## Introduction

Biodiversity Response Planning (BRP) is a long-term area-based planning approach to biodiversity conservation in Victoria. It is designed to strengthen alignment, engagement and participation between government, Traditional Owners, non-government agencies and the community.

DELWP Regional staff have been working with stakeholders on actions to conserve biodiversity in specific landscapes, informed by the best available science and local knowledge.

These Fact Sheets capture a point in time, reflecting data and knowledge available in 2020. They provide information for many (but not all) landscapes across Victoria, containing general information on the key values and threats in each area, as well as the priority cost-effective actions that provide the best protection of biodiversity. Fact Sheets are intended to provide useful biodiversity information for the community, non-government and government organisations during project planning and development.

Further information and the [full list of Fact Sheets](http://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/working-together-for-biodiversity) is available on the Department’s Environment website.

## Landscape description

The Maryborough - Paddy Ranges landscape is 81,739ha in size, with just over half (52%) of the area covered in native vegetation. Multiple public land reserves make up this area (covering 33% in total), these include; Havelock State Forest (SF), Timor SF, Paddys Ranges State Park, Bung Bong SF, Maryborough SF and Caralulup Nature Conservation Reserve (NCR). Refer to the map at the end of this Fact Sheet.

This landscape has an overlap with the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation RSA landscape. For more information, please refer to this Fact Sheet in the [full list of Fact Sheets](http://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/working-together-for-biodiversity).

## Cultural importance

We recognise that the entire landscape has high cultural value for Traditional Owners. Landscapes identified as having “notable” cultural importance is based on the density of recorded cultural heritage sites and knowledge shared by Traditional Owners. We also recognise that there are locations important to Traditional Owners not within these landscapes.

## Stakeholder interests

As part of the BRP process, in October 2020 stakeholders were asked to nominate focus landscapes and actions of interest. Hepburn Shire Council and Dja Dja Wurrung both nominated Maryborough - Paddy Ranges.

Possible future investment/project development in this landscape will be available to any interested stakeholders in addition to those who nominated this landscape.

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| 0BEcological values identified by Traditional Owners, partners and community within this landscape |
| Revegetation of Djandak with:   * Buwatji (grasses used for grain) * Witji (weaving grasses) * Gatjawil Matorm (tuberous plants with scented flowers) * Murnang (Yam Daisies) including Kangaroo grass, Lomandra and Dianella species, Chocolate Lily, Vanilla Lily, Bulbine Lily and Yam Daisy |
| Wi (cultural fire) authorised and lead by Dja Dja Wurrung on Djandak (Country) |
| Forest and woodland thinning in Dja Dja Wurrung Parks (Paddys Ranges State Park) |

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|  | Habitat Distribution Models identify 7 species with more than 5% of their Victorian range in this landscape area | Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following species of interest within this landscape |
| Plant | 6 Plants; notably:   * Lowly Greenhood (*Pterostylis despectans*), endangered with 24% of its Victorian range in area * Goldfields Grevillea (*Grevillea dryophylla),* rare with 11% of its Victorian range in area * Slender Mint-bush (*Prostanthera saxicola var. bracteolata*), rare with 7% of its Victorian range in area | * Spiny Rice-flower * Buloke * Matted Flax-lily |
| Snake | Reptiles | * Striped Legless Lizard * Lace Monitor * Carpet Python |
| Sparrow | 1 Bird:   * Swift Parrot, endangered with 6% of its Victorian range in area | * Swift Parrot * Regent Honeyeater |
| Frog | Amphibians | * Growling Grass Frog |

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| Traditional Owners, stakeholders and community groups identified the following threats within this landscape |
| Exclusion of Dja Dja Wurrung leadership (governance) |
| Lack of enquiry and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung customs and practice that provide an enabling and supportive environment so that Djaara can reconnect to land and reconnect stories and knowledge to place. Ask “How?” not “Why?” |
| Legacy issues |
| Farm tree clearing |
| Impacts of climate change |
| Lack of listening, hearing and respect for Dja Dja Wurrung ability to talk to Country – bias toward western science-based decision support tools and not Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge-based tools |
| Utilising past learnings and achievement to guide future effort – Dja Dja Wurrung participation in past and future biodiversity planning and delivery below the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) level of ‘involve’ does not support Dja Dja Wurrung aspirations |
| Genetics – lack of diversity |
| Degradation on private land |
| Opuntioid cacti – including:   * Wheel Cactus (*Opuntia robusta)* * Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*) * Riverina Pear (*Opuntia elata*) |

## Strategic Management Prospects

Strategic Management Prospects (SMP) models biodiversity values such as species habitat distribution, landscape-scale threats and highlights the most cost-effective actions for specific locations. More information about SMP is available in [NatureKit](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/naturekit).

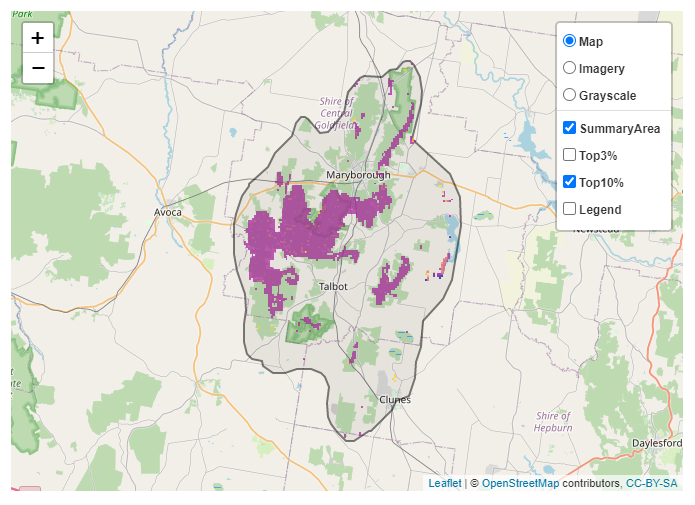
## Additional threats

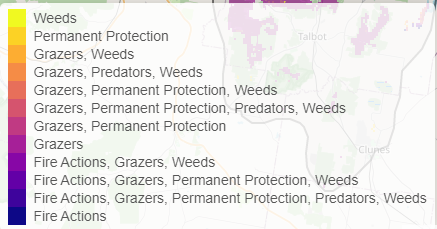
Threats identified (in addition to those modelled in SMP) through the consultation process were:

* alterations to hydrology
* land salinisation
* soil erosion
* habitat degradation due to extremes of climate and weather and lack of regeneration in some vegetation classes
* recreational activities causing fragmentation
* loss of vegetation, and erosion
* legacy use of public land
* private land use impacting biodiversity
* inappropriate land use planning
* inappropriate fire regimes (planned burning and bushfires)

Some individual threatened species may also require targeted intervention, beyond actions to manage landscape-scale threats, to improve their future prospects.

## Which landscape-scale actions are most cost-effective in this landscape?

The coloured areas indicate where the identified landscape-scale actions and locations are most cost-effective and will maximise biodiversity benefit across Victoria for multiple species.

The SMP priority actions which rank among the top 10% for cost-effectiveness of that action across Victoria for much of the landscape are in order of the top 3 actions, see map and list below:

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| Rabbit | Control rabbits 9,015ha |
|  | Control goats 8,809ha |
| Sheep | Control domestic stock grazing 1,843ha |

Of the top 10% of cost-effective actions, controlling goats provides the most cost-effective biodiversity benefits when considering all flora and fauna.

From the nomination process the following additional actions were also suggested for this landscape:

* weed control
* cultural fire
* control overabundant kangaroos
* revegetation

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| The most cost-effective action for flora and fauna | |
| SparrowRatSnake | Reptiles, mammals, birds - Control goats |
| FrogPlant | Plants, amphibians - Control rabbits |

For a further in depth look into SMP for this landscape please refer to [NatureKit](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/naturekit).

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