BURRINJUCK

SUB-CATCHMENT

Action Plans

1. NATIVE VEGETATION ACTION PLAN

WHAT WILL WE DO ?	WHY ARE WE DOING IT ?
Retain and enhance remnant vegetation and increase area of native vegetation.	To maintain and improve ecological health to ensure sustainable production and conservation.

HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO MURRUMBIDGEE CATCHMENT BLUEPRINT TARGETS ?

Salinity √	Soil Health √	Biodiversity √	Community Building √

HOW WILL WE DO IT ?

(codes in brackets indicate Matching Blueprint Actions)

Identify the problem

NV1. Use assessment kits to assess the quality of native vegetation.

NV2. Seek expert advice to establish local reasons for decline (eg dieback).

Implement management practices

NV3. Create an extensive network of vegetation to link revegetation and remnant protection activities (eg Webs of Green). (BMA1, PrMA3)

NV4. Protect and manage remnant native vegetation on private land. (PrMA3, PrMA4)

NV5. Promote revegetation of native ecological communities listed as threatened or endangered, through fencing, reducing competition etc. (BMA6, BMA7)

NV6. Develop and encourage the use of local vegetation communities seedstock where possible. (PrMA4)

On-ground works

NV7. Enhance the health of remnants by encouraging natural regeneration and re-introducing a large range of local native understorey plants. (PrMA3, PRMA4)

NV8. Manage weeds and feral animals.

NV9. Retain dead standing and fallen timber for habitat. (BMA6)

NV10. Fence areas of important native vegetation & manage grazing appropriately.

NV11. Support more research on germination of native vegetation especially native grasses.

Promote and educate

NV12. Raise awareness of the importance of remnant vegetation. (BMA1, CBMA11)

NV13. Encourage local government to identify and protect high quality vegetation, particularly where it will be affected by development. (BMA1, BMA7)

NV14. Encourage financial rebates or incentive schemes for revegetation works (BMA7)

NV15. Develop identification information sheets for native perennial pasture management - grazing techniques, fencing, fires, allowing for seed set. (SMA8, PrMA1)

NV16. Promote native farm forestry through trial farm forestry sites.

Monitor

NV17. Monitor revegetation and remnant management activities to improve techniques, species selection and strategies. (BMA5)

2. STREAM BANK ZONE ACTION PLAN

WHAT WILL WE DO ?	WHY ARE WE DOING IT ?
Manage creek and river corridors.	To prevent loss of productive farmland, minimise sediment & chemical content and to maintain water quality.

HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO MURRUMBIDGEE CATCHMENT BLUEPRINT TARGETS ?

Water Quality √	Biodiversity √	Community Building √

HOW WILL WE DO IT ?

(codes in brackets indicate Matching Blueprint Actions)

Identify the problem

SZ1. Use the Riparian Catchment Assessment Sheets to identify and target high priority areas.

SZ2. Seek expert advice on the severity of the problem and possible local causes.

Implement management practices

SZ3. Manage stock access to protect areas of identified stream bank erosion, eg large mobs grazing for short periods to maximise ground cover. (WMA4, BMA2)

SZ4. Change practices to include buffer zones near stream banks.

SZ5. Encourage zoning of appropriate stream bank areas for public use, access and environmental benefit. (BMA2)

SZ6. Use 'environmentally-friendly' chemicals near waterways, and ensure other chemicals do not enter the stream bank zone.

On-ground works

SZ7. Where appropriate to individual farm plans, fence areas as necessary with the cooperation of land holders.

SZ8. Remove weeds such as Crack willows or Black willows. (WMA5)

SZ9. Improve stream bank vegetation cover and biodiversity. (BMA10)

SZ10. Undertake structural earthworks on severely eroding banks. (WMA6)

SZ11. Control Carp populations through participation in regional actions. (WMA15)

Promote and educate

SZ12. Develop information kit/guidelines for landholders. (CBMA11)

SZ13. Develop demonstration and sponsor projects. (CBMA11)

SZ14. Encourage voluntary agreements such as land retirement, management agreements and covenants for stream bank areas.

Monitor

SZ15. Establish regular assessment and mapping of stream bank conditions (building on existing GIS data).

SZ16. Monitor change and the impacts of management practices. (CBMA11)

SZ17. Monitor downstream sediment loads to test impact of actions taken.

3. GULLY EROSION ACTION PLAN

WHAT WILL WE DO ?	WHY ARE WE DOING IT ?
Prevent, treat and manage active gully erosion.	To minimise on-farm management problems associated with gully erosion and reduce water quality impacts.

HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO MURRUMBIDGEE CATCHMENT BLUEPRINT TARGETS ?

Water Quality √	Biodiversity √

HOW WILL WE DO IT ?

(codes in brackets indicate Matching Blueprint Actions)

Identify the problem

GE1. Continue detailed surveys using Gully Erosion Assessment Kit.
GE2. Evaluate gullies in regard to degree of activity and connection.
GE3. Evaluate gullies as to potential for sediment entrapment and storage.
GE4. Update vegetation and soils mapping.

Implement management practices

GE5. Control stock access and maintain groundcover. (WMA1, WMA4)
GE6. Retain and enhance existing riparian vegetation in discharge areas. (WMA1, WMA2)
GE7. Retain native vegetation on land with high susceptibility to erosion. (WMA1, BMA1)
GE8. Implement remedial measures in high priority areas.

Carry-out on-ground works

GE9. Remediate most severe gullies, which have been mapped and assessed using revegetation and soil works. (WMA3, WMA6, WMA7)
GE10. Undertake gully control earthworks where necessary. (WMA6)
GE11. Fence and revegetate gullies to assist in reducing erosion and sediment movement. (WMA3)
GE12. Fence and revegetate all moderate to minor erosion problems. (WMA3, WMA7)
GE13. Divert surface water flows away from gully 'head'.

Promote and educate

GE14. Use successful projects as encouragement for others embarking on work.

Monitor

GE15. Evaluate techniques for sediment entrapment.
GE16. Evaluate results of structural gully treatment.