

RESTORING GONDWANA: Revegetating and Protecting the Forest to Fitzgerald Macro Corridor in the South West Biodiversity Hotspot

Project Summary of Achievements 18 September 2012 to 30 June 2015

Monitor asset condition

320 hours of surveying flora vegetation. Two vegetation surveys mapping vegetation communities within identified high priority sites within the Ranges Link and 126 hectares comprising three remnants, with the Stirling Rang to Porongurup National Park region.

Support recovery plan implementation

36 wallaby gates installed for species habitat protection of the Black Gloved, Western Brush and Tammar Wallabies creating free movement through fenced vegetation across 1,175.2 hectares of properties in the Forest to Stirling Range link.

Support recovery plan implementation

240.9 kilometres of fencing to protect 4,210.2 hectares of newly established native vegetation and existing remnant vegetation in the Forest to Fitzgerald Macro Corridor under the framework of The Western Australian South Coast Macro Corridor Network, January 2006 and prioritised by the relevant link's Conservation Action Plan.

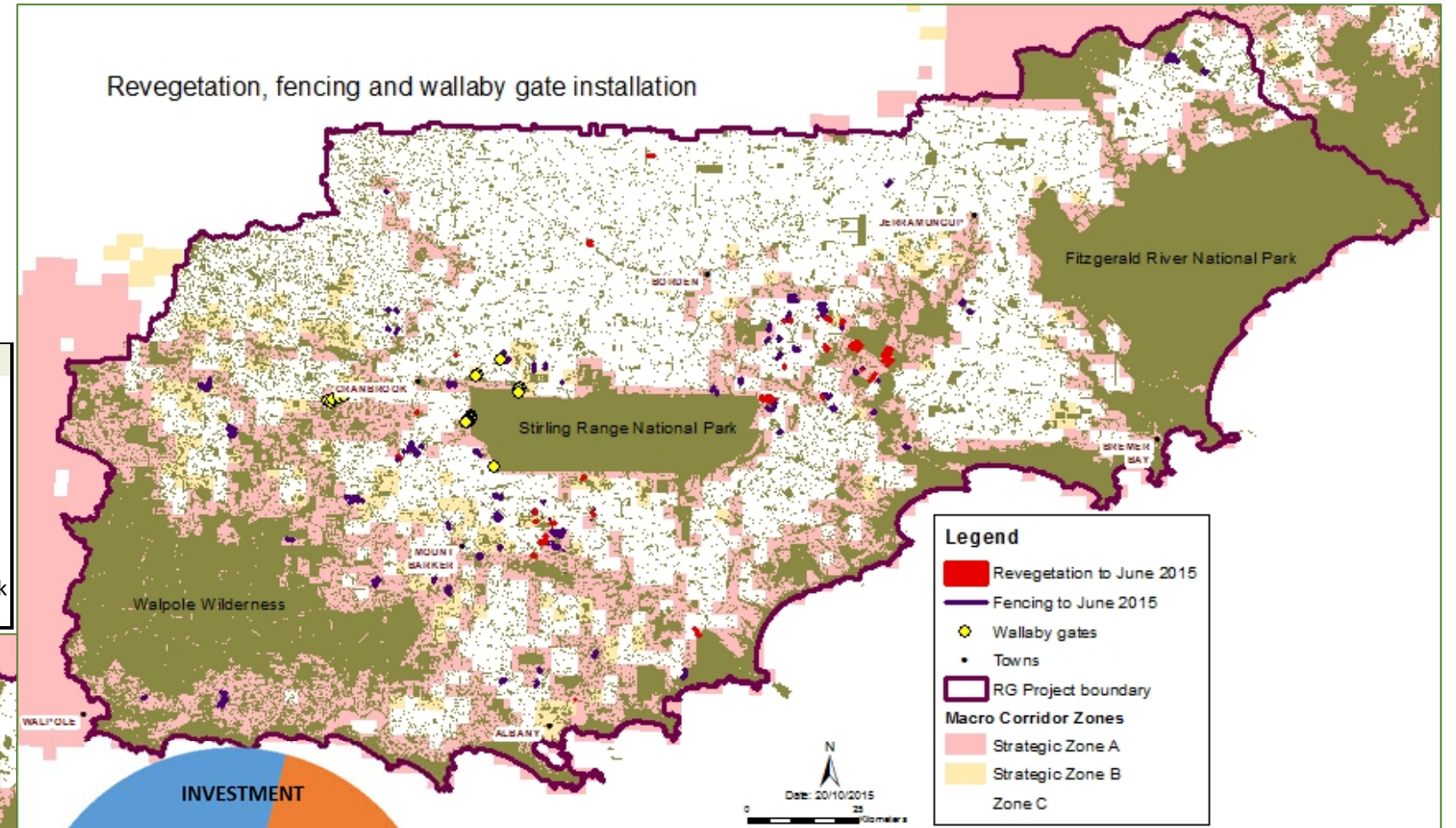
Effective on-ground works

Restoration through revegetation activities of 527.4 hectares of cleared land in the Forest to Fitzgerald Macro Corridor under the framework of The Western Australian South Coast Macro Corridor Network, January 2006 and prioritised by the relevant link's Conservation Action Plan. Dependent upon individual site conditions, the number of provenance species established ranges from 6 to 150+ native species.

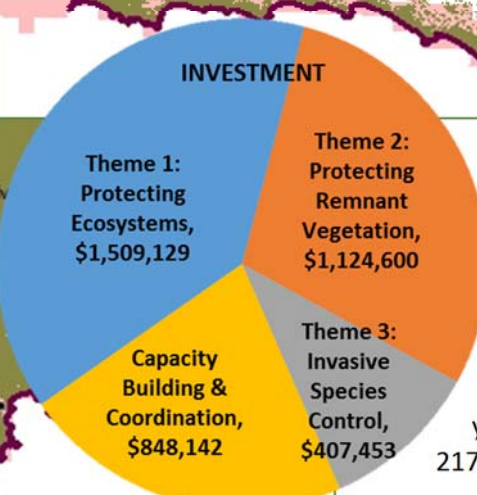
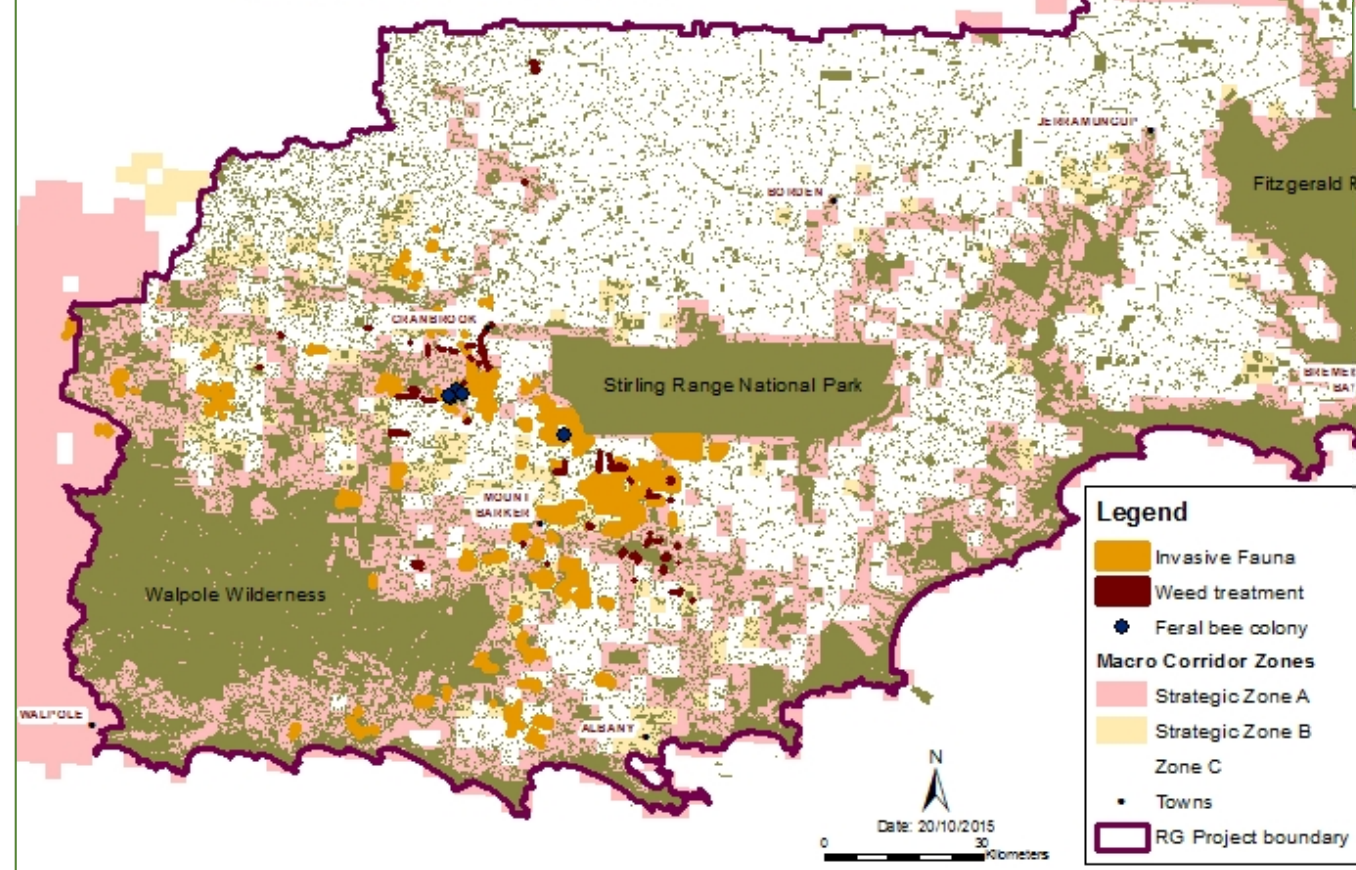
Project Partners

Bush Heritage Australia
 Gillamii Centre Inc.
 Green Skills Inc.
 Greening Australia WA
 North Stirlings Pallinup Natural Resources Inc.
 Oyster Harbour Catchment Group Inc.
 South Coast NRM Inc.
 Southern Incentives, Invasives Species and Dieback
 Wilson Inlet Catchment Committee Inc.

Revegetation, fencing and wallaby gate installation



Invasive fauna including feral bee control with weed treatment locations



Managing the impacts of invasive species

8 community fox shoots, baits and cat traps destroyed 1,004 foxes, 521 rabbits, 38 feral cats, 2 deer, 1 goat and 1 feral bee colony. Maintained an average of ~72,000 hectares per year of control activities totalling 217,419 hectares.

823.7 hectares of weed control activity guided by regional planning documents and national best practice manuals. This activity aimed to meet the strategic objectives of four Conservation Action Plans which list the key threatening process to manage to protect local biodiversity.

Improve dieback management

Phytophthora dieback protection works carried out in 3,440 ha of high priority remnant vegetation on private land in the Forest to Stirling's area. Broad scale dieback mapping undertaken of 6,427 hectares of high value remnant vegetation on 16 private properties across the shires of Plantagenet, Cranbrook, Gnowangerup and Jerramungup. Development and modification of 33 Project Partner's, Dieback Hygiene Plans. Inaugural day-long South Coast Dieback Information Forum in early 2015 attracted 115 registrations from Perth to Esperance.

Education

15 people attended 2 workshops for feral animal trapping, 4 people trained in camera monitoring use and 25 people were accredited for 1080 baiting.

Improved Governance

Supported four major sub-regional groups, and three non-government community NRM Groups with salaries, vehicle and/or administration funding. Engaged the collective project partner's, project officers with three workshops.



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