

REFERENCES AND APPENDICES



17. REFERENCES

- Adams-Hosking, C., & Grantham, H. (2011). Modelling climate-change-induced shifts in the distribution of the koala. *Wildlife Research* , 38, 122–130.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2011). *South Gippsland Shire Community Profile*. Retrieved December 11, 2012, from Australian Bureau of Statistics: <http://profile.id.com.au/south-gippsland/home>
- Australian Koala Foundation. (2012). *Distribution*. Retrieved September 2012, 12, from Australian Koala Foundation: <https://www.savethekoala.com/about-koalas/distribution>
- Australian Koala Foundation. (2012). *Lif Cycle of the Koala*. Retrieved October 2, 2012, from Australian Koala Foundation: <https://www.savethekoala.com/about-koalas/life-cycle-koala>
- Black, K. (1999). Diversity and relationship of living and extinct Koalas. *Australian Mammalogy* , 21; 16-17.
- Bryan, B. A. (2002). A Generic Method for Identifying Regional Koala. *Australian Geographical Studies* , Volume 35.
- Bureau of Meteorology . (2012). *Average annual, seasonal and monthly rainfall*. Retrieved September 2012, 14, from Bureau of Meteorology : http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/ncc/climate_averages/rainfall/index.jsp
- Carter, O. (2006). *National Recovery Plan for the Strzelecki Gum*. Melbourne: Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment.
- Case, A. (1992). Neighbourhood influence and technological change. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* , 491-508.
- Compton, E., & Beeton, B. (2012). *An accidental outcome: Social capital and its implications for Landcare and the status quo*. Queensland: The University of Queensland.
- DAFF. (2012). *What is Landcare*. Retrieved August 27, 2012, from Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: <http://www.daff.gov.au/natural-resources/landcare>
- De Woody. (2005). Molecular approaches to the study of parentage, relatedness, and fitness: practical applications for wild. *Journal of Wildlife Management* , 1400-1418.
- Department of Sustainability of Environment. (2004). *Victoria's Koala Management Strategy*. Melbourne: Department of Sustainability of Environment.
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. (2012). *Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus) Listing*. Retrieved September 18, 2012, from Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/koala.html>
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. (2009). *National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy 2009-2014*. Canberra: Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.
- DPI. (2010). *Victoria Resources Online: Land Use*. Retrieved from Department of primary industries: http://vro.dpi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/map_documents.nsf/pages/wg_landuse

DSE. (2012). *Biodiversity Interactive Map*. Retrieved September 12, 2012, from Department of Sustainability and Environment: <http://mapshare2.dse.vic.gov.au/MapShare2EXT/imf.jsp?site=bim>

DSE. (2012, September 5). *Ecological Vegetation Class*. Retrieved December 19, 2012, from Department of Sustainability and Environment: <http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/conservation-and-environment/native-vegetation-groups-for-victoria/ecological-vegetation-classes-evc>

DSE. (2012). *Index of Stream Condition*. Retrieved September 2012, 12, from Water Victoria: <http://www.water.vic.gov.au/monitoring/river-health/isc>

DSE. (2004). *Native Vegetation: Sustaining A Living Landscape*. Melbourne: Victoria Government.

DSE. (2012). *NaturePrint: Terrestrial species distribution models FAQs*. Melbourne: Department of Sustainability.

G.Hancock, P. a. (2003). *Western Port sediment study: Background*. Melbourne: CSIRO.

Gail Tucker and Kevin Wormington. (2011). *Threats to koala populations in south-eastern Australia and the impacts of forestry activities on koalas and their habitat*. Queensland, Australia: Centre for Environmental Management.

Hamilton, H. a. (1997). *Koalas and Tourism: an Economic Evaluation*. Canberra: The Australia Institute.

Houlden et al. (2001). High effective inbreeding coefficients correlate with morphological abnormalities in populations of South Australian koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus*). *Animal Conservation*, 211-219.

Houlden et al. (1996). Low genetic variability of the Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* in south-eastern Australia following a severe population bottleneck. *Mol Ecol*, 5:269–281.

ICUN. (2009). *Koalas and Climate Change*. Retrieved 12 21, 2012, from http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/fact_sheet_red_list_koala_v2.pdf

ISU. (2012). *Digestion and Metabolism of the Koala*. Retrieved October 2, 2012, from Iowa State University: <http://www.biology.iastate.edu/InternationalTrips/1Australia/Australia%20papers/DigestionKoala.htm>

Jackson, M., White, N., Giffard, P., & Timms, P. (1999). Epizootiology of Chlamydia infections in two free-range koala populations. *Vet Microbiol*, 19;65(4):255-64.

Land for Wildlife Queensland. (2012). *Wildlife Corridors Fact Sheet*.

Lee et al. (2012). Genetic analysis reveals a distinct and highly diverse koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) population in South Gippsland, Victoria, Australia. *Australian Mammalogy*, 34,68–74.

Lee et al. (2011). Genetic analysis reveals a distinct and highly diverse koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) population in South Gippsland, Victoria, Australia. *Australian Mammalogy*, 68-74.

Lee, T., Zenger, K., Close, R., & Phalen, D. (2010). Defining spatial genetic structure and management units for vulnerable koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) populations in the Sydney region. *Wildlife Research*, 37: 156-165.

Lee, T., Zenger, K., Close, R., & Phalen, D. (2012). Genetic analysis reveals a distinct and highly diverse koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) population in South Gippsland, Victoria, Australia. *Australian Mammalogy*, 68-74.

Lewis, F. (1934). The Koala in Victoria. *Victorian Naturalist* , 51 .

Licari, S. P. (2011). *Draft Comprehensive Koala Plan of Management for South-East Lismore*. Lismore: Lismore City Council.

Lowe, C. B. (2010). *Biodiversity Action Planning- Strategic overview for the Strzelecki Ranges Bioregion- draft*. Melbourne: Department of Sustainability and Environment.

Lumney, & Reed. (1990). Habitat loss: the key problem for the long-term survival of koalas in NSW. *Koala Summit: Managing Koalas in New South Wales*. NSW.

Martin, R., & Handasyde, K. (1999). *The Koala: Natural History, Conservation and Management*. Sydney: UNSW Press Australian natural history series.

McAlpine et al. (2006). *Planning Guidelines for Koala Conservation and Recovery*. Brisbane: University of Queensland.

McAlpine, C., Rhodes, J., & Possingham, H. (2006). *Planning Guidelines for Koala Conservation and Recovery; A guide to best planning practice*. Brisbane: University of Queensland.

Meat and Livestock Australia. (2005). <http://www.mla.com.au/>. Retrieved December 10, 2012, from Meat and Livestock Australia:

<http://www.mla.com.au/CustomControls/PaymentGateway/ViewFile.aspx?g96W79rxrGDk1S6mJnw3MPImbpDWI3ezRJAXkmbhlfxt3G28N8n63uEaCifkp0Gu3EYMKKAfsht7d1Tnt3BqiA==>

Melbourne Water. (2012). *Healthy Waterways Strategy (Draft for Consultation)*. Melbourne: Melbourne Water.

Melbourne Water. (2012). *Healthy Waterways- Waterwatch*. Retrieved August 29th, 2012, from Melbourne Water: http://www.waterwatchmelbourne.org.au/content/your_local_waterway/eastern_catchments/westernport_east_rivers_and_creeks.asp

Melbourne Water. (2012). *Westernport and Mornington Catchment*. Retrieved September 6, 2012, from Melbourne Water:

http://www.melbournewater.com.au/content/rivers_and_creeks/river_health/westernport_and_mornington_catchment.asp?bhcp=1

Menkhorst, P. (2008). Hunted, marooned, re-introduced, contracepted: a history of Koala management in Victoria. *Australian Zoologist* , 73-92.

Mitchell, D. (2012). *Richmond Valley Koala Habitat Atlas*. Retrieved December 2012, 21, from Richmond Valley Council: http://www.richmondvalley.nsw.gov.au/icms_docs/137672_Richmond_Valley_Koala_Habitat_Atlas.pdf

Polkinghorne, A. (2012). *CHLAMYDIA AND KOALAS: PROGRESS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VACCINE AND UNDERSTANDING THIS DEBILITATING DISEASE* . Institute of Health and Biomedical Innovation, Queensland University of Technology.

Preece, H. (2006). *Identifying Hotspots for Threats to Koalas Using Spatial Analysis*. Queensland, Australia: Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.

- Preece, H. (2007). Identifying Hotspots for Threats to Koalas Using Spatial Analysis. *Proceedings of the MODSIM 2007 international congress on modelling and simulation*.
- R Molloy, S. C. (2005). *Corner inlet Audit: Report to the Gippsland Coastal Board*. Australia: CSIRO.
- Senate Environment and Communications References Committee. (2011). *The koala—saving our national icon*.
- Society for Ecological Restoration. (2005). *Guidelines for Developing and Managing Ecological*. Tucson:: Society for Ecological Restoration International.
- South Gippsland Municipal Fire . (2011). *South Gippsland Municipal Fire Management Plan* . Leongatha.
- South Gippsland Shire. (2011). *Rural Land Use Strategy*. Leongatha: South Gippsland Shire.
- Sydney Catchment Authority. (2012). *What is a catchment?* Retrieved September 2012, 11, from Sydney catchment Authority: <http://www.sca.nsw.gov.au/the-catchments/what-is-a-catchment>
- Tarlinton, R., Meers, J., Young, P., & Hanger, J. (2005). Real-time reverse transcriptase PCR for the endogenous koala retrovirus reveals an association between plasma viral load and neoplastic disease in koalas. *Gen. Virol.* , 86: 783-787.
- Vella, J. (2011). Application for State Landcare Awards- Fish Creek Landcare Group . Leongatha: South Gippsland Landcare network.
- Wallis, G. (2003). *Biodiversity Action Planning Prom Plain Landscape Zone, Gippsland Plain bioregion*. Victoria: DSE.
- WGCMA. (2010). *Bunurong Catchment Ecosystem Strategic Directions Statement*.
- WGCMA. (2009). *Implementation plan for the Corner Inlet Decision Support System*. WGCMA.
- WGCMA. (2003). *Native Vegetation Plan*. Traralgon: West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority.
- WGCMA. (2009). *Strzelecki Ranges Biodiversity Landscape action plan*. Tralagon: WGCMA.
- WGCMA. (2012). *West Gippsland Regional Catchment Strategy*. Tralagon: WGCMA.
- WGCMA-mapped data. (2012, 12 21). Mapped Dataset. *From various sources* . Traralgon, Victoria, Australia.
- Wight, W. (2012). *The “Strzelecki Koala”: Assessing vulnerability and developing management strategies*. PhD Summary. Retrieved September 2012, 20, from <http://www.sci.monash.edu.au/postgrad/docs/strezelecki-koala.pdf>
- Wildcare Australia. (2012). *Noosa koala research project*. Retrieved October 2, 2012, from Wildcare Australia: <http://www.wildcare.org.au/Pages/Koalas.html>
- Zimmerman, M. (1995). Psychological empowerment: issues and illustrations. *American Journal of Community Psychology* , 23,581-e599.

18. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LEGEND FOR BIOREGIONAL CONSERVATION STATUS OF ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES (EVC)

Status		Criteria
Presumed Extinct	X	Probably no longer present in the bioregion (the accuracy of this resumption is limited by the use of remotely - sensed 1:100 000 scale woody vegetation cover mapping to determine depletion - grassland, open woodland and wetland types are particularly affected).
Endangered	E	Contracted to less than 10% of former range; OR Less than 10% pre-European extent remains; OR Combination of depletion, degradation, current threats and rarity is comparable overall to the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 to 30% pre-European extent remains and severely degraded over a majority of this area; or • naturally restricted EVC reduced to 30% or less of former range and moderately degraded over a majority of this area; or • rare EVC cleared and/or moderately degraded over a majority of former area.
Vulnerable	V	10 to 30% pre-European extent remains; OR Combination of depletion, degradation, current threats and rarity is comparable overall to the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater than 30% and up to 50% pre-European extent remains and moderately degraded over a majority of this area; or • greater than 50% pre-European extent remains and severely degraded over a majority of this area; or • naturally restricted EVC where greater than 30% pre-European extent remains and moderately degraded over a majority of this area; or • rare EVC cleared and/or moderately degraded over a minority of former area.
Depleted	D	Greater than 30% and up to 50% pre-European extent remains; OR Combination of depletion, degradation and current threats is comparable overall to the above and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater than 50% pre-European extent remains and moderately degraded over a majority of this area.
Rare	R	Rare EVC (as defined by geographic occurrence) but neither depleted, degraded nor currently threatened to an extent that would qualify as Endangered, Vulnerable or Depleted.
Least Concern	LC	Greater than 50% pre-European extent remains and subject to little to no degradation over a majority of this area.

APPENDIX 2: KOALA RANKING OF EVC IN SGLN AREA

Type	SGLN Koala Category	EVC Status (for both Strzelecki Bioregion and Gippsland Plains Bioregion)	Current area remnant vegetation in SGLN (2005)(ha)
Coast Banksia Woodland	3	Depleted	92.08573
Coastal Alkaline Scrub	3		NA
Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic	3	Depleted	24.528633
Coastal Headland Scrub	3	Depleted	300.905933
Coastal Saltmarsh	3	Least Concern or Vulnerable	134.229992
Coastal Tussock Grassland	3	Vulnerable	4.649746
Cool Temperate Rainforest	3		NA
Damp Forest	1	Endangered	2287.578803
Damp Heathy Woodland	2	Depleted	82.507954
Damp Heathy Woodland/Lowland Forest Mosaic	2	Vulnerable	2207.785045
Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	2	Vulnerable	161.476598
Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Swamp Scrub Complex	2	Vulnerable	78.739086
Estuarine Wetland	4	Least Concern	80.285643
Estuarine Wetland/Estuarine Swamp Scrub Mosaic	4	Depleted	1.080039
Grassy Forest	3	Endangered	2.658079
Grassy Woodland	1		NA
Heathy Woodland	3	Least Concern or depleted	123.852752
Herb-rich Foothill Forest	2	Endangered or Vulnerable	90.762022
Lowland Forest	3	Vulnerable	1205.286357
Mangrove Shrubland	4	Least Concern	139.107663
Plains Grassy Forest	1		NA
Riparian Forest	1	Vulnerable	3.229668
Riparian Forest/Warm Temperate Rainforest Mosaic	1	Endangered	117.443695
Riparian Scrub	4	Vulnerable	45.801571
Sand Heathland/Wet Heathland Mosaic	4	Depleted	0.007541
Sandy Beach	4	Not Applicable	46.087653
Shrubby Foothill Forest	2	Endangered	115.713134
Swamp Scrub	4	Endangered	700.160135
Swamp Scrub/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Wet Heathland Mosaic	4		NA
Swamp Scrub/Plains Grassland Mosaic	4	Endangered	17.287661
Swamp Scrub/Wet Heathland Mosaic	4	Endangered	71.53497
Swampy Riparian Complex	1		NA
Swampy Riparian Woodland	1	Endangered	295.527189
Swampy Woodland	2		NA

Warm Temperate Rainforest	1	Endangered	111.951239
Water Body - Fresh	4		NA
Wet Forest	1	Depleted	4052.225347
Wet Heathland	4	Depleted or Vulnerable	369.78546
Wet Heathland/Damp Heathland Mosaic	4	Depleted	76.854578
Wet Sands Thicket	4	Rare	57.298367
Wetland Formation	4	Endangered	7.495513

APPENDIX 3: SOCIAL DATA QUESTIONS

What type of landholder are they?	
Active volunteer.	<p>Characterised as someone who has over the last 2 years has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended a local Landcare Meeting or event such as a farm walk or planting day AND/OR • Attended a Landcare run field Day or training Course AND/OR • Undertaken <u>Landcare funded</u> works on their property
New volunteer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has joined Landcare in the previous 12 months AND/OR • Is yet to become a Landcare member, but intends to AND/OR • Has not been a member of a SGLN group in the past
Inactive	<p>Someone who has been in the past or is a SGLN Landcare member, but has not over the last 2 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended a local Landcare Meeting or event such as a farm walk or planting day AND/OR • Attended a Landcare run field Day or training Course AND/OR • Undertaken <u>Landcare funded</u> works on their property
Is it the 1 st project in the area?	
Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other farms directly abutting to the property have undertaken Landcare works AND/OR • No other farms 5 properties either side of the farm gate on both sides of the

	road have undertaken Landcare works
No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farms directly abutting the property have undertaken Landcare works AND/OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 properties either side of the farm gate on both sides of the road have undertaken Landcare works
How is the landholder supported?	
Landcare Group supporting	The project has been either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Been identified by the local Landcare Group as a key property for their Koala Action Plan (it is in the shaded area in the individual group plan) AND/OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property owner has participated in the project after being approached by a Landcare member thanks to the Landcare Koala Action Plan AND/OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landholder has attended meetings and contributed to discussion on their group's Koala Action Plan
No community support	The project has <u>not</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Been identified by the local Landcare Group as a key property for their Koala Action Plan (it is in the shaded area in the individual group plan) AND/OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The property owner has participated in the project after being approached by a Landcare member thanks to the Landcare Koala Action Plan
Links to previous/proposed project?	
Yes	The project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is within 100m of vegetation works undertaken by their neighbour in the past (including shelter belts, waterway protection or remnant protection.) AND/OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is within 100m of vegetation works proposed to be undertaken by their neighbour as part of the current Habitat For Life funding round
No	The project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is within 100m of vegetation works undertaken by their neighbour in the past (including shelter belts, waterway protection or remnant protection.) AND/OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is within 100m of vegetation works proposed to be undertaken by their neighbour as part of the current Habitat For Life funding round

APPENDIX 4: PROJECT WORK STANDARDS

All standards are in accordance with the Victorian Investment Framework Department of Sustainability and Environment Vegetation Work Standards namely;

- Ecological burning is not permitted. Please contact your project officer if you are considering this as a management option.
- Ecological grazing and thinning of Eucalyptus species is subject to the project officer declaring it is an appropriate activity for the project.
- Herbaceous weed control will be included in this management plan if deemed to be an appropriate activity for the project.
- Woody weed control will be included in this management plan if deemed to be an appropriate activity for the project.
- Landholders have a duty of care to minimise the spread of invasive species into, within and from a project site.
- The best method for planting method will be decided upon by the landholder and the project officer and will be dependent on a number of factors.
- Planting density, diversity and placement for seedlings will be dependent on the relevant Bioregion and EVC and overall objectives of the site. Local native (indigenous) species, with a diversity of life forms, are the preferred choice for planting and must be used whenever possible. Planting should aim to replicate nature by putting species where they would have naturally grown and establishing patchiness within vegetation rather than in ordered rows or spacings of plants.
- Stock fencing should be installed before planting commences. Fencing should be either
 - Conventional 7 strand plain wire
 - Standard 6/70/30 or 7/90/30 ring lock and plain wire
 - Electric with 4 strand plain wire with at least 2 electrified, 3 strand plain wire with at least 2 electrified strands, 5 strand plain wire with at least 3 electrified strands ensuring the bottom wire is earthedSpeak to your Project Officer for advice if the project is in a flood or wildlife prone area. Generally, barb wire must be avoided as it causes a threat to over 70 species of native wildlife. However, if you must use barb wire, ensure the top two strands of the fence are plain wire.
- All projects must incorporate a minimum of one gate.
- In line posts should be 8-10m and can be made from treated pine, concrete, recycled plastic and steel with either
 - Wooden, steel or plastic droppers at 2.5 – 3m spacings
 - 1650mm or 1800mm steel pickets at 4-5m spacingsIt is acknowledged site conditions can have bearings on the actual spacing of posts eg. Wider spacing is possible on flat country.
- Vertebrate pest control will be included in this management plan if deemed to be an appropriate activity for the project.
- To give the plants the best chance of survival it is important to reduce the amount of competition (for light, water, soil) coming from pasture grasses or weeds in the surrounding area. Spot spraying an area of approximately 600mm square in diameter with a knock down herbicide such as roundup 3-4 weeks prior to planting helps reduce competition

To access a full copy of the Victorian Investment Framework Vegetation Work Standards (2011) visit www.dse.vic.gov.au

APPENDIX 5: CLASSIFICATION OF KOALA FOOD SPECIES BASED ON CURRENT RESEARCH.

Classification	Common name	Scientific name
Primary	Mountain Grey-gum	<i>E. cypellocarpa</i>
	Blue Gum (Eurabbie)	<i>E. globulus ssp. bicostata</i>
	Gippsland Blue-gum	<i>E. globulus ssp. pseudoglobulus</i>
	Southern Blue-gum	<i>E. globulus ssp. globulus</i>
	Yellow Stringybark	<i>E. muelleriana</i>
	Manna Gum	<i>E. viminalis</i>
	Red-gum	<i>E. tereticornis</i>
Secondary	Messmate	<i>E. obliqua</i>
	Mountain Ash	<i>E. regnans</i>
	Yertchuk	<i>E. consideniana</i>
	Apple Box	<i>E. angophoroides</i>
	Yellow Box	<i>E. melliodora</i>
	Red Box	<i>E. polyanthemos</i>
	Coast Manna-gum	<i>E. viminalis ssp. pryoriana</i>
	Brown Stringybark	<i>E. baxteri</i>
	But But	<i>E. bridgesiana</i>
	Southern Mahogany	<i>E. botryoides</i>
	Strzelecki Gum	<i>E. strzeleckii</i>
Supplementary	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	<i>E. radiata</i>
	Swamp Gum	<i>E. ovata</i>
	Silvertop Ash	<i>E. sieberi</i>
	White Stringybark	<i>E. globoidea</i>
	Mealy Stringybark	<i>E. cephalocarpa</i>
	Shining Peppermint	<i>E. willisii</i>

* Only Secondary when mixed with Primary food species.

APPENDIX 6: FIGURES

Figure 1: South Gippsland Landcare Network Koala Biolink Plan	3
Figure 2: Distribution of Koalas in Australia (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, 2012).....	10
Figure 3 The distribution of sightings of Koalas in Victoria since 1970, the distribution of Koala release sites, and the locations of populations that have been a source of Koalas for translocation. Data from Atlas of Victorian Wildlife, 2004.	12
Figure 4: A property in Jeetho combining agriculture with biodiversity plantings.....	15
Figure 5: Horse properties are gaining a growing popularity in South Gippsland.....	17
Figure 6 SGLN Landcare Groups and Bioregion Location.....	18
Figure 7 The South Gippsland Landcare Network Group and Bioregions : (WGCMA-mapped data, 2012).....	18
Figure 8 The South Gippsland Landcare Network, important rivers and catchment boundaries (WGCMA-mapped data, 2012)	19

Figure 9 Stream Condition Index of SGLN streams (DSE, 2012) 20

Figure 10 Property sizes (in hectares) in the South Gippsland Landcare Network. (WGCMA-mapped data, 2012)..... 22

Figure 11 Mapped remnant vegetation in South Gippsland (2005). (WGCMA-mapped data, 2012). 23

Figure 12: An example of flora and fauna sightings in the South Gippsland Landcare Network. Fauna and Fauna Victorian Biodiversity Atlas sightings around Fish Creek. (WGCMA-mapped data, 2012) VBA dataset..... 24

Figure 13 Status of Vegetation Communities in the South Gippsland Landcare Network (WGCMA-mapped data, 2012) . 25

Figure 14 Key remnant assets in the South Gippsland Landcare Network. Patches are coloured according to their size. (WGCMA-mapped data, 2012) 26

Figure 15 Koala Habitat in South Gippsland rated according to its likelihood to be koala habitat. Created by SGLN. 27

Figure 16: Examples of continuous and stepping stone corridors. Source: (Land for Wildlife Queensland, 2012) 33

Figure 17: Alambree Community/South Koala Action Plan 42

Figure 18: Arawata Koala Action Plan..... 43

Figure 19: Foster North Koala Action Plan..... 44

Figure 20: Franklin River Koala Action Plan 45

Figure 21: Hallston Koala Action Plan 46

Figure 22: Mardan/Mriboo North Koala Action Plan..... 47

Figure 23: Mt Eccles/ Wild Dog Valley Koala Action Plan 48

Figure 24: Nerrena Koala Action Plan 49

Figure 25: Tarwin Valley Koala Action Plan..... 50

Figure 26: SGLN Koala Action Plan 51

Figure 27: Fosky hanging out at the Mirboo North Arty Gras 53

Figure 28: An iFarm computer mapping training course held in Bena 55



