases. Such a situation would not benefit the Mallee region or its Regional Assets.

Therefore, Community Capacity within this Catchment Asset and across the region is considered to be of **high** value.

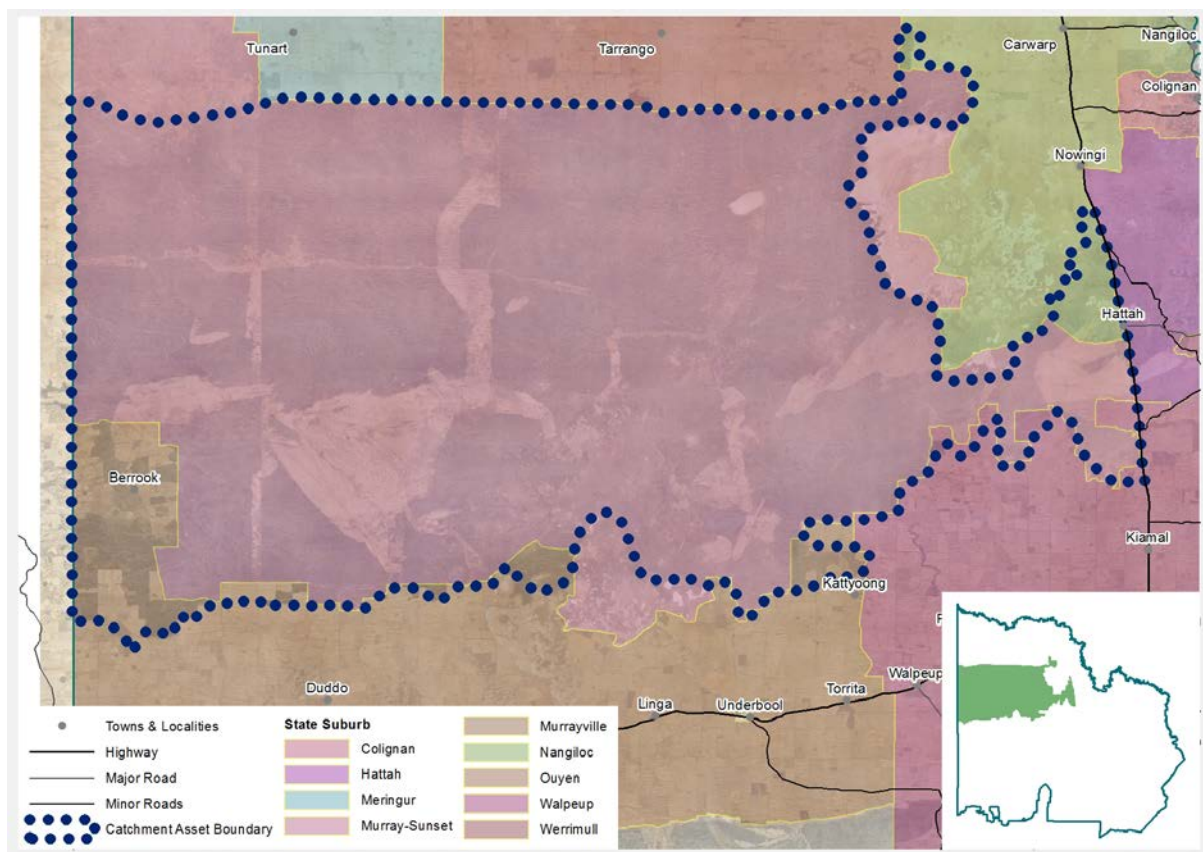


Figure 8: State Suburbs

Section 3 – Threatening Processes in this Catchment Asset

Threatening processes in the Mallee NRM region were defined and applied as part of the development of Mallee Regional Catchment Strategy by the Regional Catchment Strategy Steering Committee. Each of the following sub-sections provides a background to these threatening processes, available information about their form within this Catchment Asset and some discussion regarding the impact of these processes on our regional assets. This follows on to an assessment of the relative threat level posed by each the threatening processes based on the criteria contained in Appendix 2. *Categorising Threatening Processes*.

Land & water salinisation

Land and water salinisation is defined as: "Salinisation of the soil and water resources through the displacement of salt as a result of natural and human induced drivers."

Salinisation of soils is caused by discharge of groundwater to the atmosphere by direct transpiration of groundwater by vegetation or by capillary rise from the water table through the soil profile to either the soil surface (evaporation) or the bottom of the plant root zone. Salt contained in the water that is evaporated and/or transpired is left behind and accumulates in the soil. High rates of groundwater discharge, and hence salt accumulation, only occur in areas where water tables are shallow (typically less the 10 m, with the most severe effects when the water table is less than 5 m).

There are many naturally saline wetlands and wetland complexes in the Mallee that are situated in areas where the underlying water tables are naturally shallow. Better known examples of these natural systems include the Tyrrell Basin, Raak Plain and the Pink Lakes. These are natural saline systems that have historically developed and been maintained in a balance that provided for stable ecological communities. However, agricultural development in the last century has altered the long term balance of these systems. The removal of much of the Mallee vegetation and the use of land management techniques that were comparatively inefficient users of rainfall (compared to Mallee woodlands) allowed deep drainage past the root zone. Depending on the location, this deep drainage either manifest itself as localised discharge zones in dune swales or contributed to further shallowing of the regional water table. As water tables came closer to the surface, more wetlands and wetland ecosystems were threatened by increasing salinity and increasing areas of salinised landscape.

The incremental improvement in agricultural land management techniques to maximise water use efficiency and minimise through drainage over the last two decades coupled with the broad scale effect of the so-called Millennium Drought have begun to swing the balance back towards a more neutral status. Water table depths have fallen and correspondingly so have salinity impacts in the landscape.

Despite these recent advances, the risks remain. Many of the triggers in the landscape that created the salinisation problem still remain. Most notable of these are the altered flow regimes in our watercourses and wetlands and the large, open areas cleared of perennial Mallee vegetation. These are historical landscape modifications that are not expected to be rectified since they have provided for the bulk of the Mallee's resultant economic and social activity. Lapses in our current regimes of effective land and water management coupled with a changing climate can easily contribute to the return of a significant period of land and water salinisation.

This catchment asset contains a small number of naturally saline surfaces in the north east and south of the asset area that are outliers of either the Raak Plain and Pink Lakes boinkas, both of which are some of the most significant naturally saline systems in Victoria. In addition, there is Rocket Lake which is a naturally saline depression to the west of the Raak Plain. Classification of induced and natural saline surfaces in 2009 indicated that these naturally saline surfaces cover approximately 1,290 hectares with induced saline surfaces accounting for a further 510 hectares, predominantly at the fringe of the naturally saline areas (Mock & Grinter, 2009). In total, however, the area of saline surfaces within the catchment asset area is a tiny proportion (just 0.3%) of the total asset area (~560,000 hectares).

Depth to the regional watertable and the general trends in groundwater levels were modelled in 2010 throughout the Mallee based on analysis of available groundwater data. The catchment asset is at

generally low risk of regional scale salinisation with just 0.5% of the catchment asset area having groundwater within 5 metres of the ground surface and almost none with groundwater within 2 metres of the ground surface.

Given the current status of land and water salinisation in the Catchment asset area and consideration of the future potential of this threatening process to produce negative impacts within the area, the priority of action with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Prospective Priority of Action to address Land and Water Salinisation upon Regional Assets

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented
Soils	LOW	To be documented
Agricultural Land	LOW	To be documented
Groundwater	LOW	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	NONE	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

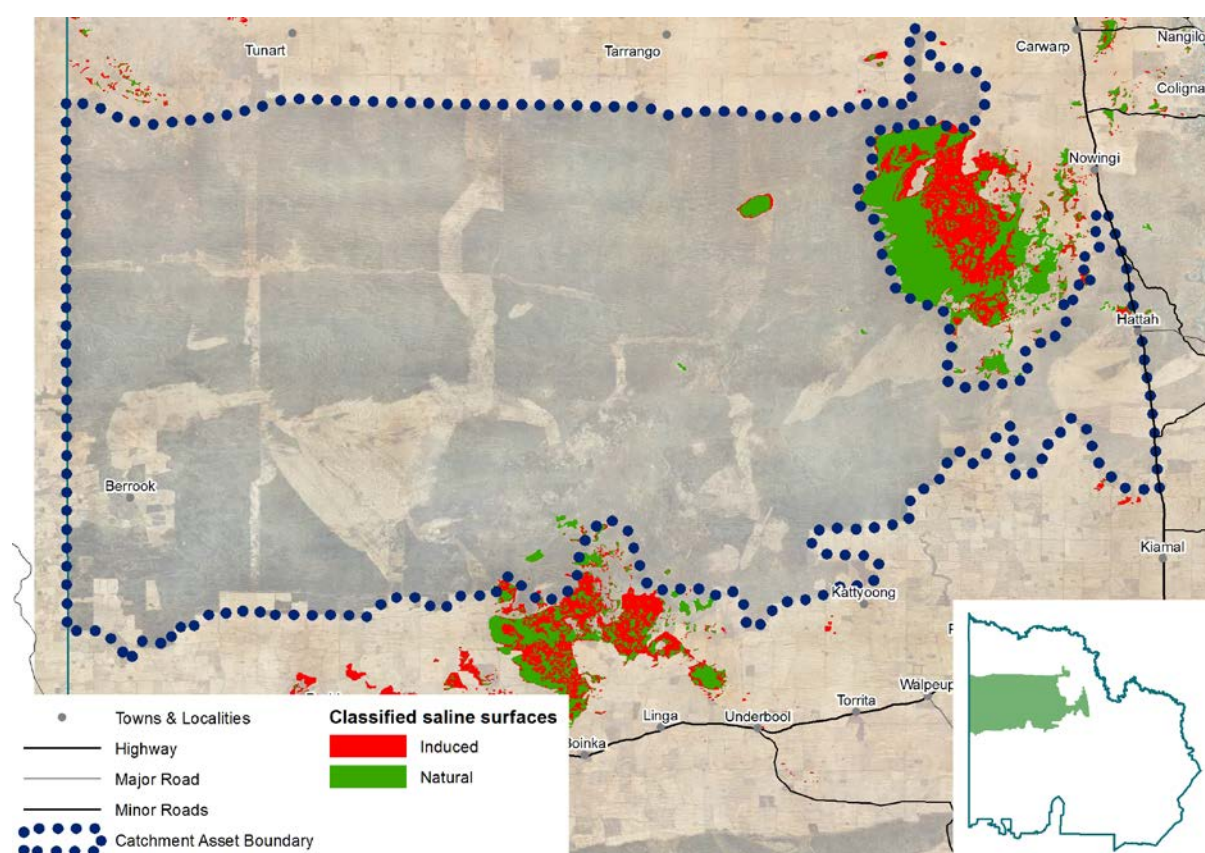


Figure 9: Natural and Induce Saline Surfaces

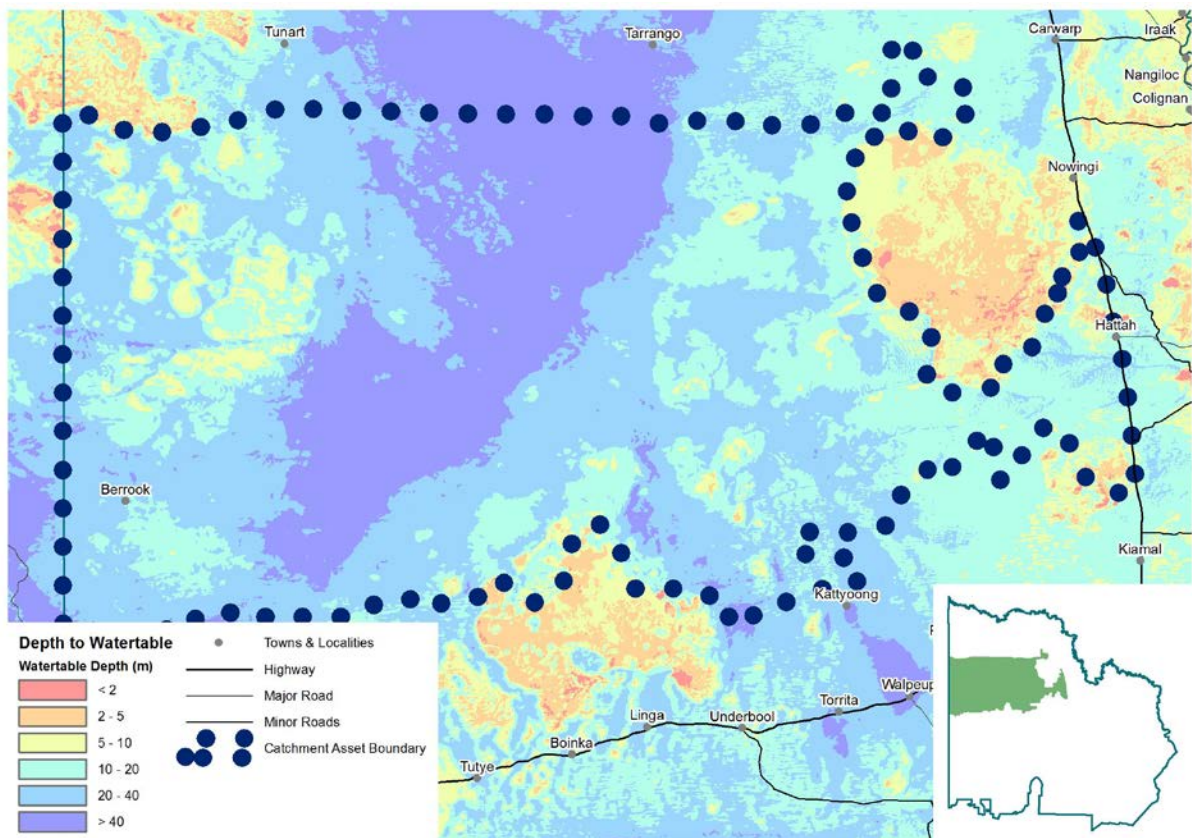


Figure 10: Estimated Depth to the Water table

Invasive Plants

Currently there are 25 State Prohibited Weeds, 4 Regionally Prohibited Weeds and 14 Regionally Controlled Weeds listed under the Catchment and Land Protection (CaLP) Act for the Mallee region. In addition to the conventional ways that weeds spread (e.g. wind and water) in the Mallee, disturbance from pest animals such as rabbits, goats and pigs also create good conditions for weed growth and contribute to weed spread.

Invasive plants in the Mallee threaten both biodiversity and the productive capacity of land. In many cases, weed infestation has changed the composition and character of the ecological landscape. Weed infestations also impact on the use of popular recreational spots in riparian areas, affecting aesthetic values and limiting access. Environmental weeds compete with established and regenerating indigenous species, threatening the quality and extent of native vegetation and reducing the diversity and availability of habitat. Environmental weeds present a significant risk to remnant roadside vegetation, as the 'edge effect' is particularly difficult to manage in these long, thin areas.

Agricultural weeds cause significant losses for horticulture and dryland farming through competition with crops and by reducing the quality of produce. Their control increases the cost of production and, in extreme cases, can diminish the productive capability of the land.

While the presence of recognised weed species in the asset area is almost certain, there is insufficient data available to adequately describe the current scope and scale of pest plant populations for the purposes of effective regional control. The available spatial data on invasive plant infestations dates back to 2007 and was generated as part of the Priority Weed Mapping project in 2008. This information is obviously now far out of date. The current information and response capacity relies heavily on local

activity at a local scale in response to local weed infestations. This approach, while often very successful, tends to preclude centralised management and control at a regional scale. Therefore, the priority of action to address invasive plants is strongly influenced by local scale data derived from local planning instruments and informal community consultation at the local level. On the other hand, limited knowledge and understanding of the vulnerability of the Mallee landscape to future weed incursions is available given the current listing of known invasive plants, the current understanding of their biological requirements and the planning and response framework provided by regional scale plans such as the Mallee Invasive Plants and Animals Management Strategy (IPAWS).

The IPAWS identifies 21 regional assets (based on geographic areas) across the Mallee region. This Catchment Asset area broadly aligns with one of these geographic assets: Murray-Sunset National Park Dune Fields. IPAWS identified this regional asset as a high priority for on-ground action to manage invasive plants and animals.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with invasive plants with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in the Table 9 below.

Table 9: Prospective Priority of Action to address Invasive Plants upon Regional Assets

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	No waterways present in this asset area
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	MEDIUM	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	MEDIUM	To be documented
Soils	MEDIUM	To be documented
Agricultural Land	MEDIUM	To be documented
Groundwater	NONE	Invasive plants are not considered a threat to the groundwater asset
Cultural Heritage	MEDIUM	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	Invasive plants do not pose a significant threat to community capacity at this time

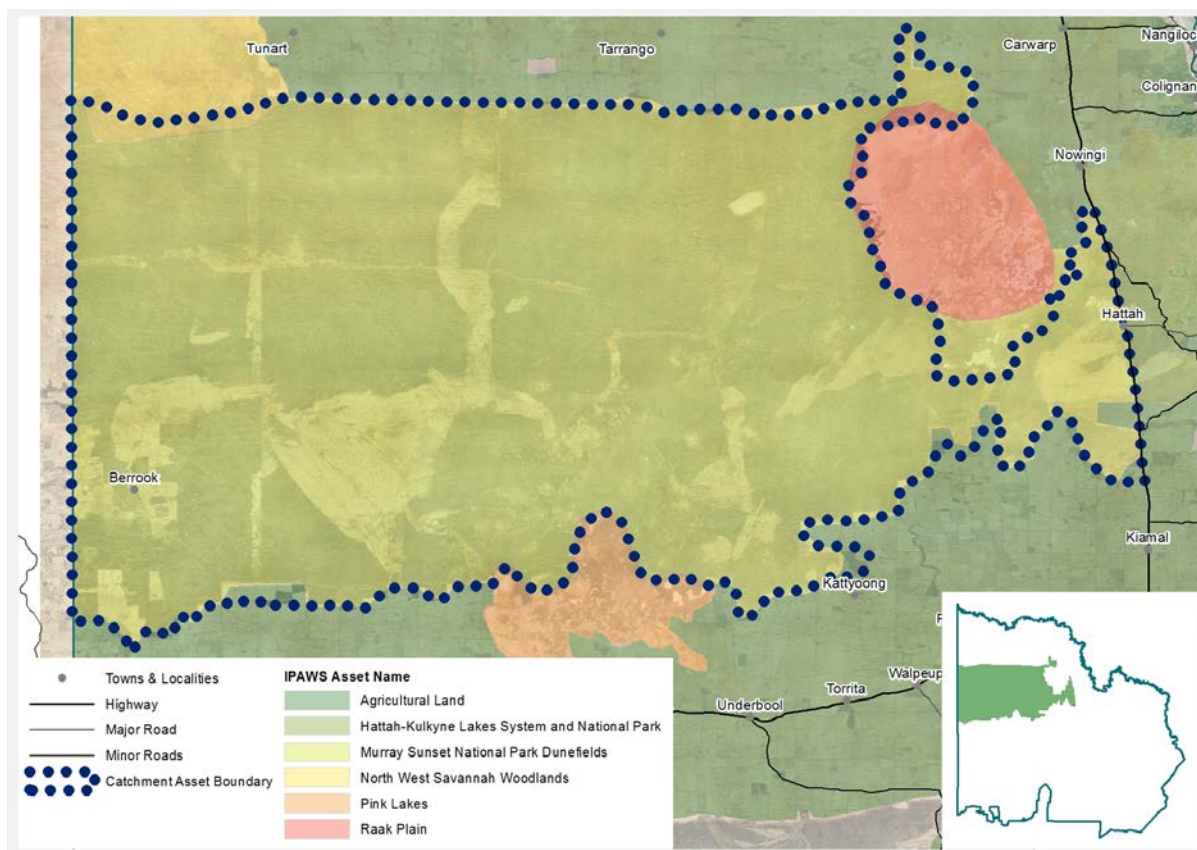


Figure 11: Regional Assets from the Mallee Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy

Invasive Animals

Invasive animals in terms of the Mallee RCS are regarded as those established invasive pest animals as defined in Part 8 of the CaLP Act 1994

Australia is host to 56 invasive vertebrate animal species. Of these, the ones with the most impact (in order of damage estimates) are: European Red Fox, feral cats, rabbits, feral pigs, wild dogs, the house mouse, carp and goats. The Mallee region hosts populations of all of these species. However, of most significance to the Mallee is the European Red Fox and Rabbits – both are declared under the Catchment and Land Protection (CaLP) Act 1994.

Invasive species are considered to be pests when they have, or have the potential to have, an undesirable economic, environmental or social/cultural impact. Such impacts may include damage to agricultural crops, livestock predation, indigenous fauna predation, soil erosion and land degradation, spread of weeds, pasture/food and habitat competition, and the potential spread of disease. Gong et al. (2009) estimated the overall direct economic impact of several pest animal species (foxes, rabbits, wild dogs, feral pigs, birds and mice) in Australia to be \$740 million annually. This included \$620.8 million of production losses in agriculture (including horticulture) and \$122.7 million on expenditure on pest animal management, administration and research in Australia. Some of the social impacts of pest animals include damage to infrastructure or cultural/historical sites, being 'a nuisance', causing traffic accidents, as well as significant social/psychological impacts on primary producers; for example, through distress of wild dog predation on livestock.

Other non-declared pest animals present in the Mallee include feral Bees, European Wasps, Hares, Starlings, Snails, Rats, Mice and Locusts.

The mallee woodland vegetation that dominates this catchment asset area is not particularly susceptible to rabbit activity. However, many of the more conservation dependent vegetation types are more vulnerable. Overall, nearly 29,000 hectares (just over 5%) of the catchment asset area is considered susceptible to rabbit activity with just over 7,500 (1.4%) hectares of this being highly susceptible. However, there is little available data to describe the impact rabbits are currently having on the asset area.

The asset area is also known to be home to populations of foxes, pigs, goats and cats. As with rabbits, there is little concrete data available to scale of threat these populations pose this asset.

As with invasive plants, the presence of invasive animals like rabbits and foxes in the asset area is recognised. However, there is only limited data available to adequately describe the current scope and scale of pest animal populations for the purposes of effective regional control. The current information and response capacity relies heavily on local activity at a local scale. This approach, while often very successful, tends to preclude centralised management and control at a regional scale. Therefore, the priority of action to address invasive animals is strongly influenced by local scale data derived from local planning instruments and informal community consultation at the local level. On the other hand, knowledge and understanding of the vulnerability of the Mallee landscape to future incursions or outbreaks is available for some species given the current understanding of their biological requirements and the planning and response framework provided by regional scale plans such as the Mallee Invasive Plants and Animals Management Strategy (IPAWS).

The IPAWS identifies 21 regional assets (based on geographic areas) across the Mallee region. This Catchment Asset area broadly aligns with one of these geographic assets: Murray-Sunset National Park Dune Fields. IPAWS identified this regional asset as a high priority for on-ground action to manage invasive plants and animals.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with invasive plants with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Prospective Priority of Action to address Invasive Animals upon Regional Assets

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	No waterways present in this asset area
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	MEDIUM	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	MEDIUM	To be documented
Soils	MEDIUM	To be documented
Agricultural Land	MEDIUM	To be documented
Groundwater	none	Invasive animals are not considered a threat to the groundwater asset
Cultural Heritage	MEDIUM	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	Invasive animals do not pose a significant threat to community capacity at this time

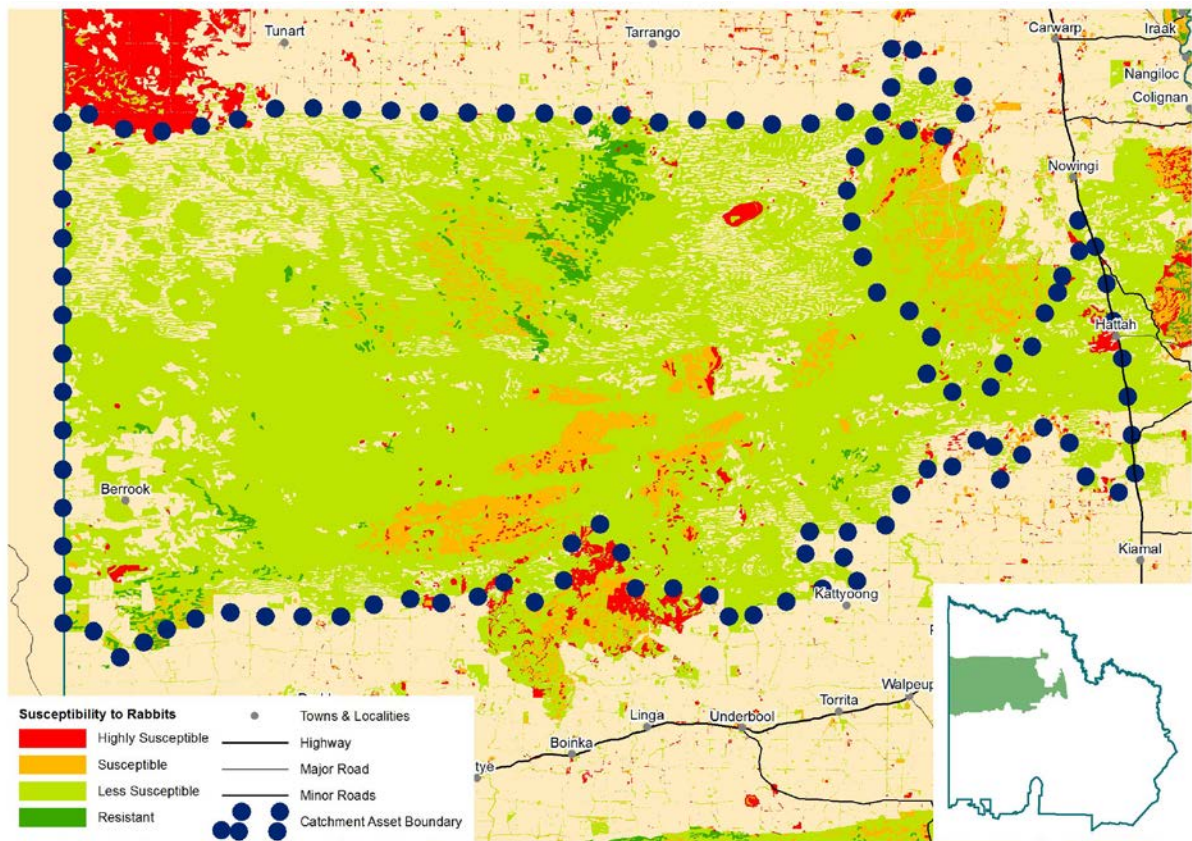


Figure 12: Susceptibility of Remnant Native Vegetation to Rabbits

Altered Hydrological Regimes

Modification of the natural flow regimes in our river systems has occurred over time to meet the various needs of navigation, agriculture and urban water use. Flow regulation has resulted in changes in the frequency, magnitude and duration of flows, and the restriction of small to medium flood events. River regulation, including the effect of locks, weirs and dams, has altered wetting and drying phases of many wetlands and ephemeral anabranches, by either permanently inundating the area, or restricting flows. Engineering works, such as the building of levees, have alienated large areas of floodplain which alters flood conveyance and flood storage. These changes have great significance for: fringing and floodplain forest communities: populations of fish, macroinvertebrates, algae, macrophytes; nutrient cycling; water quality; and channel shape and form.

Wetlands across the Mallee region have also been subject to modification of natural flow regimes which poses a threat to all priority wetland units. The flow regime, or hydrology, of a wetland is typically determined by climatic conditions and the inflows and outflows of surface and groundwater. Changes in hydrology affect most aspects of wetland ecology, including nutrient cycling; water quality; wetland shape and form; biodiversity; vegetation health, type and extent; and the composition and size of faunal communities. A wetland's flow regime has three main components: frequency, duration and seasonality of inundation. Any activity that changes one or more of these components will alter the natural hydrological regime of a wetland. Examples of these activities include: changes the flow regime of the wetland's water source; interference with flows in and out of, or even within, the wetland; water disposal to or extraction from the wetland; and modification of wetland depth (which alters evaporation rates and affects inundation duration).

With no natural waterways and few wetlands (and most of those within reserves), this catchment asset is not considered to be particularly threatened by altered hydrological processes. However, it is

recognised that localised impacts could still arise in rare cases particularly around the wetland assets in the south around Pink Lakes.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with altered hydrological regimes with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Prospective Priority of Action to address Altered Hydrological Processes

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented
Soils	LOW	To be documented
Agricultural Land	LOW	To be documented
Groundwater	LOW	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	LOW	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

Soil Erosion

Soil erosion in the Mallee is primarily confined to two processes: wind erosion and water erosion. Wind erosion is typically a regional scale process whereas water erosion primarily occurs in discrete locations on the sides and banks of some watercourses.

Wind erosion is the process by which soil particles are detached from the land surface and transported by the wind. Wind erosion occurs when the forces exerted by the wind overcome the gravitational and cohesive forces of soil particles on the surface of the ground. Wind erosion degrades the soil, reducing its capacity to sustain biodiversity and to support agricultural production. It can also have significant off-site impacts on infrastructure, air quality and respiratory health.

The movement of soil particles by the wind occurs in three ways, each of which is dependent on the size of the particles in question. The first method is known as creep. Larger particles (like sand) are generally too heavy to be lifted by the wind, so they are rolled along the surface by wind drag or moved by bombardment by other moving particles. The next method is known as saltation and this is when middling sized soil particles (typically 0.1 to 0.5 mm) are lifted by the wind, and then fall back to the ground, so they move in a hopping or bouncing fashion. This abrades the soil surface and as they hit other particles they break into smaller particles. It is these smaller particles (typically less than 0.1 mm) that form the suspended dust that is carried away from the erosion site by the wind and is typical of a Mallee dust event.

The susceptibility of a soil to erosion is dependent on its erodibility; its exposure to erosive winds; and on its moisture content. Soil erodibility refers to the inherent properties of the soil that make it susceptible to movement should the soil be exposed to strong winds (for example when they have been completely cleared or cultivated). These properties include: surface texture, organic matter content and stability of soil aggregates. The most erodible soil types are those with single grained structure and poor aggregate stability, such soils commonly comprising a large proportion of fine sand particles.

Soil erosion susceptibility in the Mallee can be spatially described due to a recognised relationship between soil type and the terrain. Landform component mapping took advantage of the relationship and served as a basis for predicting soil properties that determine erodibility based on prevailing terrain and soil types. It is an extension of the description and mapping of Mallee land systems in 1963 by Rowan and Downes which provides information about the land, its capabilities and its susceptibilities. The mapping used soil texture as the measure of erodibility and considered the frequency and direction of erodible winds (from south-west to westerly) to be consistent across the study area. The erosion susceptibility map for this Catchment Asset area is presented in Figure 13 below.

Wind erosion susceptibility mapping does not reflect the actual threat (or likelihood) of erosion occurring. Whilst a soil's inherent susceptibility to wind erosion is important, the actual likelihood of erosion occurring also depends on how the land is managed. Land management (such as vegetation cover) and climatic conditions (such as wind strength) play an important role in the occurrence of erosion. Where inappropriate management occurs severe wind erosion can be initiated on soils with low susceptibility and conversely erosion can be minimised on soils with high susceptibility with good management practises (Lorimer, 1985). When predicting the threat of erosion, both the landform component's inherent susceptibility to erode and its current state of management must be considered.

Most soil types within the catchment asset area are very light and sandy and therefore vulnerable to wind erosion if they are sufficiently exposed. Wind erosion over millennia is actually responsible for creating most of this asset's most significant geomorphologic attributes. In all, 97% of this 560,000 hectare catchment asset is considered to be at high or very highly susceptible to wind erosion should the correct precursors (such as reduced groundcover) for such erosion exist.

It should be pointed out that all but about 21,500 hectares of this catchment asset is public land and therefore not intensively managed for agricultural purposes. It is considered that the soils of these lands are less likely to be exposed to wind erosion through the removal of ground cover as is seasonally the case with much agricultural land, especially those lands given over to cropping. Therefore, the actual area of soil within this catchment asset area that might be exposed and conducive to wind erosion at any particular time is likely to be comparatively small and not a particularly significant threat to regional assets within this catchment asset area. Even so, of all the agricultural land (mostly located in the far south west of the catchment asset area), more than three quarters of it has soil types and landforms that are considered to be either highly or very highly susceptible to wind erosion should they become exposed.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with soil erosion with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Prospective Priority of Action to address Soil Erosion

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	HIGH	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	HIGH	To be documented
Soils	LOW	To be documented
Agricultural Land	LOW	To be documented
Groundwater	NONE	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	MEDIUM	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

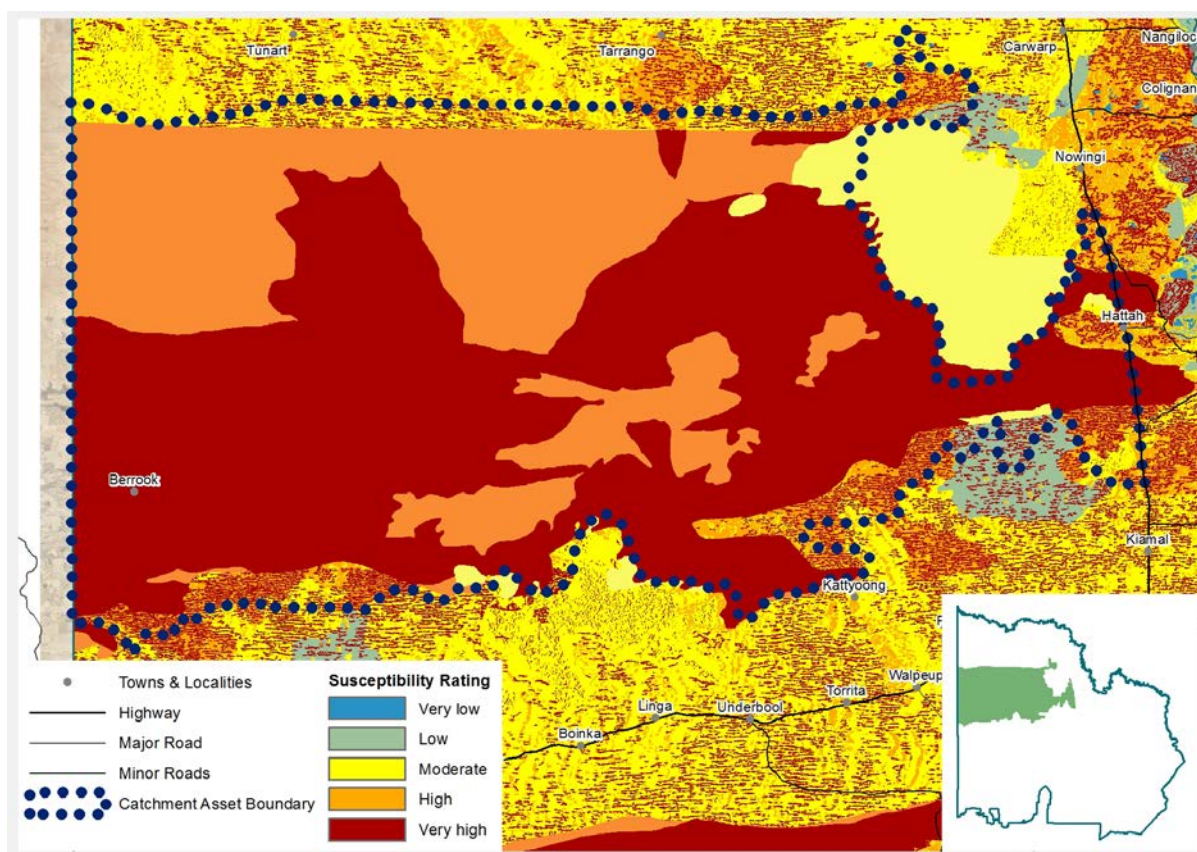


Figure 13: Wind Erosion Susceptibility

Inappropriate Water Use Practices

Inappropriate water use practices in agricultural activities in both the irrigation and dryland zones have been demonstrated to result in excessive volumes of deep drainage past the root zone of crops and pasture and therefore contribute to the raising of local and regional water tables.

This catchment asset contains only a relatively small area of agricultural activities compared to many other asset areas. Approximately 3% of the asset area is given over to agricultural activities – over 13,600 hectares of dryland farming and a further 3,260 hectares of irrigation. Most of this agricultural area is in the far south west of the asset area to the north of the town of Murrayville. There is insufficient information to determine the extent to which inappropriate water use practises remain in place in either agricultural area.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with inappropriate water use practices with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Prospective Priority of Action to address Inappropriate Water Use Practices

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented

Soils	LOW	To be documented
Agricultural Land	LOW	To be documented
Groundwater	LOW	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	LOW	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

Recreational Pressures

Recreational pressure can contribute to impacts including littering, track proliferation, fishing pressures, firewood collection, soil compaction and site erosion. The nature of the impacts is typically localised around the particular site and is highly dependent on the accessibility, popularity and sensitivity of the site along with the level of management that the location receives.

This catchment asset is a popular area for self sufficient 4WD touring and camping. The National Park plays host to an extensive track network and camp sites that provide remote travel experiences that are unique in the Victorian context. The State of the Parks survey identifies a range of potential impacts arising from this recreational use. The scope, scale and extent of the impacts that results from this recreational pressure has not been quantified.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with recreational pressures with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Prospective Priority of Action to address Recreational Pressures

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	MEDIUM	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	MEDIUM	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	MEDIUM	To be documented
Soils	NONE	To be documented
Agricultural Land	NONE	To be documented
Groundwater	NONE	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	HIGH	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

Land Use Change

Land use change as a threatening process in this context is considered to be the change of land management or use practices from either a steady state or from accepted best practice management system. Examples include the removal of native vegetation, conversion of dryland property to irrigation development (or the reverse), change from no-till cropping to traditional fallow techniques, conversion from perennial pasture to cropping (or the reverse)

There is insufficient quality and quantity of data available to adequately describe the nature and level of impact resulting from this threatening process on this catchment asset at this time.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with land use change with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 15 below.

Table 15: Prospective Priority of Action to address Land Use Change

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented
Soils	LOW	To be documented
Agricultural Land	LOW	To be documented
Groundwater	LOW	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	LOW	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

Direct Off-site Interactions

Direct off-site interactions are the direct physical impacts from land management activities on neighbouring off-site assets such as areas of remnant native vegetation or wetlands. Such interactions may include chemical spray drift; parking or storage of machinery and equipment; or incremental drift of cultivation into the asset.

There is insufficient quality and quantity of data available to adequately describe the nature and level of impact resulting from this threatening process on this catchment asset at this time.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with direct off-site interactions with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed Table 16 below.

Table 16: Prospective Priority of Action to address Direct Off-site Interactions

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented
Soils	LOW	To be documented
Agricultural Land	LOW	To be documented
Groundwater	NONE	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	LOW	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

Misaligned Community Perceptions

Misaligned community perceptions are community opinions, approaches & values that run counter to the messages & knowledge available about natural resource management AND threaten the success of the wider communities' efforts to enhance their environment. Such perceptions include 'right of unfettered access' that results in removal of traffic management infrastructure installed near river banks; and 'we are doing no harm' where individuals are not aware of the cumulative and incremental harm of some of their actions (along with those of the rest of the community) when they are making use of our assets

There is insufficient quality and quantity of data available to adequately describe the nature and level of impact resulting from this threatening process on this catchment asset at this time. However, there is a range of anecdotal information from a range of sources that suggest the threat is present and ongoing.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with misaligned community perceptions with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Prospective Priority of Action to address Misaligned Community Perceptions

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented
Soils	LOW	To be documented
Agricultural Land	LOW	To be documented
Groundwater	NONE	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	MEDIUM	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

Inappropriate Fire Regimes

Fire is an ongoing challenge for land managers and communities alike. Fire is also a major force determining the structure, function and sustainability of Australia's ecosystems. A substantial proportion of Australia's unique biota is dependent, to varying degrees, on fire and the variety of fire regimes for its continued existence and development. In this context, inappropriate fire regimes can mean either too little or too much fire

There is insufficient quality and quantity of data available to adequately describe the nature and level of impact resulting from this threatening process on this catchment asset at this time.

Using this combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with inappropriate fire regimes with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Prospective Priority of Action to address Inappropriate Fire Regimes

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	NONE	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented
Soils	NONE	To be documented
Agricultural Land	NONE	To be documented
Groundwater	NONE	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	NONE	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

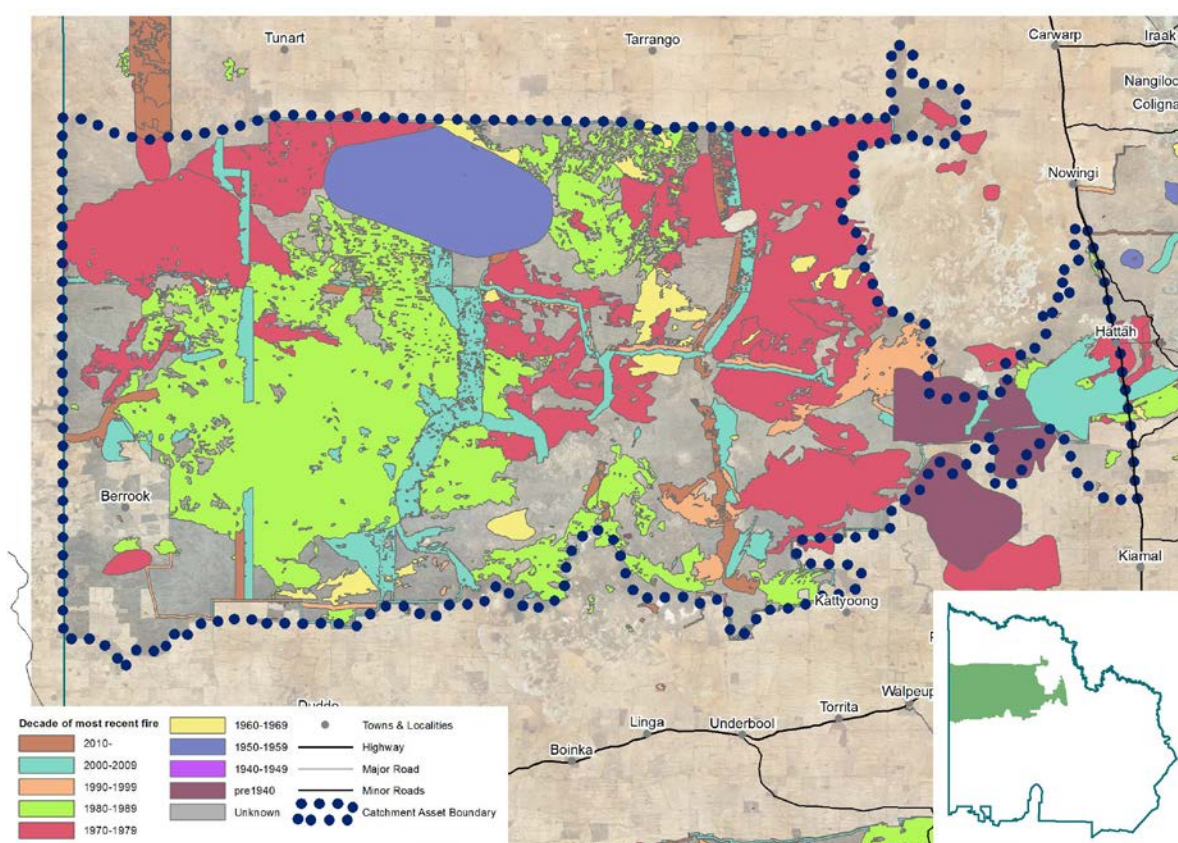


Figure 14: Fire History

Constrained Regenerative Capacity

The decline in vegetation cover and habitat complexity within remnant native vegetation can constrain or prevent regeneration which can lead to loss of habitat in the longer term. There are many contributors to this threatening process including weed invasion, excess grazing pressure, and habitat fragmentation. Loss of understorey flora and associated fauna are a possible outcome, also leading to

a reduction in the capacity of the remnant to support flora and fauna species or maintain current population numbers, thus impacting on the biodiversity value of the asset.

Habitat fragmentation is one useful indicator of constrained regenerative capacity. A high level of fragmentation will severely limit the capacity of a vegetation community and the ecology it supports to maintain its health and reproductive capacity. It will also hamper our efforts to improve the health and condition of remnant landscapes at a broad scale due to the level of additional resources that each remnant patch would require (such as restoration or revegetation) rather than being able to simply protect the remnant (through fencing and invasive species control) and then rely upon its own internal regenerative resources to bring about an improvement in health and condition.

Modelling of habitat fragmentation using a spatial tool (Vogt, et al. 2007) can demonstrate the level of habitat fragmentation of a landscape. Using a combination of information gathering approaches and the application of a complimentary consultative process, the priority of action for dealing with constrained regenerative capacity with respect to each Regional Asset has been determined. They are listed in Table 19 below.

Table 19: Prospective Priority of Action to address Constrained Regenerative Capacity

Regional Asset	Priority of Action	Summary Logic
Rivers	NONE	To be documented
Wetlands	LOW	To be documented
Threatened Species and Communities	LOW	To be documented
Terrestrial Habitat	LOW	To be documented
Soils	NONE	To be documented
Agricultural Land	NONE	To be documented
Groundwater	NONE	To be documented
Cultural Heritage	NONE	To be documented
Community Capacity	NONE	To be documented

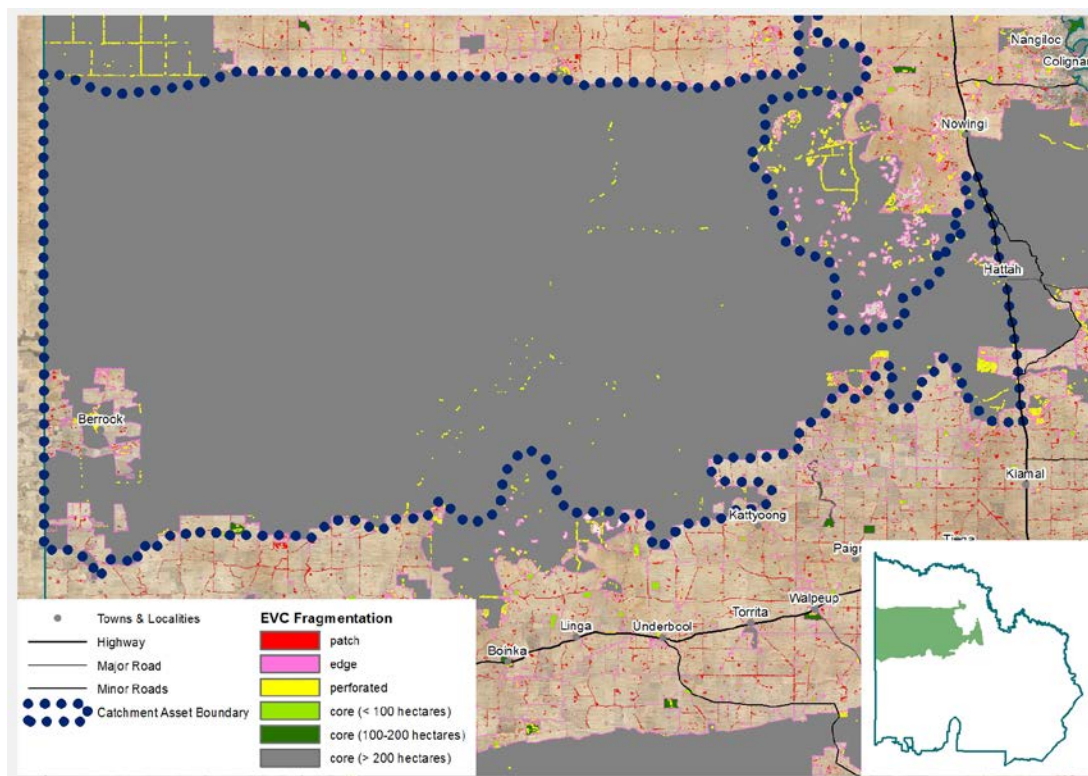


Figure 15: Habitat Fragmentation

Section 4 – References & Appendices

References

- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. *National Natural Resource Management Capacity Building Framework*. Canberra: Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2005.
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- Vogt, P., K. Riitters, C. Estreguil, J. Kozak, T. Wade, and J. Wickham. "Mapping spatial patterns with morphological image processing." *Landscape Ecology* 22, 2007: 171-177.

1. The Value of Regional Assets within a Catchment Asset

The Regional Asset value indicates the relative importance of the Regional Asset within the Catchment Asset Area. The valuation is determined from a range of indicators, many specific to each of the Regional Assets, that describe the importance of the Asset relative to social, economic and environmental values. One common example of an indicator of asset value is legislative significance which provides an indication of whether part or all of a Regional Asset is of significance at a local, regional, State, National or international level. These indicators were grouped and scored by consensus against agreed criteria and then each Regional Asset within the Catchment Asset was assigned a category that defines the prospective asset value and relative importance of and priority for maintaining or improving the value of the Asset.

Five category levels were identified:

None – indicates that the Regional Asset is unknown or not present within the Catchment Asset area.

Low – indicates that the Regional Asset is of relatively low status or importance within the Catchment Asset area. It may also indicate that there is insufficient knowledge or data available to define or quantify the asset value and therefore prioritise it with confidence. Further research may be required to rectify this situation.

Medium – indicates that the Regional Asset is locally or regionally important but relatively well known or secure at the Catchment Asset scale. This may be due in part to previously successful management interventions. Ongoing monitoring may be required as will some level of intervention (particularly at a local scale) to ensure previous management gains are not lost.

High – indicates that the Regional Asset within the Catchment Asset Area is of significance at a regional, State or National scale and that action is likely required over the life of the RCS in order to maintain or improve the value of the Regional Asset within the Catchment Asset Area.

Very High - indicates that the Regional Asset within the Catchment Asset Area is of significance at a National or international scale and that action is likely required over the life of the RCS in order to maintain or improve the value of the Regional Asset within the Catchment Asset Area.

2. Categorising Threatening Processes

The categorisation of the threatening processes in order to prioritise management actions was based on the current scope and scale of the impacts arising from the threatening process along with consideration of potential future impact of the threatening process. The categorisation was based on consensus against agreed criteria. Each threatening process acting upon each Regional Asset was assigned a category that defines the prospective priority of action to address that threatening process.

Four category levels were identified:

None – indicates that either the threatening process, or the regional asset itself, is unknown or not present within the catchment Asset area.

Low – indicates that, while the threatening process is known to be present, it is at a low level or the Regional Asset itself is not overly susceptible to or impacted by the threat. It may also indicate that there is insufficient knowledge or data available to define or quantify the interaction between the asset and the threatening process and therefore prioritise it with confidence. Further research may be required to rectify this situation.

Medium – indicates that the threatening process is real but that the Regional Asset is not under immediate threat at the Catchment Asset scale. This may be due to previously successful interventions. Ongoing monitoring will be required as will some level of intervention (particularly at a local scale) to ensure previous management gains are not lost.

High – indicates that: there is a high level of potential harm to the Asset as a result of the threatening process; there are a variety of management actions available that are known to be successful at reducing harm and which are generally supported by land managers; and that action is required over the life of the RCS in order to prevent further impact as a result of the threatening process.

3. Management Plans Relevant to this Catchment Asset

Table 20: Management Plans Relevant to this Catchment Asset

Name	Type	Author/Owner	Year
North West Region Mildura Fire District Fire Protection Plan	Management Plan	Department of Sustainability & Environment	2008
Murrayville Groundwater Management Plan	Management Plan	Murrayville Groundwater Supply Protection Area Consultative Committee (GWMWater)	2001
Mallee Parks Management Plan	Management Plan	Parks Victoria	1996
Mallee Invasive Plants and Animals Management Strategy	Strategy	Mallee Catchment Management Authority	2011
Murrayville Landcare Group Action Plan 2012-2017	Action Plan	Murrayville Landcare Group	2012
National Recovery Plan for Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray Darling Depression Bioregions	National Recovery Plan	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2011
National Recovery Plan for Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	National Recovery Plan	Department of Environment and Heritage (South Australia)	2007
Recovery Plan for the Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i> 2002 - 2006: Conservation of old-growth dependent mallee fauna	National Recovery Plan	Department of Environment and Heritage (South Australia)	2003
National Recovery Plan for the Desert Greenhood <i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	National Recovery Plan	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2010
National Recovery Plan for the Yellow Swainson-pea <i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	National Recovery Plan	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2010
National Recovery Plan for the Regent Parrot (eastern subspecies) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	National Recovery Plan	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2011
Approved Conservation Advice for Stipiturus mallee (Mallee Emu-wren)	National Conservation Advice	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (Australia)	2008
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	Action Statement	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2003
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Action Statement	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2003
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Major Mitchell's Cockatoo <i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Action Statement	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2004
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i>	Action Statement	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2004
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i> Intermediate Egret <i>Ardea intermedia</i> Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Action Statement	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2001
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Twelve threatened Swainson-peas and Darling-peas (<i>Swainsona</i> species)	Action Statement	Department of Sustainability & Environment (Victoria)	2003

4. Management Action Definitions

Management Action Category	Management Action	Definition	Threatening Processes Addressed
On-ground Works	Pest Plant Control	Control and eradication of pest plant species	Invasive Plants; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
	Pest Animal Control	Control and eradication of pest animal species	Invasive Animals; Soil Erosion; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
	Habitat Protection	Habitat protection through exclusion fencing or other physical means	Invasive Animals; Soil Erosion; Recreational Pressure; Land Use Change; Direct Off-Site Interactions; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
	Habitat Restoration	Restoration of degraded terrestrial habitat by planting vegetation	Land & Water Salinisation; Soil Erosion; Recreational Pressure; Direct Off-Site Interactions; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
	Revegetation	Re-creation of terrestrial habitat by planting vegetation (e.g. new wildlife corridor plantings)	Land & Water Salinisation; Soil Erosion; Recreational Pressure; Direct Off-Site Interactions; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
	Environmental Watering	Delivering environmental water to wetlands and floodplains; maintaining appropriate watering regimes	Altered Hydrological Regimes; Constrained Regenerative Capacity
	Soil Erosion Control	Control of soil erosion through engineering works and other structures	Soil Erosion
	Threatened Species Interventions	Interventions to improve outcomes for threatened species and ecological communities	Constrained Regenerative Capacity
	Enhancing Land Management Regimes	Interventions to enhance land management regimes on both public and private land (e.g. water use efficiency on irrigated land; maintaining appropriate soil cover in dryland agriculture; improved management or protection regimes)	Land & Water Salinisation; Soil Erosion; Inappropriate Water Use Practises; Land Use Change; Direct Off-Site Interactions
Capacity Building	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Provision of new skills and training in NRM; Delivery of publicity and awareness raising paraphernalia	All
	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	Development and support of regional partnerships between institutions with a stake in NRM	All
	Supporting Social Capacity for NRM	Supporting community organisations that have a stake in NRM by aiding	All

		governance and provision of material	
NRM Planning	Institutional Planning for NRM	Development and implementation of NRM planning by regional institutions. Examples include institutional NRM plans, regional asset plans and sub-strategies	All
	Community Driven Planning for NRM	Development and implementation of NRM planning by community based organisations. Examples include Landcare Group Action Plans.	All
	Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	Development and implementation of NRM planning by landholders. Examples include property management plans and conservation agreements	All
Knowledge Building	Research to improve knowledge	Any research or other work delivered to improve or expand current knowledge or fill knowledge gaps in any NRM topic relevant to regional assets	All
Asset Assessment	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	Monitoring and collection of data concerning indicators of regional asset condition and/or threatening processes impacting on regional assets; Efforts to determine and/or evaluate trends in the condition of assets or the scope and scale of threatening processes impacting on regional assets.	All

5. Management Actions from Existing Management Plans

Table 21: Management Actions from Existing Management Plans

Instrument	Management Action	Details
North West Region Mildura Fire District Fire Protection Plan	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	Investing in integrated fire management to balance community needs with ecological requirements
	Research to improve knowledge	Determining appropriate ecological fire regimes
Murrayville Groundwater Management Plan	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	Monitor groundwater quality, take and use
Mallee Parks Management Plan	Pest Plant Control	reducing the impact of pest plants on native species and communities
	Pest Animal Control	reducing the impact of pest animals on native species and communities
	Habitat Protection	the existing diversity of native flora and fauna will be maintained, and a management regime of minimal disturbance adopted. Significant natural and cultural features will be given special protection
	Habitat Restoration	active revegetation in areas of localised extinction and rarity; adopting manipulative fire regimes where they can be demonstrated to be of value to the Parks' environments and ecosystems
	Revegetation	Wildlife corridors between the Parks and other major blocks of public land in the region will be established
	Environmental Watering	Restoring a more natural hydrological regime within all Parks
	Threatened Species Interventions	Manage Flora and Fauna Guarantee listed species and communities according to approved action statements
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Numerous actions to assist visitors to discover, enjoy and appreciate the natural and cultural features of the Mallee Parks, and the value of National Parks and their management
	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	Liaise with local community groups and land holders and, as appropriate, involve them in relevant aspects of planning and managing the Parks
	Research to improve knowledge	Encourage research on Mallee ecosystems, vegetation communities, and significant flora and fauna species
Mallee Invasive Plants and Animals Management Strategy 2011	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	Monitor control and rehabilitation programs
	Pest Plant Control	prevent new introductions; contain high risk weed species
	Pest Animal Control	prevent new introductions; contain high risk pest animal species
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	improve community knowledge and awareness of invasive plants and animals and methods of control
	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	support partnership arrangements between organisations with responsibilities for control and management of invasive plants and animals
	Supporting Social Capacity for NRM	Support community organisations carrying out targeted invasive plant and animal management with information, education,

		extension, enforcement and the identification of funding opportunities; Actively seek community participation and create partnerships with community groups in all IPA management project and programs
	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	monitor invasive plants and animals against both past interventions and for future actions;
National Recovery Plan for Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray Darling Depression Bioregions	Pest Plant Control	Weed management in critical habitat for species likely to significantly alter character of Buloke Woodland
	Habitat Restoration	in planting within degraded remnants; re-introduction of keystone community species
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Raise community awareness of Buloke woodland community; encourage community participation in restoration activities
	Institutional Planning for NRM	prepare and implement management plans for public reserves containing Buloke community
	Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	encourage and support the creation of covenants to protect remnants on private land
	Research to improve knowledge	improve knowledge of ecological requirements
National Recovery Plan for Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Pest Animal Control	fox management
	Habitat Protection	fencing habitat
	Revegetation	corridors to reduce isolation
	Threatened Species Interventions	reduce threats; captive breeding
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	publicity
	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	partnerships
	Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	covenants
	Research to improve knowledge	ecology; population dynamics; threatening processes
	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	
Recovery Plan for the Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i> 2002 - 2006: Conservation of old-growth dependent mallee fauna	Threatened Species Interventions	captive breeding; translocations; control genetic introgression
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	increase community knowledge/support for conservation
	Institutional Planning for NRM	Revise FFG Action Statement; update relevant Fire Plans
	Research to improve knowledge	
	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	

National Recovery Plan for the Desert Greenhood <i>Pterostylis xerophila</i>	Pest Plant Control	control competing weeds
	Pest Animal Control	control rabbits & goats
	Habitat Protection	protect from native grazing with fencing
	Threatened Species Interventions	various including establish ex-situ collection
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	
	Research to improve knowledge	
National Recovery Plan for the Yellow Swainson-pea <i>Swainsona pyrophila</i>	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	
	Threatened Species Interventions	ex-situ seedbank
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	increase community knowledge/support for conservation
	Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	encourage use of covenants or similar to protect populations found on private land
	Research to improve knowledge	
National Recovery Plan for the Regent Parrot (eastern subspecies) <i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	
	Revegetation	filling gaps in and expanding width of known flyways
	Threatened Species Interventions	
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Increase community involvement in the eastern Regent Parrot recovery program
	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	
	Institutional Planning for NRM	
	Research to improve knowledge	
Approved Conservation Advice for Stipiturus mallee (Mallee Emu-wren)	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	increase community knowledge/support for conservation
	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	partnerships to improve management and planning of interventions

	Institutional Planning for NRM	primary focus of most actions is on new and modified planning instruments to better describe current status and actions to reduce threats
	Research to improve knowledge	ecology; population dynamics; threatening processes; appropriate management and population recovery options
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Black-eared Miner <i>Manorina melanotis</i>	Threatened Species Interventions	captive breeding; translocation
	Institutional Planning for NRM	prepare or modify planning instruments to reflect species requirement
	Research to improve knowledge	ecology; population dynamics; threatening processes; appropriate management and population recovery options
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Pest Animal Control	fox control
	Threatened Species Interventions	
	Supporting Social Capacity for NRM	volunteer involvement in monitoring and pest control
	Institutional Planning for NRM	refine fire plan and other relevant interests to reflect malleefowl needs
	Research to improve knowledge	ecology; population dynamics; threatening processes; appropriate management and population recovery options
	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	annual population monitoring
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Major Mitchell's Cockatoo <i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>	Habitat Restoration	conserve and enhance species preferred habitat
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Raise community awareness of species; training and extension to improve staff and community knowledge of species requirements
	Research to improve knowledge	improve knowledge of ecological requirements/potential habitat/recovery techniques
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Barking Owl <i>Ninox connivens</i>	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Raise community awareness of species
	Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	Support municipal councils and other agencies responsible for land management in effectively managing species habitat
	Institutional Planning for NRM	Alter and update appropriate plans to reflect species ecology and habitat requirements
	Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	Encourage and support the creation of covenants to protect species on private land
	Research to improve knowledge	improve knowledge of ecological requirements/potential habitat/recovery techniques
	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	targeted searches
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Great Egret	Environmental Watering	Maintain appropriate water regimes in wetlands and creeks systems

Ardea alba Intermediate Egret Ardea intermedia Little Egret Egretta garzetta	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	Species population monitoring; threat status monitoring
Flora & Fauna Guarantee Action Statement Twelve threatened Swainson-peas and Darling-peas (Swainsona species)	Pest Plant Control	Control competing weeds in known populations
	Habitat Protection	Exclusion of stock and vehicular access to known habitat/populations
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	Raise community awareness of species
	Institutional Planning for NRM	prepare and implement management plans for public reserves containing species
	Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	Encourage and support a) fencing of remnant habitat; and/or b) the creation of covenants; to protect species on private land
	Research to improve knowledge	improve knowledge of ecological requirements/potential habitat/recovery techniques
	Asset condition monitoring and assessment	Species population monitoring; threat status monitoring
Murrayville Landcare Group Action Plan 2012-2017	Pest Plant Control	African Boxthorn, Wheel Cactus and Bridal Creeper control
	Pest Animal Control	Rabbit and fox control;
	Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	provision of educational activities
	Supporting Social Capacity for NRM	support for Junior Landcare

6. Prioritising Potential Management Actions

Potential management action categories are prioritised in terms of:

- the value of a regional asset within the catchment asset area;
- the priority to address a threatening process to those values;
- the capacity of the management action to address the threatening process; and
- the level of investment (in both of time and money) required to exercise that capacity.

Individual management actions are grouped and scored by consensus against agreed criteria and then each potential management action group within the Catchment Asset is assigned to a category that defines the prospective priority to the implementation.

Four category levels were identified:

None – indicates that either the management action group not contained in management plans relevant to the Catchment Asset area or the targeted threatening processes that it addresses is unknown or not present within the Catchment Asset area.

Low – typically indicates either that the targeted threatening processes are of low priority within this Catchment Asset area or the management action category is known to be generally not effective at mitigating the threatening process. It may also indicate that there is insufficient knowledge or data available to define or quantify the effectiveness of the management action to mitigate the threatening process and therefore prioritise it with confidence. Further research may be required to rectify this situation.

Medium – typically indicates that the targeted threatening processes are of medium priority within this Catchment Asset area and the management action category is known to be generally effective at mitigating the threatening process and is within the region's capacity to implement over the life of the RCS. It may also indicate that there is some uncertainty with the effectiveness of the potential management action upon a high priority threatening process in terms of either the scale of the threat, the known capacity of the action or the investment required to exercise that capacity.

High – indicates that the targeted threatening processes are of high priority within this Catchment Asset area and the management action category is known to be effective at mitigating the threatening process and is within the region's capacity to implement over the life of the RCS and that action is required urgently in order to prevent further impact as a result of the threatening process.

7. Management Action Priorities

Threatening Processes Priority of Action

Table 22 below represents the findings of a group based analysis in June 2013 of the threat level posed by threatening processes upon Regional Assets within this Catchment Asset based on the criteria contained in Appendix 2. *Categorising Threatening Processes*. The bottom row of the table contains a median 'score' for the threat level posed by each of the threatening processes across the Catchment Asset. These 'scores' are the same as those shown in Table 2.

Table 22: Threatening Process Priority of Action Summary

	Land & water salinisation	Invasive Plants	Invasive Animals	Altered Hydrological Regimes	Soil Erosion	Inappropriate Water Use Practices	Recreational Pressures	Land Use Change	Direct off-site interactions	Misaligned community perceptions	Inappropriate fire regimes	Constrained regenerative capacity
Rivers	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Wetlands	low	high	low	low	high	low	medium	low	low	low	none	high
Threatened Species	low	high	medium	low	high	low	medium	medium	low	low	medium	high
Terrestrial Habitat	low	high	medium	low	high	low	medium	medium	low	low	medium	high
Soils	low	high	medium	low	high	low	none	medium	low	low	none	none
Agricultural Land	low	high	medium	low	high	low	none	high	low	low	none	none
Groundwater	low	none	none	low	none	low	none	low	none	none	none	none
Cultural Heritage	none	high	medium	low	high	low	high	medium	low	medium	none	none
Community Capacity	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	low	none	none
ALL REGIONAL ASSETS	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	High

Management Action Priority Matrix

The table below represents the findings of an integration and analysis of the following components:

- the threatening processes priority of action table shown above;
- the management actions from existing management plans shown in Table 21;
- knowledge and evidence supporting past successes (or otherwise) of various management actions in the Mallee or in this Catchment Asset area; and
- the likelihood of implemented management actions addressing or mitigating threatening processes over the life of the RCS.

The criteria used to apply a value to each management action against each Regional Asset is contained in Appendix 6. *Prioritising Potential Management Actions*. The far right column of the table contains a median 'score' for each the management action priority across the Catchment Asset. These 'scores' are the same as those shown in Table 3.

Table 23: Management Action Priority Summary

	Rivers	Wetlands	Threatened Species	Terrestrial Habitat	Soils	Agricultural Land	Groundwater	Cultural Heritage	Community Capacity	Across All Assets
Pest Plant Control	None	High	High	High	Medium	High	None	High	None	High
Pest Animal Control	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	None	High	None	Medium
Habitat Protection	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	None	High	None	Medium
Habitat Restoration	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	None	High	None	Low
Revegetation	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	None	Low	None	Low
Environmental Watering	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	None	Low	None	Low
Soil Erosion Control	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	None	Medium	None	Medium
Threatened Species Interventions	None	Medium	High	High	None	None	None	None	None	High
Enhancing Land Management Regimes	None	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	None	Medium
Supporting Human Capacity for NRM	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Supporting Institutional Capacity for NRM	None	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Supporting Social Capacity for NRM	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Institutional Planning for NRM	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium

Community Driven Planning for NRM	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Landholder Driven Planning for NRM	None	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
Research to improve knowledge	None	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Asset condition monitoring and assessment	None	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium

Therefore, the highest priority management actions within this Catchment Asset over the life of the Regional Catchment Strategy should be:

- Pest Plant Control; and
- Threatened Species Interventions.

Implementation of these actions should provide the greatest impact on the mitigation of the most concerning threatening processes within this Catchment Asset. However, given that none these actions have a higher priority than medium, it is less likely that actions implemented in this catchment will make as significant a contribution to the achievement of the expected outcomes of the Mallee Regional Catchment Strategy as actions delivered in other catchment assets that are considered to have higher priority.

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