

THE WOODLANDS OF THE KYNETON DISTRICT ARE IN TROUBLE

The Grassy Woodlands in the rolling hills north and east of Kyneton are treasured for their picturesque scenery and inviting landscapes. However, as with other Grassy Woodlands across south eastern Australia, they are in danger of being lost - only 20% of this type of vegetation remains in the district.



Grassy Woodland with young Candlebark trees on a roadside near Kyneton

Most of the remnants have lost their native species diversity and are severely degraded by weed invasion; trees also naturally age and die. If we do nothing to replace them then we could end up with a largely treeless environment.

The loss of this iconic landscape with its majestic old Yellow Box, Manna Gum, Snow Gum and Candlebark trees would be a tragedy for us and the fauna species that depend on it. Luckily, we *can* make a difference!

To do just that, the North Central Catchment Management Authority (CMA) in partnership with the Macedon Ranges Shire, obtained funding from the Australian Government's Clean Energy Future program Biodiversity Fund. The \$2.47 million funding will be spent over five years from 2012 to assist landholders to protect, enhance and increase Grassy Woodland habitat in the Kyneton district.

If you own property near Edgcombe, Greenhill, Langley, Pastoria, Pipers Creek, Baynton or Sidonia you could be eligible to receive funding. See the map at right.



Photo: Michael Grinter

Like the woodlands that support them, Koalas are in decline in the district.

Work that may be funded on your property could include:

- new fencing to protect remnant vegetation
- re-establishment of native vegetation by planting or direct seeding
- strategic weed control
- any combination of the above.

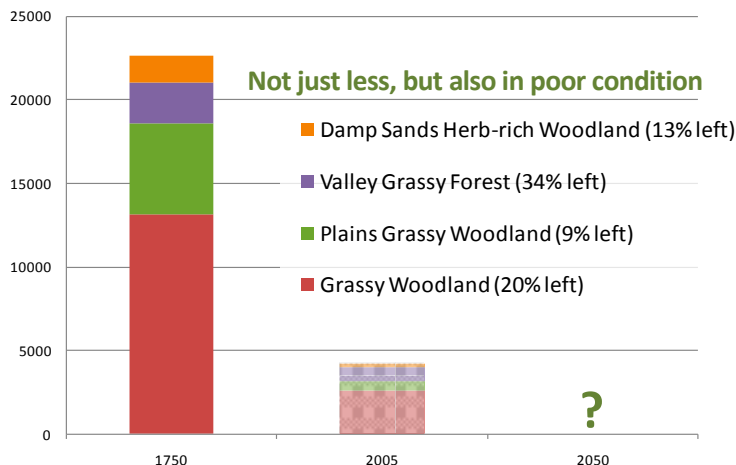
Contact us and learn what the project could achieve for you on *your* property.

Map of the Project Area



Grassy woodlands are just one of the types of native vegetation that are at threat of extinction in the Kyneton district, as demonstrated in the chart below.

GOING, GOING, GONE?



The amounts of the main types of native vegetation in the 24,000 hectare Kyneton Woodlands Project area (Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries data).

There are no large public reserves of this endangered type of vegetation, so the continued existence of the woodlands and their unique flora and fauna depends on private landholders like you.

WHAT THE PROJECT CAN FUND:

Fencing

We can help fund fencing to protect remnant vegetation from livestock grazing pressure or to establish revegetation. The amount depends on the length of the fence and the area of land protected or revegetated.

Revegetation

We can fund up to 100% of the cost of re-establishment of indigenous plants. These would normally be trees and shrubs, but grass tussocks and other herbs could also be included.

Weed control

We can fund up to 100% of the cost of controlling certain invasive species. We don't fund work on declared pest species like Gorse or Blackberry. Our priority is to prevent the infestation or spread of new and emerging threats to biodiversity.

The once 'Common' Fringe-lily (*Thysanotus tuberosus*) is now probably locally extinct. Many other wildflowers now only survive precariously on roadsides.



The Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*) is declining in numbers due to loss of grassy woodland habitat.



Photo: Michael Grinter



The threatened tree-dwelling carnivorous marsupial Tuan (*Phascogale tapoatafa*) depends on the woodlands.



NORTH CENTRAL
Catchment Management Authority
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