

Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

Processes List

December 2016

Potentially Threatening Processes

The following processes have been listed as potentially threatening processes in accordance with Section 10 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*.

This list is current as of December 2016. The most recent amendment was contained in the Victorian *Government Gazette* G 49, p. 3124, published on 8 December 2016.

Listed potentially threatening processes:

- Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams.
- Alteration to the natural temperature regimes of rivers and streams.
- Collection of native orchids.
- Degradation and loss of habitats caused by feral Horses (*Equus caballus*).
- Degradation of native riparian vegetation along Victorian rivers and streams.
- Habitat fragmentation as a threatening process for fauna in Victoria.
- High frequency fire resulting in disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition.
- Human activity which results in artificially elevated or epidemic levels of Myrtle Wilt within *Nothofagus*-dominated Cool Temperate Rainforest.
- Inappropriate fire regimes causing disruption to sustainable ecosystem processes and resultant loss of biodiversity.
- Incidental catch (or bycatch) of seabirds during longline fishing operations.
- Increase in sediment input into Victorian rivers and streams due to human activities.
- Infection of amphibians with Chytrid Fungus, resulting in chytridiomycosis.
- Input of organotins to Victorian marine and estuarine waters.
- Input of petroleum and related products into Victorian marine and estuarine environments.
- Input of toxic substances into Victorian rivers and streams.
- Introduction and spread of *Spartina* to Victorian estuarine environments.
- Introduction of live fish into waters outside their natural range within a Victorian river catchment after 1770.
- Invasion of native vegetation by Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* L. agg.
- Invasion of native vegetation by 'environmental weeds'.
- Invasion of native vegetation communities by Tall Wheat-grass *Lophopyrum ponticum*.
- Loss of biodiversity as a result of the spread of Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* subsp. *sophorae*) and Sallow Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*) into areas outside its natural range.
- Loss of biodiversity in native ant populations and potential ecosystem integrity following invasion by Argentine Ants (*Linepithema humile*)
- Loss of coarse woody debris from Victorian native forests and woodlands.
- Loss of hollow-bearing trees from Victorian native forests.
- Loss of terrestrial climatic habitat caused by anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.
- Predation of native wildlife by the cat, *Felis catus*.
- Predation of native wildlife by the introduced Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*.
- Prevention of passage of aquatic biota as a result of the presence of instream structures.

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- Reduction in biodiversity of native vegetation by Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*).
- Reduction in biodiversity resulting from Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*) populations in Victoria.
- Reduction in biomass and biodiversity of native vegetation through grazing by the Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.
- Removal of wood debris from Victorian streams.
- Soil and vegetation disturbance resulting from marble mining.
- Soil degradation and reduction of biodiversity through browsing and competition by feral goats (*Capra hircus*)
- Soil erosion and vegetation damage and disturbance in the alpine regions of Victoria caused by cattle grazing.
- Spread of *Pittosporum undulatum* in areas outside its natural distribution.
- The discharge of human-generated marine debris into Victorian marine or estuarine waters.
- The introduction and spread of the Large Earth Bumblebee *Bombus terrestris* into Victorian terrestrial environments.
- The introduction of exotic organisms into Victorian marine waters.
- The spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* from infected sites into parks and reserves, including roadsides, under the control of a state or local government authority.
- Threats to native flora and fauna arising from the use by the feral honeybee *Apis mellifera* of nesting hollows and floral resources.
- Use of *Phytophthora*-infected gravel in construction of roads, bridges and reservoirs.
- Wetland loss and degradation as a result of change in water regime, dredging, draining, filling and grazing.

Formerly listed potentially threatening processes which have been repealed:

- Use of lead shot in cartridges for the hunting of waterfowl.
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