

## Appendix 2. Multi-jurisdictional Inventory of Assets

### Purpose of this document

This document provides a multi-jurisdictional inventory of biodiversity and agricultural natural capital assets present in the Wimmera to include in emergency response management and planning systems.

### Threatened species

Table 1 provides a multi-jurisdictional inventory of nationally threatened species included in the Wimmera Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plan.

Table 1 identifies the jurisdictions where the species are located, legislation the species are protected under and their conservation status.

Table 1. Multi-jurisdictional inventory - Threatened species

Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo</b> ( <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought	The south-eastern subspecies of Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is only found in south-west Victoria and south-east South Australia.  Multi-jurisdictional coordination of actions occurs via a National Recovery Team.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
<b>Malleefowl</b> ( <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought	The Malleefowl occurs in all mainland states except Queensland. It inhabits semi-arid and arid habitats including the Wimmera's Little Desert National Park and surrounding habitat.  Multi-jurisdictional coordination of actions occurs via a National Malleefowl Recovery Group.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Vulnerable		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		
	Northern Territory	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976</i>	Critically Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Vulnerable		
	Western Australia	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Vulnerable		

Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Swift Parrot</b> ( <i>Lathamus discolor</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought Disease	The Swift Parrot migrates annually from its Tasmanian breeding sites to forage over winter in eucalypt forests and woodlands spanning across Victoria, New South Wales and south-east Queensland. The remnant box-ironbark systems in the Wimmera catchment area (particularly in the upper catchment) forms an important part of what remains of optimal, remnant habitat found across the species non-breeding range.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
	Australian Capital Territory	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i>	Critically Endangered		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		
	Queensland	<i>Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
	Tasmania	<i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>	Endangered		
<b>Audas' Spider-orchid</b> ( <b>Mclvor Spider-orchid</b> ) ( <i>Caladenia audasii</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The Wimmera contains two of the five extant locations of the species, within Deep Lead Flora and Fauna Reserve and Ararat Hills State Park.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically endangered		
<b>Candy Spider-orchid</b> ( <i>Caladenia versicolor</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought Flood	The Wimmera contains two of three remaining wild populations of <i>Caladenia versicolor</i> and two translocation sites on private properties. The species is extinct in South Australia.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
<b>Coloured Spider-orchid</b> ( <b>Small Western Spider-orchid or Painted Spider-orchid</b> ) ( <i>Caladenia colorata</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The Wimmera contains five locations for this species and all extant populations within Victoria.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		

Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Elegant Spider-orchid</b> <b>(Blood-red Spider-orchid)</b> <i>(Caladenia Formosa)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought Flood	The Wimmera has significant populations in the Black Range State Park, Meereek and on private property in the west Wimmera.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Vulnerable		
<b>Metallic Sun-orchid</b> <i>(Thelymitra epipactoides)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	Occurs across south-eastern Australia from the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia to East Gippsland west of Bairnsdale in Victoria. The species was previously found in the Mount Lofty ranges, although is considered extinct in this area presently.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Extinct		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
<b>Spiral Sun-orchid</b> <i>(Thelymitra matthewsii)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought Flood	In Victoria, there are historic records from near Ararat and numerous sites in and around Gariwerd (Grampians), Anglesea and Genoa. In South Australia there are historic records from Willalooka, Meningie and Adelaide Hills on the mainland and on Kangaroo Island.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
<b>Tawny Spider-orchid</b> <i>(Caladenia fulva)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The tawny spider-orchid is endemic to Victoria and only occurs in a small area near Stawell. Although this species has been reported from South Australia, these plants are most likely <i>Caladenia colorata</i> (Coloured Spider-orchid) (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
<b>Wimmera Spider-orchid</b> <i>(Caladenia lowanensis)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The Wimmera spider-orchid is endemic to the Wimmera, with populations known from around Kiata in Victoria (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		

Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Yellow-lip Spider-orchid</b> <i>(Caladenia xanthochila)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	Occupies plains areas of western Victoria and southeast South Australia mostly on Quaternary sand deposits. The species is restricted to low sandy rises and outwash areas in the Wimmera and Riverina bioregions (Todd, 2000).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
<b>Pomonal Leek-orchid</b> <i>(Prasophyllum subbisectum)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The Pomonal leek-orchid is endemic to western Victoria, where it is restricted to a small area in the Victorian goldfields region around Stawell (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
<b>Floodplain Rustyhood</b> <i>(Pterostylis cheraphila)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought Flood	Floodplain Rustyhood is endemic to western Victoria and the Wimmera, located around Dimboola and Murtoa.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
<b>Lowly Greenhood</b> <i>(Pterostylis despectans)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The species occurs as very small, fragmented populations in New South Wales, central Victoria and South Australia (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Critically Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
<b>Green-striped Greenhood</b> <i>(Pterostylis chlorogramma)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought Flood	Is endemic to Victoria, where it has a wide but disjunct distribution from near Yarram in South Gippsland to near Edenhope in western Victoria's Wimmera region (Duncan, et al., 2009).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		

Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Bell-flower Hyacinth Orchid</b> ( <i>Dipodium campanulatum</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The species is currently known from one locality in southwest Victoria near Apsley. It is restricted to the south east of South Australia from near Padthaway south to the Glenelg River (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2015).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Vulnerable		
<b>Rigid Spider-orchid</b> ( <i>Caladenia tensa</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The rigid spider-orchid is found in aeolian sand deposits within and surrounding the Little Desert in western Victoria and southeast South Australia. It is also recorded from the central west of New South Wales at locations near Lake Cargelligo, Trundle and Carrathool (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Not listed		
<b>Brilliant Sun-orchid</b> ( <i>Thelymitra mackibbinii</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought Flood	Is endemic to Victoria and occurs in the Goldfields Bioregion in the Stawell, St Arnaud and Maryborough areas (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
<b>Forked Spyridium</b> ( <i>Spyridium furculentum</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire	The Forked Spyridium is endemic to north-western Victoria, where it occurs near the southern boundary of the Little Desert, between Goroke and Dimboola. It is known to occur in three populations over a total range of only 2 kilometres.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
<b>Avenue Cassinia</b> ( <i>Cassinia tegulata</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought	The Avenue cassinia is known from three populations, one in the south-west Wimmera near Edenhope and two in south-eastern South Australia near Lucindale and Blackford.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		

Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Grampians Pincushion-lily</b> ( <i>Borya mirabilis</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought	The Grampians Pincushion Lily is endemic to the Wimmera. Its only known location is a single rock outcrop within Gariwerd (Grampians National Park).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
<b>Heath Mouse</b> ( <i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought	The species is now restricted to a small number of locations in Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria. In Victoria, the Heath Mouse occurs in Gariwerd (Grampians Range) and in the Lower Glenelg National Park (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, 2016).
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
	Western Australia	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Vulnerable		
<b>Grampians Globe-pea</b> ( <i>Sphaerolobium acanthos</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire	Is endemic to Gariwerd (Grampians National Park) in western Victoria.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
<b>Grampians rice-flower</b> ( <i>Pimelia pagophila</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire Drought	Is endemic to the Mount William Range within Gariwerd (Grampians National Park) in western Victoria.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
<b>Williamsons Bush-pea</b> ( <i>Pultenaea williamsoniana</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire	Is endemic to the Gariwerd (Grampians) region of western Victoria, where there are six populations occurring in northern Gariwerd between Mount Zero and Halls Gap.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
<b>Wimmera Rice-flower</b> ( <i>Pimelea spinescens</i> supsp. <i>Publiflora</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Drought	Is endemic to the Wimmera and known to occupy two locations at Natimuk and Minyip.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		



Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Spiny Rice-flower</b> ( <i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>Spinescens</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Drought	Occurs in the central and southeast Wimmera as well as on basalt-derived soils west of Melbourne across the central Victorian volcanic plains, and on alluvial soils across north-west Victoria.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
<b>Turnip Copperburr</b> ( <i>Sclerolaena napiformis</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Drought	Is endemic to south-east Australia. It occurs in the Riverina areas of northern Victoria and southern New South Wales as well as the Wimmera, where it occurs in the southern part of Yarriambiack Shire in Rupanyup North, Marnoo and Avon Plains areas.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		
<b>Striped legless lizard</b> ( <i>Delma impar</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Vulnerable	Bushfire	Is patchily distributed throughout south-eastern New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, north-eastern, central and south-western Victoria, and south-eastern South Australia. Wimmera populations are east of Gariwerd (Grampians National Park and surrounds), near Horsham and in the south-west Wimmera.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	Australian Capital Territory	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i>	Vulnerable		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Vulnerable		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
<b>Plains-wanderer</b> ( <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i> )	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	Plains-wanderers have in the past been observed in central Wimmera broadacre farmland near Horsham up to the 1990s and more recently, 2000s in similar landscape areas to the region's north to north-east. They occur in the Victorian Mallee region and at scattered sites in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		
	Northern Territory	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976</i>	Critically Endangered		
	Queensland	<i>Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020</i>	Critically Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		

Species	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Australasian Bittern</b> <i>(Botaurus poiciloptilus)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Pollution event	Occurs from south-east Queensland to south-east South Australia as far as the Adelaide Region, southern Eyre Peninsula, Tasmania and in the south-west of Western Australia.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Critically Endangered		
	Australian Capital Territory	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i>	Endangered		
	New South Wales	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		
	Queensland	<i>Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Endangered		
	Western Australia	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		
<b>Eltham Copper Butterfly</b> <i>(Paralucia pyrodiscus lucida)</i>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Is endemic to Victoria, where it is distributed in three remnant areas: Eltham-Greensborough area of Melbourne, Castlemaine-Bendigo area of central Victoria, and in the Kiata-Nhill-Dimboola area in northwest Victoria's Wimmera region.
	Victoria	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		



## Threatened ecological communities

Table 1 provides a multi-jurisdictional inventory of nationally threatened ecological communities located in the Wimmera and included in the region’s Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plan.

Table 1

Table 2 identifies the jurisdictions where the communities are located, legislation they are protected under and their conservation status.

Table 2

Table 1 provides a multi-jurisdictional inventory of nationally threatened ecological communities located in the Wimmera and included in the region’s Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plan.

Table 1

Table 2 identifies the jurisdictions where the communities are located, legislation they are protected under and their conservation status.

Table 2. Threatened ecological communities – multi-jurisdictional inventory.

Threatened ecological communities (TEC)	Jurisdiction	Corresponding ecological community in state and territory jurisdictions	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions</b>	Commonwealth	Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Buloke Woodlands occur from south-eastern South Australia through north-western and north-central Victoria into south-central New South Wales. The community occurs across as fragmented remnant patches across the Wimmera region, excluding Gariwerd (Grampians National Park) and the upper catchment region.
	Victoria	Grey-Box-Buloke Grassy Woodland Community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
		Semi-arid Herbaceous Pine Buloke Woodland Community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
		Semi-arid North-west Plains Buloke Grassy Woodlands Community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
		Semi-arid Shrubby Pine-Buloke Woodland Community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		

Threatened ecological communities (TEC)	Jurisdiction	Corresponding ecological community in state and territory jurisdictions	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
	New South Wales	<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> Woodland in the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		
	South Australia	Buloke Woodlands	n/a	Not listed		
<b>Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain</b>	Commonwealth	Grassy Eucalypt Woodland of the Victorian Volcanic Plain	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Occurs in south-western Victoria, from Melbourne to the Hamilton region and is endemic to that State.  The Victorian <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> listing only relates to occurrences of the ecological community in the Whittlesea-Craigieburn-Epping region north of Melbourne.
	Victoria	Western Basalt Plains (River Red Gum) Grassy Woodland Floristic Community 55-04	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
<b>Grey Box (<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia</b>	Commonwealth	Grey Box ( <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> ) Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Predominantly occurs on the drier edge of the temperate grassy eucalypt woodland belt. It ranges from the Narrabri district in central NSW through northern Victoria into South Australia.
	Victoria	Grey Box – Buloke Grassy Woodland Community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
		Victorian temperate-woodland bird community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
	New South Wales	Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain,	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Endangered		

Threatened ecological communities (TEC)	Jurisdiction	Corresponding ecological community in state and territory jurisdictions	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
		Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions				
	South Australia	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> grassy woodland on cracking clays on plains	<i>Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems in South Australia 2001</i>	Endangered		
		<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> grassy low woodland on foothills and hill slopes of southern Mount Lofty Ranges	<i>Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems in South Australia 2001</i>	Endangered		
<b>Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion</b>	Commonwealth	Mallee Bird Community of the Murray Darling Depression Bioregion	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Endangered	Bushfire Drought Flood	The community's indicative distribution and suitable habitat in the Wimmera includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Little Desert National Park.</li> <li>• Remnant habitat south of the Little Desert National Park.</li> <li>• The southern fringes of the Big Desert National Park along Wimmera CMA's northern boundary.</li> <li>• Remnant habitat surrounding Gurrul (Lake Hindmarsh) and Ngalpakatia/Ngelpagutya (Lake Albacutya).</li> </ul>
	Victoria	Victorian Mallee Bird Community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
<b>Natural Grasslands of the Murray Valley Plains</b>	Commonwealth	Natural Grasslands of the Murray Valley Plains	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Natural Grasslands occur across the southern parts of the Riverina Bioregion in New South Wales and Victoria, and plains across the northern part of the Wimmera.
	Victoria	Northern Plains Grasslands	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
	New South Wales	n/a	n/a	Not listed		

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<b>Plains Mallee Box Woodland of the Murray Darling Depression and Riverina Bioregions</b>	Commonwealth	Plains Mallee Box Woodland of the Murray Darling Depression and Riverina Bioregions	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Primarily occurs on the northern Wimmera plains, extending east from the South Australian border between the Little Desert and the Big Desert. It can also occur within the Little Desert and Natimuk areas. More broadly, the ecological community occurs across south-west New South Wales, north-west Victoria, and south-east South Australia.
	Victoria	Ridged Plains Mallee	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Endangered		
	New South Wales	n/a	n/a	Not listed		
	South Australia	n/a	n/a	Not listed		
<b>Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains</b>	Commonwealth	Seasonal Herbaceous Wetlands (Freshwater) of the Temperate Lowland Plains	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Occurs in Victoria, south-eastern South Australia and southern New South Wales. It specifically occurs within Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregions associated with lowland plains, notably the Victorian Volcanic Plain, South East Coastal Plain, Naracoorte Coastal Plain and Riverina bioregions, and the Wimmera subregion of the Murray Darling Depression bioregion. They typically occur across the southern portion of the Wimmera Management Unit.
	Victoria	Herb-rich Plains Grassy Wetland (West Gippsland) Community	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
	New South Wales	n/a	n/a	Not listed		
	South Australia	n/a	n/a	Not listed		
<b>White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland</b>	Commonwealth	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Critically Endangered	Bushfire Drought	Were previously widespread along the western slopes and tablelands of the Great Dividing Range from southern Queensland through New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory to Victoria. Based on mapping of equivalent EVCs, remnants of this community can be found east of Gariwerd (Grampians National Park) in the Upper Catchment of the Wimmera Management Unit, for example
	Victoria	Limestone Grassy Woodland Community'	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Threatened		
	Australian Capital Territory	Yellow Box – Red Gum Grassy Woodland	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i>	Endangered		

Threatened ecological communities (TEC)	Jurisdiction	Corresponding ecological community in state and territory jurisdictions	Legislation the asset is protected under	Conservation status	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
	New South Wales	White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely’s Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Critically Endangered		around Lake Fyans and Illawarra Nature Conservation Reserve.
	Queensland	A number of Regional Ecosystems related to the nationally-listed ecological community (DCCEEW, 2023)	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	Of Concern or Endangered		

## Ramsar sites

Table 3 lists the Ramsar sites and catchment areas in the Wimmera. The Ngalpakatia/Ngelpagutya (Lake Albacutya) Ramsar Site is the Wimmera's only Ramsar wetland.

Table 3. Draft proposed Ramsar sites and their catchment areas

Ramsar sites	Jurisdiction	Legislation the asset is protected under	Other relevant agreements	Extreme events and environmental disasters	Description of extent
<b>Ngalpakatia/Ngelpagutya (Lake Albacutya) Ramsar Site</b>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	Bushfire Drought Flood	The Ngalpakatia/Ngelpagutya (Lake Albacutya) Ramsar Site is in the Wimmera's mid-north. Ngalpakatia/Ngelpagutya (Lake Albacutya) is filled from extremely large floods in the Barringgi Gadjin (Wimmera River) and the majority of its catchment is within the Wimmera Management Unit.
	Victoria		The Victorian Waterway Management Strategy sets out Victoria's policy for managing Ramsar sites		



## Agricultural natural capital assets

Agricultural natural capital asset	Jurisdiction	Legislation and other relevant agreements and policies the asset is protected and managed under	Description	Extreme events and environmental disasters
<b>Agricultural soils</b>	Commonwealth	National Soil Strategy	Sets out how Australia will value, manage and improve its soil for the next 20 years.	Bushfire Flood
	Victoria	Strong, Innovative, Sustainable: A new Strategy for Agriculture in Victoria	A ten-year strategy documenting Agriculture Victoria's commitment to work with industry, community and trading partners to ensure that the Victorian agriculture sector is strong, innovative and sustainable.	Pest or disease emergency
<b>Riparian areas, Native Vegetation, Agroforestry and Environmental Plantings on Farms</b>	Commonwealth	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities, Ramsar sites and heritage places.	Bushfire Flood
	Victoria	<i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>	Establishes the legal framework for planning the use, development and protection of land in Victoria.	
		<i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>	Establishes Victoria's framework for the integrated management of catchments. Covers the classification and general control of noxious weeds and pest animals, establishing protections for primary production, Crown land, the environment and community health from noxious weeds and pest animals.	
		<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	The key piece of Victorian legislation for the conservation of threatened species and communities and for the management of potentially threatening processes.	
		Guidelines for the removal, lopping and destruction of native vegetation	Are an incorporated document into all planning schemes. The main focus is the assessment and offsetting of native vegetation removal. The methods and approaches outlined in the Guidelines should be used to inform strategic planning processes and the application of appropriate planning controls to ensure Victoria's native vegetation is well managed and protected.	
<b>Water</b>	Victoria	Water Act 1989	Provides the legal framework for managing Victoria's water resources. The Act's main purpose is to: promote the equitable and efficient use of water resources, make sure water resources are conserved and properly managed for the benefit of all Victorians, and increase community involvement in conserving and managing water resources.	Bushfire Drought

Agricultural natural capital asset	Jurisdiction	Legislation and other relevant agreements and policies the asset is protected and managed under	Description	Extreme events and environmental disasters
	Victoria	Environment Protection Amendment Act 2018	Provides the legislative framework for the protection of human health and the environment from pollution and waste. The Act retains environmental reference standards (State Environmental Protection Policy objectives) as a core element of this framework.	
		State Environment Protection Policy (Waters)	Ensures Victoria has clear and relevant standards, legal rules, and statutory obligations to protect and improve the health of water environments.	