

A photograph of a grassy woodland landscape with several large, mature trees in the foreground and a dense canopy in the background. The ground is covered in dry, yellowish-green grass.

GRASSY BOX WOODLAND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT NETWORK

SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES

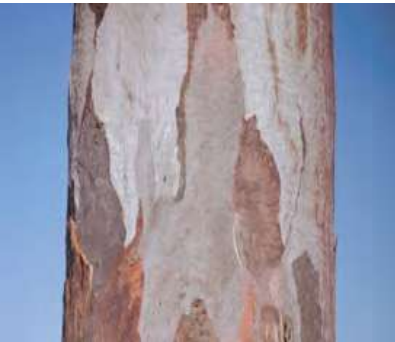
Established in 1998



Office of
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Preserving And Creating Biodiversity At The Landscape Level

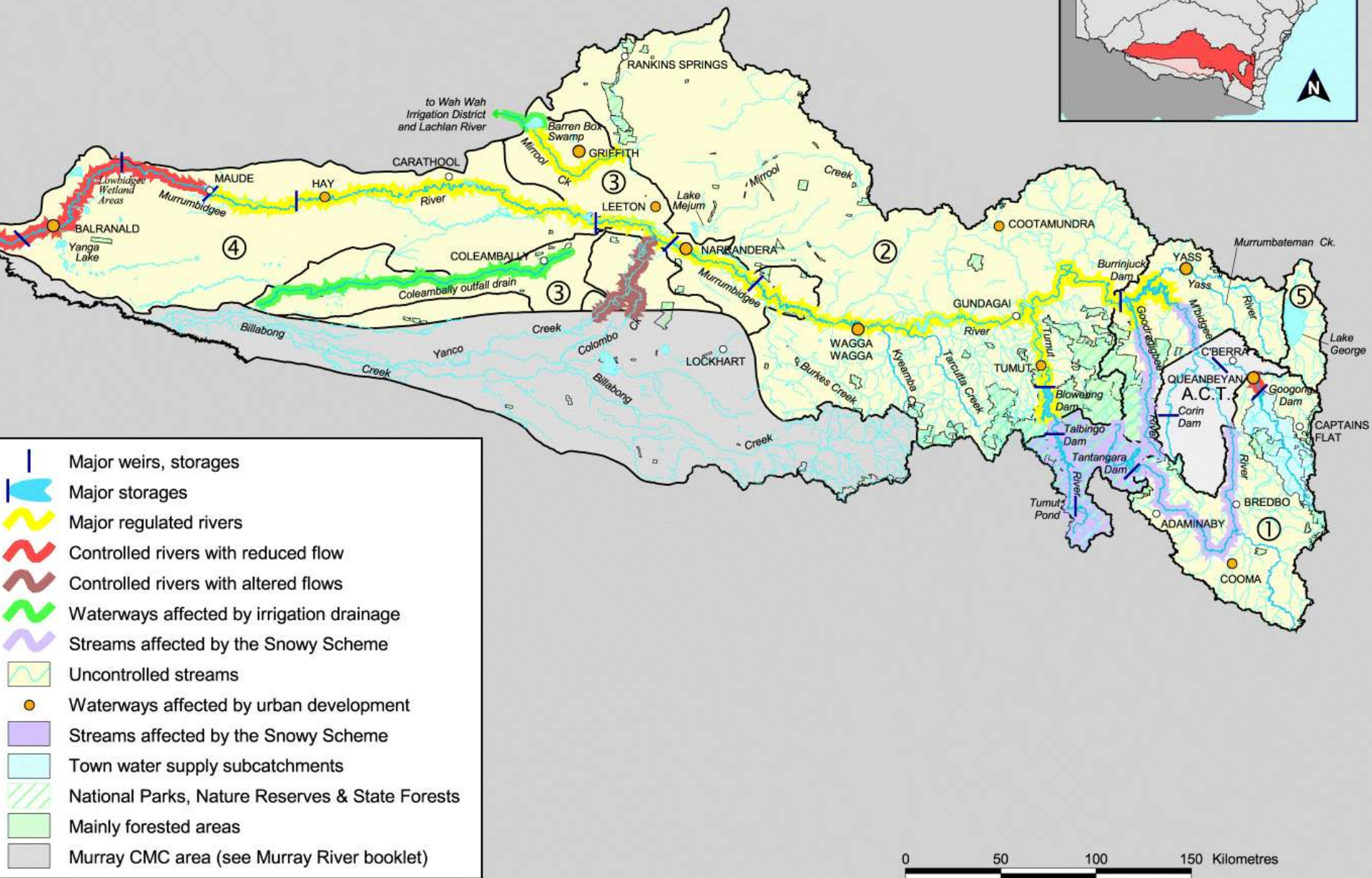
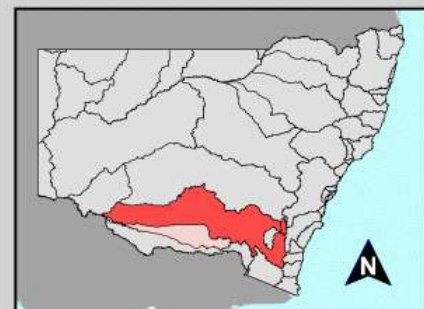
Presenter Toni McLeish
www.gbwcmmn.net.au

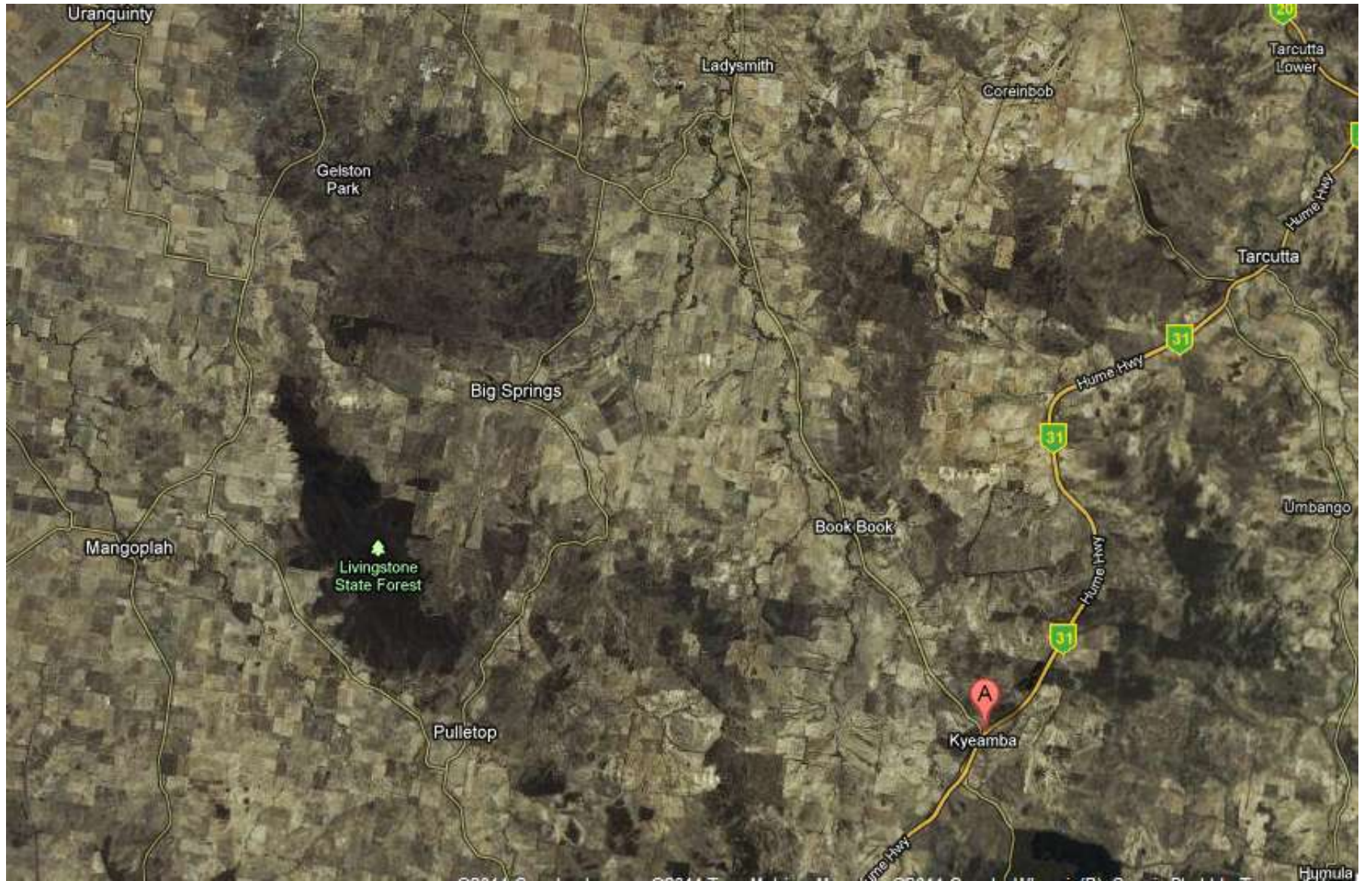


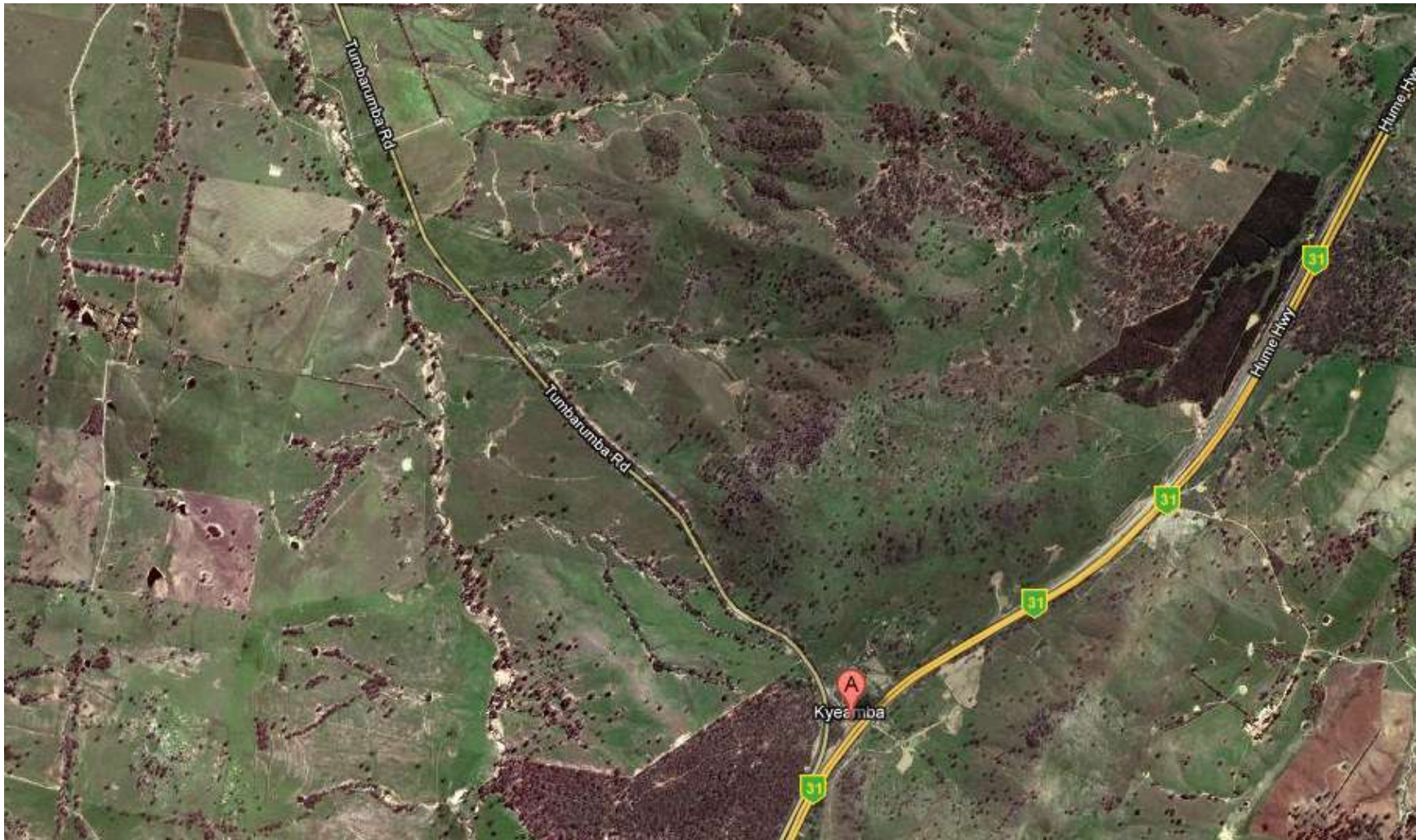
Box - Gum Woodland



Murrumbidgee and Lake George Catchments







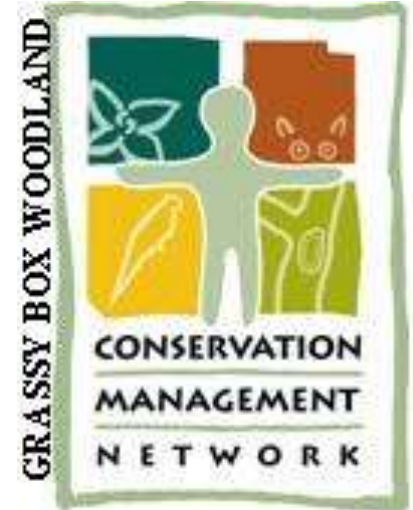




Communities
IN LANDSCAPES



Office of
Environment
& Heritage



Primary
Industries



CARING
FOR
OUR
COUNTRY



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

What biodiversity do you have on our property to preserve?

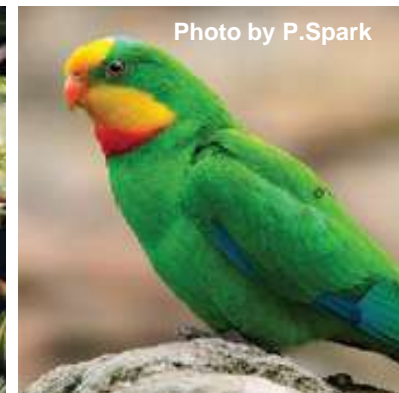
property to preserve?

Use habitat elements in the landscape as a surrogate:



Mature trees provide:

- Hollows;
- Nectar & leaves;
- Bark for hiding under;
- Stepping stones between habitat patches and
- Shelter for perching, roosting and nesting.



Young trees and shrubs provide:

- Nectar;
- Shelter for roosting and nesting;
- Insect harbour;
- Low perches for foraging;
- Protection from predators and;
- a new generation of trees





Logs and litter on the ground provide:

- Shelter for nesting;
- Protection from predators;
- Insect harbour and
- A cooler microclimate.



Rocky outcrops and wet areas provide:

- Crevices for shelter and breeding;
- Protection from predators and fire and
- Rocks for basking.



Tussock grasses provide:

- Shelter;
- Nesting material;
- Protection from predators and
- Seed for eating



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Search the Atlas

Home : [Explore](#) : Your Area

Explore Your Area

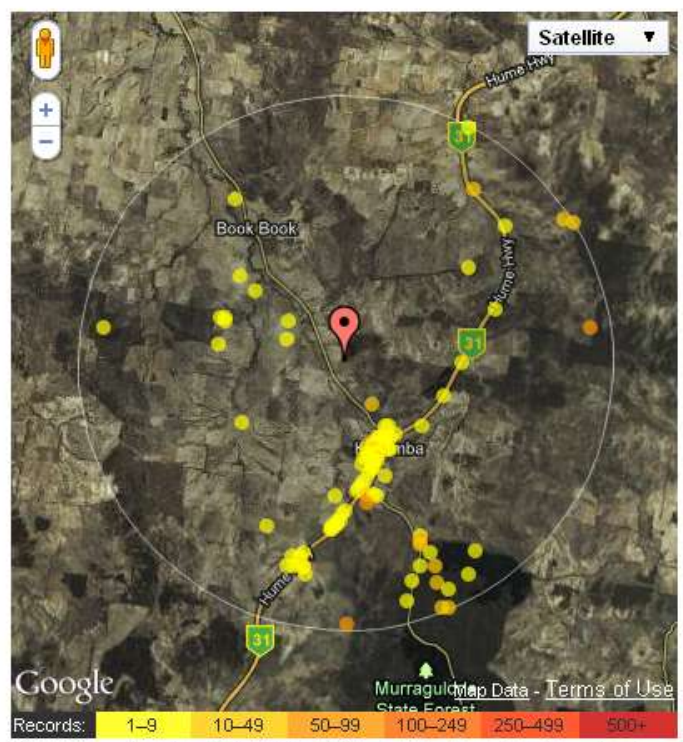
Enter your location or address

E.g. a street address, place name, postcode or GPS coordinates (as lat, long)

Showing records for: **LOT 9 Hume Hwy, Kyeamba NSW 2650, Australia**

Display records in a km radius [View all occurrence records](#)

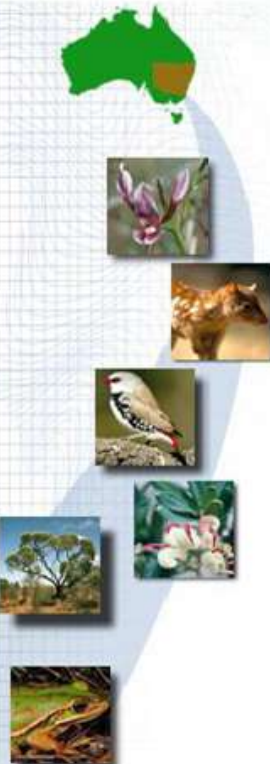
Group	Species	Species	Records
All Species	257		
Animals	161	1. <i>Acacia dealbata</i> : Silver Wattle	1
Mammals	26	2. <i>Acacia genistifolia</i> : Early Wattle	1
Birds	106	3. <i>Acacia implexa</i> : Bastard Myall	4
Reptiles	9	4. <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> : Hedge Wattle	2
Amphibians	6	5. <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> : Australian Golden Wattle	5
Fish	1	6. <i>Acacia</i> : Wattle	1
Molluscs	0	7. <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoea</i> : Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1
Arthropods	13	8. <i>Acanthiza lineata</i> : Striated Thornbill	6
Crustaceans	1	9. <i>Acanthiza nana</i> : Yellow Thornbill	4
Insects	7	10. <i>Acanthiza pusilla</i> : Brown Thornbill	3
Plants	93	11. <i>Acanthiza reguloides</i> : Buff-rumped Thornbill	9
Fungi	3	12. <i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i> : Eastern Spinebill	4
Chromista	0	13. <i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> : Brown Goshawk	1
Protozoa	0	14. <i>Acrocephalus australis</i> : Australian Reed-Warbler	2
Bacteria	0		



Tip: you can fine-tune the location of the area by dragging the red marker icon

feedback

You are here: [Home](#)



In New South Wales, 1035 native species, populations and ecological communities are listed as [threatened](#) with extinction. This website shows you what they look like, where and how they live, why they're threatened, and what we can do to help bring them back from the brink of extinction.

Species, populations and ecological communities

- [Detailed profiles](#) on each threatened species, population and ecological community in NSW.
- Information on what's living in a particular [type of habitat](#) or [region of NSW](#).

Threatened species profile search

What **keywords** are you searching for? go

Other search options: [advanced keyword search](#)
[combined habitat & geographic search](#)

Recovery actions

- [Recovery plans](#) and [threat abatement plans](#) to help species, populations and ecological communities get off the 'threatened' list.
- Information on the [NSW Priorities Action Statement](#), which gives an overview of recovery actions for all NSW threatened species, populations and ecological communities.

Legislation & Scientific Committee

- [Overview of threatened species conservation in NSW](#).
- Information and links to [threatened species legislation](#).
- [Scientific Committee determinations](#): official listings under the Threatened Species Conservation Act.

What's new?

- May - 2008 Regent Honeyeater and Swift Parrot survey season commences
- May 08 - Approved Recovery Plan for the Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby
- [EEC Identification Guidelines](#)
- [Download species list function](#)

Want to contribute to this site?

 Like to contribute a photo or comment on this site? [Use our feedback form.](#)

Launch of Koala reports for the South Coast

 View reports and download submission forms [Go to the Koala profile.](#)

Recent Final listings


- MacNutt's Wattle
- Pale Yellow Doubletail
- Calomnion comolanatum

Landscape requirements for a Brush-tailed Phascogale

Minimum patch size (threshold)	>100 ha	Eat a variety of insects as well as other small mammals such as mice. Can consume their own body weight in insects	Threat - If the number of hollows is limited there is a higher likelihood of parasites such as mites and lice being present.
Critical distance between patches	10 km		
Dispersal threshold	1.4 km		
Vegetation Types	Grassy Woodlands, Grassy forest BVT, Box Ironbark		
Some other Requirements	Hollow earing mature rough barked trees, good ground layer, fallen timber and litter		



Landscape requirements for a Diamond Fire-tail

Minimum patch size (threshold)	>10 ha (not road sides)	As seed feeders they will play an important role in the distribution of seeds and germination of seeds.	Threat- loss of native tussock grasses 
Critical distance between patches	<1 km		
Dispersal threshold	10 km		
Vegetation Types	Grassy Woodland Creek lines		
Some other Requirements	Seasonally mobile		

Planning for a Biodiverse Landscape

Look for simple solutions:

Do you have areas that are impractical to graze (too rocky, cropped a lot, isolated by a creek)?

Do you have laneways? Salt areas? Less productive areas?

Improve existing remnants -

- Aim for minimum 10 ha patch
- Enlarge by infill planting to nearby trees and patches
- Expand and improve shape (limit edge)
- Then consider adding other habitat elements (fallen logs, different grasses, wattles etc) and
- Graze sympathetically

Avoid dead-ends – corridors that don't end at a remnant or habitat patch

Try and increase structural complexity at both a paddock and farm scale.

Have patchiness in grazing systems – whatever your normal grazing regime (set-stocked, rotational, high density short duration) consider changing it in small areas, or whole paddocks, or in different seasons. Some animals and plants like more bare areas while others like dense tall tussocks.

Have clumps and thickets of shrubs and trees

