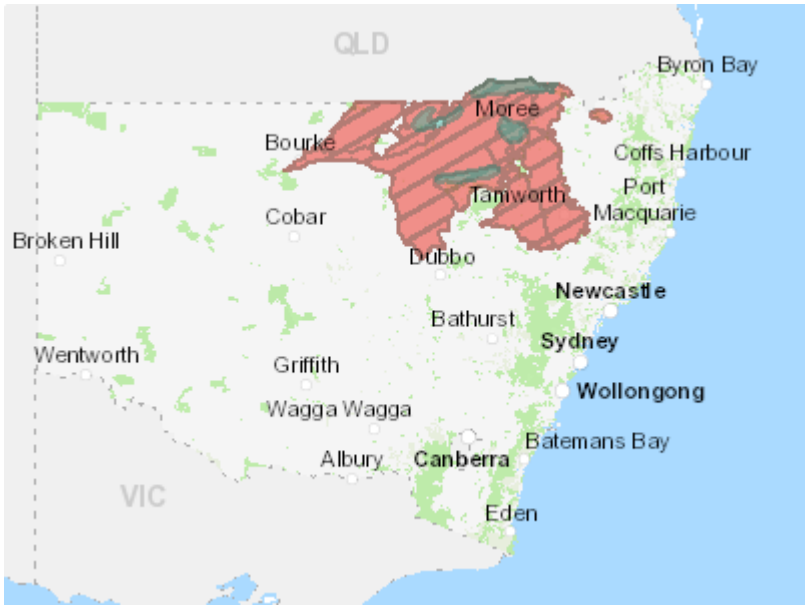
SAVING OUR SPECIES

# Help save Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions

*Saving our Species* aims to secure as many threatened species and ecological communities as possible. This conservation strategy aims to secure the ecological community in the long term. The strategy was developed by experts who identified the priority management areas and conservation actions required to manage critical threats to conserve the ecological community.

*Saving our Species* is based on a cost-effective approach that maximises the number of threatened species and ecological communities conserved through on-ground management action. If you want to contact us please email savingourspecies@environment.nsw.gov.au

## Map of Carbeen Open Forest Community in the Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions occurrence and priority management area(s)




Distribution(*) Priority management area

Threats to this species are outlined at: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10145#threats

The actions listed in the management action toolbox guide management at a site, regional or state scale.

## Conservation status in NSW:

Endangered Ecological Community

## Commonwealth status:

N/A

## Saving our Species management stream:

Ecological community (widespread)

## Community profile:

http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10145

*Saving our Species* delivers on the NSW Government's legislative requirements under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.*

*Distribution is mapped as sub-regions where the ecological community is known to occur (BioNet).

### Action toolbox

| Threat | Action description | Scale |
|---|---|---|
| Land clearing and fragmentation. | Where the TEC occurs on private lands, consult with landholders about entering voluntary conservation agreements or other form of long-term, in perpetuity conservation/stewardship agreement. | Site |
| Land clearing and fragmentation. | Establish a demonstration site to be able to provide education about the TEC such as holding field days | Site |
| Land clearing and fragmentation. | Identify areas to target for connectivity, revegetation and augmentation work then regenerate, revegetate and/or expand the site. This should include not just canopy species but shrubs also. Planting could be continuous or as a stepping stone or buffering approach. Natural revegetation should be promoted where possible. | Area, Site |
| Land clearing and fragmentation. | In locations where natural regeneration is not feasible, undertake rehabilitation and revegetation of affected areas, including propagation of associated species using local provenance and document revegetation activity. | Site |
| Invasion and establishment of weed species changing community structure and floristic composition. | Consult with landholders/managers about engaging in early weed identification and intervention by monitoring pathways and animal tracks where weed seeds enter. | Site |
| Invasion and establishment of weed species changing community structure and floristic composition. | Control weeds as necessary according to the staged approach to weed control and with methods that reduce off-target damage. Control of weeds should include all problematic species, not just declared noxious weeds. | Site |
| Invasion and establishment of weed species changing community structure and floristic composition. | Investigate options for bio-control such as using cochineal insects or cactoblastis moths. | Site, Area |
| Invasion and establishment of weed species changing community structure and floristic composition. | Work through the Regional Weeds Committee to have weed species compromising the TEC listed as priority weeds in the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan for the North West. | Area, State |
| Overgrazing by domestic stock | Identify Travelling Stock Reserves for high priority protection and work with Local Land Services to manage them for conservation so that they are not permanently grazed. | Area, Site |
| Overgrazing by domestic stock | Consult with land managers about managing grazing pressure to allow natural regeneration and structural diversity. This may include grazing only at certain times of the year or for specified periods. | Site |
| Changes in hydrological regimes by pumping groundwater for irrigation and changes in surface water flows through drains and levees | Mechanically repair surface water flow paths to restore natural processes that promote natural regeneration | Site |
| Spray drift of herbicides and pesticides from agricultural activities. | Provide residents with the TEC on their property with information about how to identify TEC plant species and weeds as well as threats to the community such as clearing, changes in hydrology, spray drift and damage caused by stock. This may be done through direct contact with each landholder, preferably by another member of the community or a Landcare group or Local Land Services. | Area |
| Fragmentation resulting in edge effects and risk of loss of small, scattered remnants | Provide land managers with information on how to appropriately revegetate degraded areas to improve connectivity and condition. This should include collection, propagation, and planting of local species using mixed provenance (from different sites), propagation of associated species, and documentation of revegetation activity (e.g. seed sources, vouchers). | Area |
| Fragmentation resulting in edge effects and risk of loss of small, scattered remnants | Encourage land managers to retain or replant appropriate vegetation surrounding the TEC to encourage pollinators | Site |
| Damage from road maintenance activities | Regularly train maintenance staff (e.g. councils) in where the TEC occurs and how to avoid impacts on it. | Area, State |
| Damage from road maintenance activities | Where appropriate, install yellow posts with QR codes to guide infrastructure maintenance. | Site |

| Threat | Action description | Scale |
|---|---|---|
| Damage from road maintenance activities | Liaise with the NSW Roadside Environment Committee to provide training/information to maintenance staff (e.g. councils) on TEC location and protection. | Site, Area |

## Monitoring actions

Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of management and trends in local populations and ecological communities at a site scale is an important component of all strategies. The toolbox and any site-based management will be adapted, added or removed over time in response to monitoring results.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines for Conservation Projects.

**Find out more about our program**

Visit http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/savingourspecies