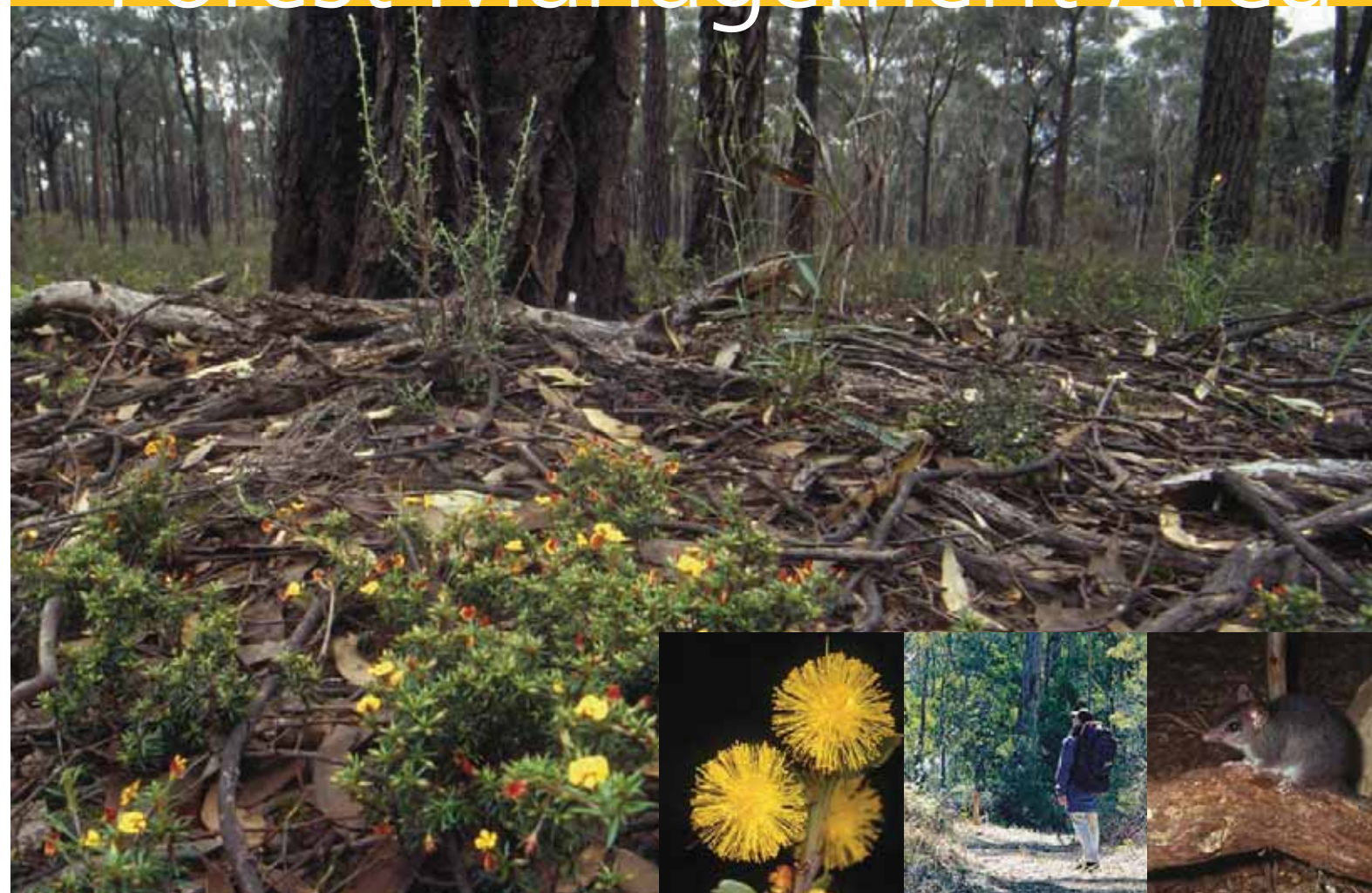


# Bendigo

## Forest Management Area



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### Forest Management Plan

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## Foreword

The unique Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands in the Bendigo Forest Management Area (FMA) are a great source of pride to Victorians. The forests contribute significantly to the wellbeing of local people and are intrinsically valuable to the broader community.

Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands are recognised and valued for a range of benefits including a rich cultural heritage, source of identity to Indigenous communities, diverse habitat supporting a range of plants and animals, quality resources such as timber and honey, multiple recreation and tourism opportunities, and clean air and water.

This Forest Management Plan has been developed by the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) in partnership with local communities. It applies to State forests in the Bendigo FMA, which comprise approximately 110,500 hectares of the distinctive Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands in central Victoria.

The future path for the protection, use and management of Victoria's Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands was established by the Environment Conservation Council land-use investigation. Within this context, the Plan has been developed from a landscape-wide viewpoint to complement and integrate with Box-Ironbark management on private and public land across the whole FMA. A partnership and stewardship approach underpins all strategies within this Plan.

Local communities and stakeholders participated in shaping the future of these forests during the development of this Plan through workshops, forest tours, informal meetings, written submissions on the Proposed Plan and other activities. An important outcome of community involvement is the creation of a vision describing the community's aspirations for the forests. DSE appreciates this involvement and encourages the continued participation of local communities and stakeholders throughout the implementation of this Plan.

The vision and directions of the Plan guide the sustainable management of Bendigo FMA State forests into the future. Successful management of these forests depends on DSE, local communities and other government agencies working together in the implementation of this Plan to realise this vision.



**Peter Harris**

Secretary

Department of Sustainability and Environment

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## Chapter 1. Introduction

The Bendigo Forest Management Area (FMA) is known for its unique and distinctive Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands, rich cultural history and diversity of forest activities.

The Bendigo FMA covers approximately 1.9 million hectares in central Victoria. Centred on Bendigo, the FMA extends from St Arnaud in the west to Rushworth in the east, and from Wedderburn and Elmore in the north to Clunes and Kyneton in the south (see Map 1).

Public land makes up around 18% of the FMA and the remaining 82% is private land (see Table 1). This Management Plan applies to State forest covering 110,500 hectares, which is about 6% of the FMA and one third of the public land.

Whilst the State forest is the focus of this Plan, the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) recognises that these forests are a small proportion of a largely agricultural landscape and has developed this Plan to complement and integrate with Box-Ironbark management on private and other public land across the whole FMA.

Local communities and stakeholders participated in shaping the future of these forests during the process of developing this Plan. DSE recognises that community involvement and partnerships are essential for protecting and managing this unique environment for present and future generations.

### What is this management plan?

This Plan provides a vision and directions to guide the sustainable management of State forests in the Bendigo FMA. **It maps out the way our State forests will be looked after during the next 10 years.**

This Plan provides a mechanism for DSE to work in partnership with local communities in managing State forests within a landscape-wide approach. This will enable an integrated approach across public and private land.

A dynamic approach will be taken to allow management practices to be reviewed and adapted in response to new information and changing community expectations.

This Plan is a working plan in accordance with the *Forests Act 1958*.

### Who is this management plan for?

This Plan is for all partners in forest management including DSE and other government agencies, members of local communities in the Bendigo FMA and stakeholders associated with the forests. It is also for everyone in the broader community who has an interest in the forests in the Bendigo FMA.



Learning together: Maryborough forest tour

## Our vision

Our vision describes community aspirations for the forests. This picture of the forests in the future has been identified from community workshops and other activities during the development of this Plan.

This vision looks at how people will behave in the forests, interact together and how the forests will be

managed. It shows what is important to communities and recognises local communities have a key role in achieving this vision.

Our vision will be used to guide management and decision making about State forests in the Bendigo FMA.

### ***Well-managed, diverse and healthy forests for present and future generations***

State forests in the Bendigo FMA:

- are a source of pride within the community which shows a sense of ownership and care from a system of open communication
- are recognised and valued for their rich cultural heritage, importance to Indigenous communities, diverse and unique vegetation and habitat, supporting healthy populations of our native flora and fauna, and providing clean air and water
- are recognised and valued for the range of quality resources such as timber and honey, that are managed in an environmentally sustainable manner and contribute to the local economy
- are benefiting from ecologically based fire management practices and control of pests and pathogens
- are wonderful places to visit, with a diverse range of recreational and tourism opportunities that are high quality and well-maintained for the community to enjoy
- have forest users and managers working cooperatively together, along with different forest users coexisting and enjoying the forests responsibly
- are managed with communities actively involved, sharing knowledge and responsibility
- are managed within a whole-of-landscape and integrated approach, balances values and uses, considers wider community issues, takes account of local knowledge, and is sensitive to a diversity of community views
- are well-cared for, being managed with a sensible, realistic and innovative world's best-practice approach, that strives for improvement in the health and quality of the ecosystem
- are managed in a way that recognises that the forests are evolving and dynamic, with a good knowledge base that is continually improved with research, monitoring and review
- are appreciated and respected.



Shaping our forests future workshop

**Table 1 Land categories in the Bendigo FMA**

	Area (ha)	Proportion of all land (%)	Proportion of public land (%)	Proportion of State forest (%)
<b>PUBLIC LAND</b>				
State forest				
Special Protection Zone	5,582	0.3	1.6	5.1
Special Management Zone	9,423	0.5	2.7	8.5
General Management Zone	95,482	5.0	27.9	86.4
<b>State forest subtotal</b>	<b>110,487</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Conservation parks & reserves	139,635	7.3	40.7	
Other public land <sup>1</sup>	28,610	1.5	8.3	
Commonwealth land	43,138	2.3	12.6	
Water body	20,859	1.1	6.1	
<b>Public land total</b>	<b>342,793</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>PRIVATE LAND<sup>2</sup></b>				
<b>Private land total</b>	<b>1,557,712</b>	<b>82.0</b>		
<b>Total for Bendigo FMA</b>	<b>1,900,441</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

1. Other public land includes water frontage reserves, recreation reserves, stone reserves and other parks and reserves (historic and cultural feature reserves e.g. Moliagul Historic Area).

2. Private land includes freehold land and lands licensed for plantation purposes.

## How to use this plan and other documents

This Plan outlines a vision for the forests and commitments and opportunities in forest management. The Plan includes 11 chapters that address key components of forest management.

Each chapter contains some background information and a table outlining strategic directions and the strategies that will be implemented over **the next 10 years** to achieve the directions.

Each year, actions consistent with strategies in this Plan will be identified in an Action Plan in collaboration with local communities.

The Action Plan will also identify actions for the two years beyond the current year of action. Implementation will be dependent on resources and priorities set in partnership with the community on an ongoing basis. The Action Plan will be updated annually and be publicly available.

**A forest management zoning scheme has been established to divide the forest into three management zones that identifies priorities and permitted uses for different parts of the forest. These zones are the Special Protection Zone (SPZ), Special Management Zone (SMZ) and General Management Zone (GMZ). The glossary describes these zones, Map 1 shows the zoning scheme, Table 2 lists**

**activities permitted in each zone and Appendix 1 lists the attributes of each SPZ and SMZ.**

This Plan has been developed to conform to legislation and is consistent with the Environment Conservation Council (ECC) land-use recommendations for the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands that were accepted by government in 2002.

**The Plan is to apply for at least the next 10 years.**

Strategies may be reviewed to respond to new information or community expectations. DSE will continue to provide opportunities for the community to participate in planning and implementation throughout this period. Implementation of this Plan is discussed in Chapter 11.

**Table 2 Activities in Forest Management Zones**

Activity	Chapter	GMZ	SMZ	SPZ
Prescribed fire	6	Yes	Cond	Cond
Recreation & tourism	8	Yes	Cond	Cond
Apiculture	9	Yes	Cond	Cond
Timber production	9	Yes	Cond	No
Eucalyptus oil production	9	Yes	Cond	No
Extractive activities	9	Yes	Cond	Cond
Mining activities	9	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seed collection	9	Yes	Cond	Cond
Stock grazing	9	Cond	Cond	Cond

This table provides a guide to the issue of consent for various activities in State forest management zones.

Yes Permitted under standard conditions.

Cond Permitted with additional conditions specified in this Plan, or to the extent it does not conflict with the values identified for the respective areas.

No Not permitted.

## Chapter 2. People and forests

### Desired outcome

#### ***Public land managers, stakeholders and community working together***

State forests in the Box-Ironbark landscape contribute to the wellbeing of local communities and are valued by locals and the broader community. The forests are enjoyed by people for a variety of pursuits, some of which may not be undertaken elsewhere on public land. Whether for intrinsic, recreational or livelihood reasons, the importance of access to State forests for communities has been evident during the development of this Plan.

The range of uses and values is broad. People are passionate about their personal connection to the forests and even though views are diverse, ultimately most people desire a healthy and sustainably managed forest that they and future generations can continue to enjoy. To achieve this vision, partnerships between local communities, land managers, stakeholders and DSE are necessary.

DSE acknowledges the important contribution that people have made not only in providing information to develop this Plan, but how they have looked after the forests to ensure that others can enjoy it too. This shows that the forests are a source of pride within local communities.

Community feedback indicates that people would be inspired and energised by being actively involved in forest management; and by having their views respected and incorporated into management strategies, and implemented on the ground.

There is a wealth of local knowledge about the forests, ranging from historical knowledge to where specific flora species are located, which DSE recognises is important to decision making in forest management. DSE also recognises that trust needs to continue to be built between local communities, stakeholders, other land managers and DSE, to allow information flowing each way to be beneficial and respected.

Providing more information and education generally about the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands and their values was strongly advocated by local communities. DSE will continue to work with schools and provide promotional material and signage within the forests. Promoting awareness of public safety and responsible use of the forest also will continue. This means people can coexist; with everyone enjoying the forests in their own way.

Wider information sharing between communities and user groups about their particular values and practices within the forest also helps to develop an understanding of other people's views. Evidence of this occurred within local communities through the development of the Plan, and many enjoyed the interaction and would like more opportunities for information exchange.

Management of the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands can be improved through the collaborative efforts of a range of stakeholders and neighbours so that forest activities are linked with other activities in the surrounding landscape.

This Plan will be implemented through local communities and stakeholders working together with DSE. Communities want to be actively involved and share knowledge with each other and DSE. By monitoring, reviewing and adapting management techniques where appropriate, we can learn together and make continual improvements throughout the life of the Plan, to ensure the best outcome for our forests and people. Implementation is discussed in more detail in Chapter 11 of this Plan.



### Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Forests for people	2.1 Promote the forests as assets for people to respect, enjoy and use responsibly 2.2 Provide opportunities for people to have fun and make a connection to the forest 2.3 Manage risks to public and staff safety ensuring that resources are appropriately allocated to those areas of highest risk
Partnerships	2.4 Provide a range of opportunities for the community to participate in forest management 2.5 Foster partnerships between communities, neighbours and public land managers to develop joint programs that optimise the contribution State forests make to the community 2.6 Encourage forest users to come together to coexist in the forest
Learning together	2.7 Improve community awareness of forests through sharing information 2.8 Provide opportunities to learn through participation in activities about the forests



Working together: Tarilta Creek revegetation

## Chapter 3. Biodiversity conservation

### Desired outcome

***Healthy and robust ecosystems that are ecologically diverse and provide habitat to enable flora and fauna to flourish***

The Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands are significantly diverse and ecologically important for a rich diversity of flora and fauna. They are home to many species including an abundance of bird species and wildflowers, some of which are largely restricted to this unique habitat.

Although this Plan applies only to State forests, it has been developed with consideration of biodiversity conservation in conservation reserves and private land that are also within the landscape. Conservation of biodiversity is approached at a landscape level to encourage a cooperative and complementary approach across all public and private land.

Biodiversity conservation in State forest includes:

- protection of a proportion of forest ecosystems in the comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) reserve system
- management of potentially threatening processes to minimise their impact on biodiversity
- specific conservation measures for the management of threatened flora and fauna requiring some priority for management
- research and monitoring to measure whether these strategies are successful.

This complements the works undertaken on private land by the community and government agencies to address the restoration of connectivity across the landscape.

### Ecosystem diversity

The Box-Ironbark ecosystem is made up of many Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) that are used to assess forest ecosystem diversity and conservation at the landscape scale.

Within the Bendigo FMA there are 88 EVCs, of which 22 occur on State forest (see Appendix 2). Box Ironbark Forest, Healthy Dry Forest, Grassy Woodland and Sandstone Ridge Shrubland cover most of the area of State forest in the FMA.

### The CAR reserve system

A comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) reserve system has been established in Victoria for the protection of ecosystems based on the nationally agreed reserve criteria (JANIS 1997).

Within the Bendigo FMA, the CAR reserve system was created by the system of parks and reserves established for the protection of the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands. This reserve system protects vegetation communities and species across their natural range, including habitats for threatened species.



**Swift Parrot** (Photo by Parks Victoria)



This Plan complements the parks and reserve system by providing additional protection for five EVCs, classified as Endangered and Rare in ECC (2001) using the nationally agreed reserve criteria. These EVCs are Grassy Woodland, Plains Grassy Woodland, Creekline Herb-rich Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic and Sandstone Ridge Shrubland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic. The EVCs are widely scattered in small and isolated areas within State forest and where practicable are included in the Special Protection Zone (SPZ). SPZ is recognised as a part of the CAR reserve system. The representation of the EVCs within each land category is provided in Appendix 2.

Protection of the rare Creekline Herb-rich Woodland EVC within the reserve system and SPZ will provide protection for its floristic community which is listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act).



### Forest structure

The structure of the forests and woodlands in the Bendigo FMA is generally dominated by many small stems due to past management practices. Many faunal species in this region depend on large trees with hollows that would have been more common in the past. The ECC (2001) recommends the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands be managed to increase the relative abundance of larger and older trees, and maintain an uneven-aged condition.

This can be achieved on public land by:

- protecting the large old trees, particularly in places where they are most abundant such as large old tree sites
- protecting some of the medium-size trees, which will grow into the large old trees of the future
- thinning of areas with high stem densities to increase the growth of retained trees.

Around 2,000 hectares of State forest are classed as large old tree sites based on the amount of large and medium trees present at the sites. These large old tree sites are found in State forests at Rushworth-Heathcote, St Arnaud, Kingower, Longbush, Bealiba, Paddys Ranges, Eglington, Glenmona, Wellsford, Kimbolton, Upper Loddon, Fryers Range, Metcalfe and Knowsley.

Gullies that provide refuge for many fauna species to breed or survive during drought have been mapped in the FMA and ranked from fair to excellent quality. The ECC (2001) recommends the excellent quality fauna refuges in State forests be protected. These excellent quality fauna refuges are found in State forests at Dunolly, Bealiba, Muckleford, Wellsford and Rushworth-Heathcote, totalling around 500 hectares. Protection and management of gullies for nature conservation is also an important priority for Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands (ECC 2001).

Management prescriptions that address the protection of large trees and hollows, promote the growth of medium-size trees and minimise the loss of coarse woody debris will be implemented in State forests.

**Orchid** (Photo by Norm Stimson, Enviro-images)

Throughout the FMA, there are some areas that have been disturbed by past events. For example, there are some areas degraded by pest plants and unused mining and extractive sites where past regeneration has not been successful and further work is required to restore native vegetation.

### Potentially threatening processes

Many processes operating in forests, both natural and human-induced, can adversely affect the distribution and structure of ecosystems. Several of these potentially threatening processes (e.g. loss of hollow-bearing trees, removal of coarse woody debris, inappropriate fire regimes and environmental weeds), relevant to forest management, are listed in the FFG Act and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (see Appendix 3).

The impact of grazing by native species, such as kangaroos, is not a potentially threatening process listed under the FFG and EPBC Acts, however, it is a community concern throughout the FMA.

Management of potentially threatening processes plays a key role in maintaining biodiversity by supporting protection of the integrity of ecosystems and reducing the direct threat to flora and fauna populations. Management strategies within this Plan are consistent with the Action Statements and Threat Abatement Plans prepared in accordance with the FFG Act and EPBC Act.

### Species diversity

There is a rich diversity of flora and fauna in the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands. Excluding aquatic species, the ECC (2001) identified that around 1,500 species of higher plants and over 250 species of vertebrate animals have been recorded in the Box-Ironbark region, which extends beyond the Bendigo FMA. The total number of lower plants (mosses, lichens, etc.) and invertebrates will be higher.

The long-term protection of these flora and fauna populations is achieved by protecting representative examples of all ecosystems in the CAR reserve system and by taking steps to minimise the impact of threatening processes as outlined above. However,

some rare or threatened species occur in very low numbers, in isolated populations, or are sensitive to forest management practices and require additional actions for their survival.

### Threatened species

Around 160 vascular plant species and 90 fauna species recorded in the Bendigo FMA have a rare or threatened status. Of these, 38 flora and 22 forest fauna species are known to occur in State forests (see Appendices 4 and 5).

Management of rare or threatened flora that occur within State forest is based on an assessment of the threat status of the species in both the region and state or nationally, the distribution and habitat requirements of the species including the presence of populations in conservation reserves, and the potential threats to the species.

The flora species identified as most sensitive to disturbance within the State forests in the FMA are the rare or threatened orchids. The key potential threats are inappropriate fire regimes, grazing by native and/or introduced species, weed invasion and disturbance from timber harvesting, mining, road management and some recreation activities. These potential threats do not occur at all sites.

The establishment of the CAR reserve system and the strategies to reduce the impact of potentially threatening processes within State forests will provide for the conservation of most fauna species. However, additional measures are required for the conservation of the Squirrel Glider, Brush-tailed Phascogale, Swift Parrot, large forest owls, Square-tailed Kite and Grey Goshawk.

Appendices 4 and 5 provide further information about the management of rare or threatened flora and fauna species known to occur, or potentially occur, in State forests.

Threatened species that are not dependent on forest habitat but have been recorded in the Bendigo FMA, such as the Little Bittern or White-bellied Sea-Eagle, have not been dealt with in this Plan.



### Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Protection of ecosystems	<p>3.1 Maintain a CAR reserve system within the FMA consistent with the national reserve criteria (JANIS 1997)</p> <p>3.2 Protect EVCs categorised as Endangered and Rare by ECC (2001) within the SPZ where practicable</p> <p>3.3 Manage potentially threatening processes in accordance with the Action Statements, Threat Abatement Plans and management outlined in Appendix 3</p> <p>3.4 Manage habitats to protect rare or threatened flora and threatened fauna in accordance with Action Statements and Recovery Plans and management outlined in Appendices 4 and 5</p> <p>3.5 Ensure disturbance (including timber production, roadworks and prescribed burning) proposed within SMZs established for rare or threatened flora is planned in consultation with DSE biologists to ensure that the relevant species is adequately protected</p> <p>3.6 Minimise the potential risk posed by prospecting in SMZs established for rare or threatened flora, through community awareness and education and where necessary restrictions on prospecting within these SMZs</p> <p>3.7 Restore habitats degraded by past events in State forests, for example disturbed areas requiring revegetation</p>
Restore the diversity of forest structure	<p>3.8 Manage large old tree sites and excellent quality fauna refuges within SMZs to protect large trees and hollows, promote the growth of medium-size trees and minimise the loss of coarse woody debris</p> <p>3.9 Protect large trees from disturbance including timber harvesting and prescribed fire where practicable</p> <p>3.10 Promote the growth of medium and small sized trees by selective harvesting or thinning (silvicultural or ecological thinning) in State forests</p>
Enhance our knowledge of biodiversity	<p>3.11 Monitor the adverse impact of native species (e.g. grazing by kangaroos) in significant areas, including SMZs established for threatened flora and areas identified within the Actions for Biodiversity Conservation system, and where necessary identify options to reduce the impacts</p> <p>3.12 Improve our knowledge of biodiversity and ecological processes</p> <p>3.13 Identify sustainability indicators to monitor the effectiveness of forest management</p> <p>3.14 Continue to support adaptive management research and monitoring programs and apply the results where appropriate</p>

## Chapter 4. Cultural heritage and landscape

### Desired outcome

***Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage, and landscape value, is managed in partnership with communities***

### Aboriginal cultural heritage

The Bendigo FMA and surrounds are the traditional lands of the Wotjobaluk, Dja Dja Wurrung, Taungurung, Yupagalk, Barababaraba, Ngurai-Illam Wurrung, Wergaia, Jardwadjali and Yorta Yorta peoples.

Land and culture are the primary sources of Indigenous identity. Involvement in the management of the forests is therefore important to the identity and wellbeing of Indigenous communities.

This Plan acknowledges the intrinsic connection between Aboriginal culture and Country and that Indigenous people have a role in caring for Country. DSE also recognises that Indigenous people have important knowledge, skills and perspectives that can improve natural resource management for the benefit of all Victorians.

DSE will ensure that planning and management in these forests empowers Indigenous people to collaborate as partners in resource management. Traditional Owners and other Indigenous groups, with DSE and other natural resource management agencies of north-west Victoria, are looking at ways to work together in improving natural resource management.

As well as providing a greater role for Indigenous people in the management of Country, DSE aims to promote awareness and consideration of Aboriginal cultural heritage as an integral part of land management.

The forests of Bendigo FMA are rich with places of traditional, historical and contemporary significance to Indigenous peoples. Some of these sites have intangible values such as spiritual associations, while physical reminders of Aboriginal history are evident



Scar tree



in other places. Land managers in Victoria are legally required to protect sites of Aboriginal cultural significance and Indigenous peoples play a primary role in the management of their heritage.

### Native Title

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwth) recognises and protects native title and regulates activities that may affect it. In 2008, there is one native title determination and eight native title claims in the Bendigo FMA and some of these cover areas of State forest.

All proposals on State forests must be assessed in light of the future act provisions of the Native Title Act, regardless of whether there is a native title claim lodged over the forest.

### Historic cultural heritage

Victoria's Box-Ironbark forests have a rich and fascinating history. The region's unique geology, its climate and topography and abundant timber and mineral resources helped define the pattern of settlement and contributed to the emergence of a variety of land-use systems, including agriculture, grazing, mining and forestry.

The region was the setting for one of the world's great nineteenth century gold rushes. To this day, it is one of the most intensively mined regions in Victoria.

Over 290 historic places have been recorded in State forests in the Bendigo FMA (see Appendix 6). Most of these relate to gold mining activities, with a significant number of places associated with industries such as eucalyptus oil distillation, charcoal production, water supply and forestry. There are also many former habitation sites and burial grounds, mainly related to the region's gold mining past.

These historic places provide a tangible link to our history. They help us understand the past, they enrich the present and will provide an invaluable record for future generations.

Managing the cultural heritage values of State forests requires close collaboration between DSE and local communities. Community engagement during the development of this Plan identified opportunities for community participation in the management



**Rock well** (Photo by Parks Victoria)

of historic cultural heritage values such as being involved in site recording and monitoring, and sharing information about the history and heritage of forests. Community perspectives as well as legislative and policy obligations are considered in cultural heritage management.

All archaeological sites and relics greater than 50 years of age are protected by law in Victoria. The management of historic places in State forests is also guided by the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites). The Charter includes acknowledging the importance of a place; understanding its cultural significance; recognising that the fabric, setting and contents of the place are important; making decisions about the future of the place based on information methodically collected and analysed; and keeping accurate records about decisions and changes to places.

A major emphasis will be to protect significant places from human disturbance and inappropriate development, and to establish a process for their long-term conservation and management. The most significant will be included in the SPZ or SMZ, to highlight their importance and ensure that protection is provided when activities in their vicinity are planned.

Historic places could be damaged by fossicking and prospecting. Fossicking for historical objects and relics will be discouraged. Recreational prospecting for minerals, however, will continue to be a popular

activity in State forests. Relics and artefacts associated with historic features or archaeological deposits are not to be dislodged or removed. A Prospecting Guide for public land sets out guidelines to minimise the impact of prospecting on natural and cultural values. Prospecting can also be restricted in areas where it may disturb protected archaeological relics or adversely affect significant cultural values.

Selected historic places or groupings of places, which provide an understanding of the history of the region, may be used in recreation and interpretation programs to enhance appreciation and protection of the cultural heritage values of State forests.

## Landscape

The predominant landscape throughout the Bendigo FMA consists of low undulating hills that are partly forested by stands of diverse trees, including red box, grey box, yellow box and red ironbark. In this highly fragmented landscape, these Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands provide a backdrop to areas largely cleared for agricultural purposes.

These scenic forested landscapes contribute to a feeling of pride in the local community and a visitor's experience.

The ECC (2001) recognised the Fryers Range State Forest as an important scenic asset for the Bendigo FMA. This area is visible to train passengers travelling

from Castlemaine to Elphinstone. Other areas of high scenic value in the FMA are Sugarloaf Reserve, Mt Ida, Mt Moliagul, West of England, Mt Alexander, One Tree Hill and Mt Tarrangower. Although these scenic areas are within conservation parks and reserves, areas of State forest occurring within the visual catchments of these sites will be managed to maintain their scenic values.

In identifying areas of high scenic value, DSE uses the Visual Management System (VMS) (Williamson and Calder 1979). This system identifies areas considered to be high scenic value based on their scenic quality, visitor sensitivity and proximity. Examples of areas of high visitor sensitivity are features located on road curves in high visitor-use areas, or on ridgelines, where the viewer's gaze is captured and the perception of change increased.

For forested areas not identified as specific landscape features in the ECC report, the VMS is used as a guide to establish their scenic value. Identified areas of high scenic value based on the VMS will be managed to maintain their visual qualities.

Undesirable visual impacts may result from inappropriate design and construction of public utilities, littering and dumping of rubbish. Rubbish dumping occurs infrequently, but can degrade aesthetic values, increase the spread of weeds and pathogens and create public safety hazards.



Brick-lined vats, Waanyarra Eucalyptus Distillery



### Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Respect and recognition	4.1 Acknowledge and respect Traditional Owners and other relevant groups and their knowledge and connection to the land
Conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage in partnership with communities	4.2 Build and enhance partnerships between Indigenous communities and DSE to improve forest management 4.3 Collaborate with Traditional Owners and other relevant groups in the management of Aboriginal heritage values in State forests 4.4 Consult with Traditional Owners and other relevant groups prior to works which may affect Aboriginal cultural heritage 4.5 Facilitate opportunities for Indigenous peoples to have access to land and natural resources for cultural purposes
Comply with the Native Title Act	4.6 Ensure proposals and works (future acts) undertaken within State forests are done in accordance with the provisions of the Native Title Act
Conserve historic cultural heritage in partnership with communities	4.7 Manage places of historic cultural significance in accordance with the Burra Charter and management outlined in Appendix 6 4.8 Seek appropriate cultural heritage advice before undertaking works, site interpretation, or other management activity that could adversely affect the significance of a place 4.9 Consider community perspectives in determining appropriate management actions, including the interpretation of State forest heritage values
Protect landscape values in areas of high scenic quality and viewer interest	4.10 Minimise impact on scenic values in areas identified as being of high scenic importance through the Visual Management System 4.11 Work with relevant authorities to minimise the visual impact of public utilities on landscape values 4.12 Site and design new facilities and infrastructure to minimise impacts on landscape values 4.13 Implement litter control strategies in conjunction with local government, other agencies and the community
Improve knowledge of Aboriginal cultural heritage values in forests	4.14 Improve DSE knowledge of and respect for Aboriginal cultural heritage values in forests 4.15 Foster understanding and appreciation of Aboriginal cultural heritage values in State forests within the broader community
Improve knowledge of historic cultural heritage values in forests	4.16 Continue to identify, record and monitor places of historic cultural significance and maintain a database with this information 4.17 Provide opportunities to involve local communities in site recording and monitoring and encourage the sharing of information 4.18 Develop a regional cultural heritage interpretation strategy, which identifies key forest history themes and facilitates the planned development of interpretive and other visitor infrastructure and facilities 4.19 Support the recording of oral histories of people who have had a close association with State forests

## Chapter 5. Water catchments

### Desired outcome

#### ***Clean water from State forests***

The Bendigo FMA falls within the Loddon, Campaspe, Goulburn, Avoca, and Wimmera-Avon river basins. There are few rivers and streams flowing through State forests, but there are many gullies and drainage lines.

The North Central and Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs) cover the majority of the FMA and are responsible for implementing regional catchment strategies that identify the objectives and priorities for maintaining the quality of land and water resources in the region. Priority issues identified in these strategies include threats to generation of surface water and groundwater in the quantities and at the quality required for human and environmental uses.

### Surface water

Water quality ranges from poor to good throughout the FMA. The North Central CMA regional catchment and nutrient management strategies indicate the nutrient loads impacting on water quality within the catchments are primarily coming from cleared land and erosion. Nutrient loads arising from State forests and other native forests are minimal. However, the road network and gully erosion are a potential source of sediment which can impact on water quality from State forests. Inappropriate recreation, such as illegal off-road vehicle use, can also impact on water quality.

Catchment yield is an important consideration in water supply. Based on the type of forest and timber harvesting regimes in the Bendigo FMA, forest management practices are not expected to have any adverse impacts on water yield in these catchments.

Areas within catchments warranting particular attention, such as areas required for water supply, can be declared Special Areas under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*. Areas where water resources are recognised as being stressed may also be declared as Water Supply Protection Areas (WSPAs).

In the Bendigo FMA, there are eight Special Areas classified as Special Water Supply Catchments occurring in State forests. These are the Avoca Town Water Supply, Bealiba, Cairn Curran, Cairn Curran (Lake Environs), Eppalock, Eppalock (Lake Environs), Loddon River (Laanecoorie) and Tullaroop Reservoir.

Some of these catchments have Special Area Plans that specify how land management issues must be addressed in these areas.

The Upper Wimmera River WSPA for surface water falls partly within the Bendigo FMA, however, there are no State forests in this area.

### Groundwater and salinity

Groundwater Management Areas (GMAs) have been established across the State to ensure the development of groundwater resources is managed sustainably. WSPAs have been declared for highly allocated and highly used aquifers which requires a Groundwater Management Plan to be developed.

A number of GMAs and groundwater WSPAs lie within the Bendigo FMA. These are the Ellesmere and Mid Goulburn GMAs and the Upper Loddon, Mid Loddon, Shepparton Irrigation and Campaspe Deep Lead WSPAs. A small area of State forest occurs in the Upper Loddon, Mid Loddon and Shepparton Irrigation WSPAs, but overall these GMAs and WSPAs are primarily beneath agricultural land and are considered to be unaffected by current forest management activities.

Rising groundwater tables have resulted in salinity within the Bendigo FMA. This adversely affects the quality and productivity of agricultural land, remnant native vegetation and domestic water supply. Salinity is not considered a threat to State forest, which falls within large blocks of public land, and forest management practices will not adversely impact on salinity within the catchment.



### Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies for achieving directions
Protect Special Water Supply Catchments	5.1 Manage Special Water Supply Catchments in accordance with the Catchment and Land Protection Act and the Special Area Plans
Maintain water quality	5.2 Manage timber harvesting and the road network in State forests, in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i> , to minimise impact on water quality 5.3 Manage active gully erosion causing significant impacts, taking into account CMA priorities within the catchment and the risk to natural and cultural values 5.4 Continue community awareness and education that promotes responsible recreation to minimise potential risk to water quality
Improve knowledge	5.5 Monitor the condition of roads and apply this information when developing annual maintenance programs



**Gold-dust Wattle**  
 (Photo by Norm Stimson, Enviro-images)

## Chapter 6. Fire

### Desired outcome

***Fire is managed for ecosystem health and the protection of human life, property and assets***

Our topography, vegetation and climate makes Victoria and other parts of south-eastern Australia one of the most severe fire-prone areas on earth. Naturally occurring fires have been significant in shaping the distribution and composition of much of Australia's native flora and fauna.

Many of Victoria's native plants and animals have effective survival strategies when exposed to natural stresses, such as fire and drought. A number of species require fire or similar disturbances to regenerate or renew their habitats, and many temporarily flourish in the post-fire environment. However, there are species requiring long fire-free intervals to ensure their continued abundance (DSE 2003a).

Burning regimes that are too frequent or too infrequent can alter vegetation floristics and structure and may affect habitat suitability for some fauna. Fire can therefore have both good and damaging effects on various components of the environment (e.g. flora, fauna and water). The frequency, season, scale and intensity of a fire regime strongly influence the overall effect of fire on flora and fauna.

The *Forests Act 1958*, *National Parks Act 1975* and the *Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land* are used to govern fire management on public land. Fire management aims to achieve the dual objectives of protection of human life and property and maintenance of ecologically appropriate fire regimes. This can be achieved through an integrated approach; in partnership with the community, Country Fire Authority (CFA), local government and other relevant agencies.

The Bendigo Fire Protection Plan (DSE 2003a) details fire protection strategies for wildfire prevention, preparedness, suppression and recovery. Details of the timing and location of fire protection works (e.g. fuel reduction burning) are covered in a three-year Fire Operations Plan and reviewed annually.

Ongoing engagement with local communities during the implementation of these fire protection plans is essential to address community interest in the location and implementation of prescribed burning, maintaining a road network for safe access, maintaining water points, protection of biodiversity and involving and informing local communities.

This Plan provides strategies for the management of the road network for fire access (see Chapter 10) and the use of fire for the conservation of biodiversity and Aboriginal cultural heritage, through for example, developing ecologically based fire regimes.

The *Guidelines and Procedures for Ecological Burning on Public Land in Victoria* (DSE 2003b) provides a practical and adaptive approach, based on the available scientific knowledge, for planning and implementing ecological burning programs on public land.

Using these Guidelines, ecologically based fire regimes can be developed from knowledge of the life histories or vital attributes of the flora and fauna species, which in turn provides a guide to the upper and lower thresholds for tolerable fire intervals and a fire cycle.

The ongoing management of fire will consider both ecological and asset protection objectives in order to optimise outcomes for ecological management without compromising asset protection.



## Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Management strategies
A partnership approach to fire management	<p>6.1 Engage the community in DSE fire management planning and operations and support complementary fire planning and operations on adjacent private land</p> <p>6.2 Coordinate fire management planning with other land managers, in particular Parks Victoria, and with local government and the CFA to ensure effective integration of landscape-scale issues</p> <p>6.3 Maintain effective agency partnership arrangements and involvement for the purpose of fire prevention works, fire suppression and ecological burning</p>
Fire management integrates the protection of human life and property objectives with the maintenance of ecologically appropriate fire regimes	<p>6.4 Ensure fire management for protection of natural resources, human life, property and assets, is undertaken in an environmentally sensitive manner</p> <p>6.5 Further integrate ecologically based fire regimes with the management of fire for the protection of human life, property and assets</p> <p>6.6 Ensure consideration of Aboriginal heritage in fire operations' planning and, where appropriate, fire suppression and recovery</p> <p>6.7 Where practical avoid the creation of new roads when planning and undertaking prescribed burning within State forests</p>
Improve knowledge	<p>6.8 Monitor the response to fire of key fire response species in EVCs following the implementation of a fire regime</p> <p>6.9 Continue to support adaptive management research and monitoring programs and apply the results where appropriate</p>



Prescribed fire

## Chapter 7. Pests and pathogens

### Desired outcome

***Establishment of new pests and pathogens is prevented and established pests and pathogens are controlled in partnerships with the community***

Pest plants, animals and pathogens are a concern for land managers and the wider community in Victoria. They can be a significant threat to the environmental and economic value of Victoria's forests and adjoining lands.

Community engagement during the development of this Plan highlighted the need to continue pest control efforts in an integrated manner on both private and public land in order to protect the environmental and economic values of the area.

Because the spread of pest plants and animals is independent of land management boundaries, effective pest control requires a coordinated approach across all lands. DSE is committed to controlling pest plants and animals in State forests to minimise their impact on the significant values of the forests and adjoining land. DSE will work with adjoining land managers to maximise the success of pest control efforts.

The Victorian Pest Management Framework (NRE 2002) together with the *Guidelines and Procedures for Managing the Environmental Impacts of Weeds* (EWWG 2007) provide guiding principles and directions for the management of pests in Victoria. These principles recognise that an integrated approach is required; prevention and early intervention provide the most cost-effective means of pest management; and pest management must occur within a risk framework.

Pest control within the FMA will be addressed at the landscape level to enable works to be integrated across public and private land, using an asset-based risk management approach. This will enable resources to be directed toward protecting key assets at highest risk from pests established within the FMA and prevention and early intervention. Regional catchment strategies and regional pest plans established by the North Central and Goulburn Broken CMAs will guide priorities for control of pests within the region.

There are many declared noxious weeds and environmental weeds within the Bendigo FMA.

Blackberry, Gorse, Horehound, Bridal Creeper, Patersons Curse and St Johns Wort are of concern in State forests and could be spread throughout the forests. In State forests, these weeds are generally found in small disturbed areas around old mine sites, old grazing licences and along forest boundaries.

The fox is the most widespread pest animal in the FMA with impacts on a range of assets, particularly small to medium-sized animals. Since the introduction of the Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease (Calicivirus), rabbit numbers have been reduced and there are few problem areas in the FMA. Feral goats occur in the Upper Loddon and Fryers Range State forests. Feral bee colonies have also been found in the FMA. Insect pests are currently not a problem in State forests.

*Phytophthora cinnamomi*, commonly known as Cinnamon Fungus, is a root fungus that can cause severe dieback in native vegetation, especially in areas that receive more than 500 mm of rain per year. In the FMA, Cinnamon Fungus is known to occur in the Heathcote-Graytown National Park. Activities that can spread this pathogen include using contaminated soil in roadworks, moving machinery and bushwalking from infected to uninfected areas. Precautions such as wash down of vehicles moving from infected areas will be taken to prevent the spread of the pathogen.

Chytridiomycosis is a fatal disease of adult frogs caused by the Chytrid Fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*. Frogs are most susceptible when conditions are cold and moist. The disease is widespread throughout Victoria. Fungal spores can be spread by direct and indirect contact with frogs, tadpoles, water, moist soil and humans.

The management of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and Chytrid Fungus will be consistent with Action Statements to be prepared in accordance with the FFG Act.

DSE is committed to being a good neighbour and working with other land managers in the control of pest plants, animals and pathogens.



### Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Prevent the establishment of new and emerging pest and pathogen species	<p>7.1 Identify and manage the pathways of spread of pests and pathogens</p> <p>7.2 Eradicate new and emerging pests and pathogens in partnership with the community, including CMAs and neighbours</p>
Reduce the impact of pest and pathogen species on environmental, cultural and economic values of State forests and adjoining lands	<p>7.3 Undertake pest control using an integrated and asset-based risk management approach in partnership with the community, including CMAs and neighbours</p> <p>7.4 Priority for pest management will be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new and emerging weeds</li> <li>• pest plants and animals listed under the Catchment and Land Protection Act and priorities in the CMA Regional Pest Plans</li> <li>• protecting significant environmental (e.g. populations of threatened species, large old tree sites and fauna refuges), cultural and production values of State forests and adjoining lands from pest plants and pest animals that are established within the FMA</li> <li>• a collaborative approach with neighbours to address priorities at the landscape scale</li> </ul> <p>7.5 Prevent the introduction and spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> in State forests through implementing best management practices in partnership with Parks Victoria and the community</p> <p>7.6 Minimise the spread of Chytrid Fungus in State forests through implementation of best management practices as established under the Action Statement.</p>
Improve knowledge	<p>7.7 Monitor and evaluate pest control programs including their effectiveness, efficiency and outcomes</p> <p>7.8 Continue to support adaptive management research and monitoring programs and apply the results where appropriate</p>



Red fox

## Chapter 8. Tourism and recreation

### Desired outcome

***People can access and enjoy a diversity of recreation and tourism opportunities that are environmentally sustainable***

People enjoy visiting State forests for many recreational pursuits including prospecting for gold, bushwalking, scenic and four-wheel driving, dog walking, horse riding, nature appreciation and visiting cultural heritage sites. Organised events such as orienteering, mountain bike riding, hunting and car rallies are also popular.

The *Recreation Framework for Box-Ironbark Public Land* (DSE 2003c) contains detailed information about each popular recreation activity enjoyed in Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands.

### Tourism

The Goldfields tourist region, where the Bendigo FMA predominantly lies, is one of the most popular tourist regions in Victoria. It is renowned for the State's heritage associated with the Goldrush era. The region hosts major events including international orienteering events within forests of the area.

Tourism Victoria's Goldfields Regional Tourism Development Plan highlights a number of ways that State forests may usefully contribute to tourism in the region. These include encouraging development by the private sector of a range of heritage tours, linking townships and historic attractions on public land, maximising the tourism benefits from events and supporting the development of heritage trails such as the Mt Alexander Diggings and the Great Dividing Trail.

Licensed tour operators provide recreation services on a commercial basis and often provide access to forest recreation which may be unavailable to tour participants using their own resources. There is potential for more licensed tour operators and they will be encouraged.

The forest is an important asset for tourism and recreation and contributes to the local and regional economy. Promoting the many tourism and recreation opportunities of the forests requires up-to-date and accessible information on forest experiences being available. Promotion of nature-based experiences through, for example, the 'Experience Bendigo Outdoors' brochure series will be pursued.

### Recreation

A wide range of recreation activities occur in State forests. Diverse recreational opportunities that are environmentally sustainable will continue to be encouraged.

It is anticipated that some forest areas will experience a higher level of use in the future, because of the proximity to large and growing population centres. DSE will seek to accommodate these diverse and sometimes conflicting uses through developing community partnerships, education and encouraging adherence to 'codes of conduct' to minimise potential impact on the natural and cultural assets and enhance visitor enjoyment of the forest.

Organised and competitive events are managed using guidelines that provide details of procedures required to protect people and natural and cultural assets. Organised groups (such as orienteering, mountain biking, car rallying and scout groups) and major recreational events (such as a music festival) are required to obtain a permit from DSE prior to an event.



Many visitors enjoy their activities, individually or in small groups. Peak bodies and organised groups promote responsible operation of activities with their members through voluntary codes and newsletters. DSE, in partnership with peak bodies and organised groups, will continue to promote education and methods of responsible operation within the forests so that they can be enjoyed for many generations to come. For visitors who are not affiliated with an organised group, interpretative boards and brochures help to promote responsible use.

Prospecting is popular within the Bendigo FMA. Prospectors' use of metal detectors is generally low impact, however, there is some community concern that the methods used can potentially have impacts on environmental and cultural values (see Chapter 3, threatened species and Chapter 4, cultural heritage).

In some cases, to prevent damage to natural or cultural heritage values, it may be necessary to temporarily, or permanently, exclude areas from prospecting, or restrict methods used. Where this situation may arise, DSE will work together with peak user groups and the broader community to develop a solution.

Trail bike riding is popular, particularly around Bendigo in the Wellsford State Forest, around Castlemaine and at Sand Hills near St Arnaud.

Community concerns about trail bikes include noise, illegal off-road riding causing environmental impact and illegal use of walking tracks. A range of options to address these issues revolve mainly around increasing information, education, regulation and enforcement. These solutions will vary according to the local area and will be explored collaboratively between DSE, local community and peak user groups.

## Facilities and visitor information

The forests offer a variety of trails, roads, camp sites, picnic grounds and attractions such as heritage sites to be enjoyed by visitors.

The provision of facilities and visitor information in State forests will be considered within the broader Box-Ironbark landscape with all land categories, in collaboration with peak user groups, other land managers and the broader community.

The *Victorian Trails Strategy 2005–2010* (Victorian Trails Coordinating Committee 2004) provides strategies for DSE, Parks Victoria and local government to improve cross-organisational coordination of trail network development, management and marketing.

With predicted increasing demand for shorter interpretive walks and purpose-built mountain bike single tracks or shared-use trails, opportunities to better align the available trail network to these future demands will be pursued.

Providing more accessible information on activities, facilities and maps will improve local forest experiences and the contribution visitors can make to local economies. Examples of interpretative material include 'Forest notes' for popular recreation sites, site specific interpretation materials to promote values, and improved signage along routes – all helping visitors to gain the most from their experience.



Bushwalking

## Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Promote tourism opportunities that showcase environment and cultural heritage	<p>8.1 Liaise with regional tourism organisations, Parks Victoria and the private sector, to increase awareness, interpretation and promotion of the natural, historical and cultural heritage values in State forests</p> <p>8.2 Support Licensed Tour Operations across public land, ensuring optimal ranges of experiences are offered in an environmentally sustainable manner</p>
Encourage diverse and environmentally sustainable recreation	<p>8.3 Encourage environmentally sustainable recreational activities in State forests</p> <p>8.4 Promote responsible use of the forest</p> <p>8.5 Consult with the community and other public land managers on recreation issues within State forests</p> <p>8.6 Monitor the use and impact of recreational activities and involve community groups in this process</p> <p>8.7 In partnership with relevant parties, develop solutions to manage conflicting uses when required</p> <p>8.8 Promote codes of practice to minimise impacts while visitors enjoy the forest</p> <p>8.9 Collaborate with recreation groups in setting up a process to inform the wider community and other groups when management activities (e.g. fuel reduction burn) or large-scale events (e.g. car rally) are occurring to reduce user conflicts</p> <p>8.10 Lead and initiate projects addressing trail bike riding issues in State forests in collaboration with Parks Victoria, local government, peak bodies, organised groups and local communities</p> <p>8.11 Liaise with Parks Victoria to facilitate a coordinated approach to managing recreation opportunities, permit procedures and issues across land tenures</p> <p>8.12 Rehabilitate trails created by illegal off-road vehicle use and involve interested community members</p>



Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Maintain quality services, facilities and trails	<p>8.13 Provide and maintain visitor facilities that are safe and appropriate for visitor enjoyment</p> <p>8.14 Ensure the development, upgrade or rationalisation of recreation facilities and trails in State forests is planned at the regional landscape level, in collaboration with Parks Victoria and the community, to enable an integrated approach to providing facilities appropriate for current and future needs</p> <p>8.15 Provide signage and interpretative material that meets visitors' needs</p> <p>8.16 Develop interpretation materials to promote values, uses and public land opportunities</p> <p>8.17 Promote interpretative material through regional DSE offices, Tourist Information Centres and on the Internet</p>



Battery Dam recreation site

## Chapter 9. Forest resources and uses

### Desired outcome

***Forest resource use benefits regional communities and is environmentally sustainable***

The forests provide the community with a variety of products and services, including honey, firewood, value-added timber products, eucalyptus oil, seed, gold and extractive materials such as gravel, sand and rock. The majority of Victorian eucalyptus oil is produced from forests in the Bendigo FMA. Areas are also used for grazing, Defence Force training and occupation and utility uses such as telecommunication and fire observation towers.

As well as providing economic benefits, these activities are also socially and culturally important to communities. Environmental benefits can also be gained from activities, such as thinning of trees, being used as a management tool to enhance forest diversity and health.

DSE and the community share a vision of these forests being recognised and valued for the range of quality resources that are managed in an environmentally sustainable manner and contribute to the local economy.



Beekeeping

### Beekeeping

The Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands are an important resource for honey production, producing approximately 60–70% of Victoria's honey and related products (ECC 2001).

Apiculture occurs throughout the State forests in the Bendigo FMA. Based on existing information, the current number of bee sites will be maintained. This precautionary approach will be reviewed when further information is available on the effect of managed honeybees on native ecosystems.

Many eucalypt species are utilised for apiculture, however, Yellow Box and the summer-flowering Red Ironbark are of particular value for apiculture and nectar-feeding fauna. In managing these areas, timber harvesting will be planned in patches of summer-flowering Red Ironbark stands to ensure that potential short-term flowering reductions resulting from the harvesting are not concentrated in time or location. The current practice of not harvesting Yellow Box will continue.

Some studies suggest that European bees may both adversely and positively affect native ecosystems, although the extent of their impacts has not been evaluated (Paton 1996). Competition for resources such as nectar, pollen and tree hollows by honeybees may result in displacement of native fauna and a long-term decline in native pollinator populations. DSE will support further research into these areas and recognises that there may be a need to vary the management and availability of bee sites based on this research.



## Timber

Timber harvesting within the Bendigo FMA will be managed to provide local communities with timber for high-value products and firewood. Managing these forests to promote the development of stands with a greater number of larger diameter trees will have both environmental and economic benefits by providing better quality habitat and higher-value sawlogs.

Selection harvesting and thinning are the harvesting systems best suited to the Box-Ironbark forests in the Bendigo FMA. These systems maintain an uneven-aged forest and provide consistent regeneration. Timber harvesting will be managed and monitored to ensure that it is environmentally sustainable. This will include implementing management prescriptions, outlined in Chapter 3, that address the protection of large trees and hollows and promote the growth of medium-size trees in State forests.

The development of value-adding (e.g. kiln drying) timber industries will be encouraged. Sawlogs will be the primary wood product, and thinning aimed at encouraging more rapid growth of trees for future sawlogs will continue. The small logs from thinnings will provide firewood, fencing timbers and value-added products such as flooring and decking. A small amount of timber is also occasionally used by local craftspeople for wood turning and other decorative uses. Sleeper cutting is not permitted in State forests in the Bendigo FMA.

Firewood availability is an important issue, with the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands playing a significant role in meeting local community heating and cooking needs. Firewood can continue to be supplied from integrated harvesting operations (i.e. in conjunction with sawlog harvesting) and thinnings undertaken for future sawlog production and for ecological purposes.



Measuring trees in a forest coupe

## Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Provide community resource use that is environmentally sustainable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.1 Maintain the existing number of bee sites in State forests, recognising that future adjustments may be required if there is new information concerning the effects of bees in native ecosystems</li> <li>9.2 Schedule timber harvesting in summer-flowering Red Ironbark stands in a way that recognises their value for apiculture and biodiversity conservation</li> <li>9.3 Exclude harvesting of Yellow Box, except where it is undertaken to promote regeneration of this species or for public safety</li> <li>9.4 Manage timber harvesting to promote the development of stands with a greater density of large and medium diameter trees for sawlog and habitat</li> <li>9.5 Ensure timber harvesting is directed to the supply of higher-value products, with sawlogs being the primary product</li> <li>9.6 Encourage the development of value-adding timber industries and local employment</li> <li>9.7 Fencing timbers will only be available from logs not suitable for higher-value conversion</li> <li>9.8 Sustainably supply firewood from integrated harvesting operations and thinnings undertaken to improve forest stands for future sawlog production and for ecological purposes</li> <li>9.9 Ensure the sustainable supply of firewood from State forests gives priority to the firewood needs of local communities</li> <li>9.10 Permit eucalyptus oil harvesting only in State forests at St Arnaud, Wedderburn, Inglewood, West Brenanah, Glenalbyn and Rushworth within the areas that have been harvested since 1995 consistent with approved ECC recommendations</li> <li>9.11 Ensure streams and drainage lines within eucalyptus oil harvesting areas are managed in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i></li> <li>9.12 Review existing grazing licences, in collaboration with licensees, to assess impacts on environmental and cultural values. Phase out existing grazing licences, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an environmental benefit can be demonstrated</li> <li>• disbenefits can be avoided</li> </ul> </li> <li>9.13 Seek to ensure mineral exploration and mining is situated and conducted to minimise impacts on natural, cultural and recreational values, and removal of native vegetation is minimised</li> <li>9.14 Extractive sites are permitted in State forests if: private land is not available and the sites can be situated with minimal impact on environmental and cultural values and the public benefit outweighs the social and environmental cost</li> <li>9.15 New extractive sites are not permitted within the SPZs or SMZs established for the protection of biodiversity values, unless the values within the SPZs and SMZs can be maintained elsewhere</li> </ol>



Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Provide community resource use that is environmentally sustainable (continued)	<p>9.16 Occupation and utility use of State forests will be restricted to uses that are dependent on access to State forests and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>do not substantially conflict with conservation, resource production or recreation objectives</li> <li>cannot be located on freehold land</li> <li>contribute to the beneficial management of State forests</li> <li>provide a public benefit that outweighs social or environmental costs</li> </ul> <p>9.17 Manage seed collection sustainably</p> <p>9.18 Manage Defence Force training in State forests to minimise environmental effects and avoid conflict with other forest users</p>
Collaboration	9.19 Maintain regular liaison with peak industry groups, licensees, Parks Victoria, local government and communities
Improved knowledge	<p>9.20 Encourage research into the effects of introduced bees on native flora and flower-visiting fauna</p> <p>9.21 Manage and monitor timber harvesting to ensure it is within environmentally sustainable levels</p> <p>9.22 Implement community awareness and education programs and enforcement to reduce the incidence of unauthorised collection of firewood</p> <p>9.23 Continue to support adaptive management research and monitoring programs and apply the results where appropriate</p>



Forest products



Forest products

## Chapter 10. Forest roads

### Desired outcome

***A well maintained network of roads that meets the community's needs, especially for fire management, recreation and protection of waterways***

There is an extensive network of all-weather roads across the FMA which are readily accessible from highways and rural roads. Much of the forest network was established during mineral and timber extraction activities. Today, many of these roads continue to provide access for a range of uses and are well maintained, while others are in poor condition.

A well maintained, sustainable network of forest roads is important to enable access for a range of purposes including recreation, forest and fire management, firewood collection, beekeeping and access to adjacent land.

Whilst well maintained and safe roads are sought by all, different groups have varying needs of the road network. For example, the maze of all-weather minor roads in the Heathcote area provides challenges for navigation-based car rallies and trail bike riding, while prospectors desire reasonable proximity to prospecting targets and beekeepers access to hive sites.

Local communities and forest users also expressed an interest in closing and rehabilitating roads surplus to current needs, as well as a concern that roads would be unnecessarily closed. The community wishes to be involved in considering road closures, and for rehabilitation techniques to be carefully considered to support native species and public safety.

A strategic process for road management decision making, that involves local communities and stakeholders, will be applied in the Bendigo FMA (DSE 2003c). This process will focus on ensuring the road network is sustainable, well maintained and meets the community's needs.

Forest roads present a risk to water quality with movement of sediment into streams following heavy rainfall events. This risk is lower in the Bendigo FMA compared with other parts of Victoria, however, forest managers need to monitor and maintain these areas to minimise environmental impacts.

To assist in maintaining roads for public safety and to protect environmental and cultural values, some roads may be subject to temporary or seasonal closure. Other roads that are causing unacceptable environmental or safety issues or are no longer needed may be permanently closed. Roads may also be upgraded to meet environmental, safety and functional needs. DSE will consult with local communities and peak stakeholder groups in these instances.

Directional signage will be provided and maintained adequately for the type of use to assist visitor access and orientation in the Box-Ironbark forests.



### Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Maintain access while minimising the environmental impact of the road network	<p>10.1 Maintain a road network which is suitable for the forecast level of use</p> <p>10.2 Ensure roads are designed, constructed and maintained to appropriate standards</p> <p>10.3 Consult local communities and peak stakeholders concerning roads that are causing unacceptable environmental or safety issues, or are no longer required, to determine future management such as permanent closure, seasonal closure or maintenance</p> <p>10.4 Implement seasonal and temporary road closures where necessary for protection of environmental values and public safety</p> <p>10.5 Close and, where necessary, rehabilitate roads that are no longer required following public consultation</p> <p>10.6 Provide and maintain road network directional signage that is adequate for the type of use, including fire management access and recreation</p>
Improve knowledge	<p>10.7 Monitor the condition of roads and the effectiveness of maintenance programs</p>



Cycling in Box-Ironbark forests (Photo by Parks Victoria)

## Chapter 11. Implementation

### Desired outcome

#### ***Continuous improvement in forest management supported by ongoing monitoring and review***

DSE is accountable for the implementation of this Plan. To ensure success, partnerships between the community, land managers, local agencies, stakeholders and DSE are necessary to monitor and review information with a view to adapting management when required.

This Plan has been written based on the best information available on the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands. It has been prepared with valuable community input and is set in the landscape context, ensuring that ecosystem processes are enhanced and forest activities continue in a sustainable manner.

Adaptive management research and monitoring programs support our continuous improvement in forest management. For example, climate change mitigation and response programs will necessarily require adaptation at a global level, however, as knowledge and direction develop, local practices will evolve. These adaptive management programs may be within the Bendigo FMA or from other areas.

The sustainability of forest management will be evaluated and communicated through five yearly reporting against the *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* (DSE 2007). The results, over time, will provide us with important information about forest management practices.

The Environmental Management System for Victoria's State forests supports our adaptive management processes. It provides a systematic framework that will assist DSE in identifying and managing significant environmental impacts that may occur as a result of forest activities.

The people who live within the Bendigo FMA have extensive knowledge of and experience in their local forests. This knowledge is valuable in monitoring sustainable forest management. DSE will encourage partnerships with the community, peak user groups and other management agencies to work towards continually improving our knowledge of the forest estate.

As new information becomes available, changes to the zoning scheme and management strategies may be required. Where a change is necessary, any significant proposed change will be made available for public viewing and comment. Procedures for amending the zoning scheme and management strategies are detailed in the DSE management procedures for timber harvesting operations in State forests in Victoria.

**This Plan will have effect for at least the next 10 years.** An Action Plan will be developed to outline the implementation activities for any one year.

An Action Plan will outline the specific actions to be undertaken each year, including proposed actions for the following two years. The Action Plan will guide activities by DSE, the community and all associated partners. It will link with other agency Action Plans and provide an integrated approach to on-ground management. Each year the actions and management will be reviewed, resulting in a new Action Plan for the next year. DSE will provide leadership for development of the Action Plans, with local communities providing input and advice. The broader community and stakeholders will also be engaged throughout this process.



### Strategic directions

Strategic directions	Strategies to achieve directions
Accountable forest management	<p>11.1 Monitor and report on the current state, and trends over time, of forests and forest management in the Bendigo FMA in accordance with the <i>Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria</i> (2007)</p> <p>11.2 Implement the Environmental Management System for State forests to manage potential environmental impacts</p> <p>11.3 Maintain, and where appropriate review, the forest management zoning scheme and management strategies within this Plan</p>
Collaboration and integration	<p>11.4 Develop and implement, in consultation with local communities, an Action Plan that outlines implementation activities for each year and identifies proposed actions for the following two years</p> <p>11.5 Integrate forest management with other related activities across the landscape</p> <p>11.6 Foster partnerships between DSE, forest neighbours, other agencies and the community</p>
Transparent and accountable decision making	<p>11.7 Make decisions based on community aspirations, legislation and policy, research, science and local knowledge</p> <p>11.8 Continue to support adaptive management research and monitoring programs and apply the results where appropriate</p>



Learning together and adaptive management

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## Glossary

<b>Action Plan</b>	A plan to implement the outcomes and strategic directions in a Forest Management Plan.
<b>Action Statement</b>	An Action Statement must be prepared for every item that is listed under the Victorian <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> . It sets out what will be done to conserve and manage the taxon (e.g. flora and fauna), community and potentially threatening processes listed under the Act.
<b>Archaeological site</b>	Historic places containing features and artefacts related to past human activity, and which are older than 50 years, abandoned, and in a ruinous state.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	A concept encompassing the diversity of indigenous species and communities occurring in a given region. It includes 'genetic diversity', which reflects the diversity within each species; 'species diversity', which is the variety of species; and 'ecosystem diversity', which is the diversity of different communities formed by living organisms and the relations between them.
<b>Code of Practice for Timber Production</b>	Set of principles, procedures, guidelines and standards that specify minimum acceptable practices in harvesting and associated forest management operations.
<b>Comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) reserve system</b>	A reserve system to conserve all native forest types as well as the plants and animals that depend on them. Comprehensive: the full range of forest communities recognised by an agreed national scientific classification at appropriate hierarchical levels; Adequate: the maintenance of the ecological viability and integrity of populations, species and communities; Representative: those sample areas of the forest that are selected for inclusion in reserves should reasonably reflect the biological diversity of the communities.
<b>Country</b>	Indigenous people refer to the land and natural resources of an area as 'Country'.
<b>Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)</b>	A level within a hierarchical vegetation classification system identified on the basis of floristics, vegetation, structure, environmental and ecological features.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	All the organisms (including plants and animals) present in a particular area together with the physical environment with which they interact.
<b>Environmental Management System</b>	A management system of review and continuous improvement that incorporates: clear policy; risk identification and control; develops, pursues and monitors objectives and targets; trains and authorises staff; and acts when under-performing.
<b>Fauna</b>	A general term for animals (including reptiles, birds, mammals, fish, amphibians and invertebrates).
<b>Fire cycle</b>	The period of time, approximately half the maximum tolerable fire interval, over which an area equivalent to the total area of a vegetation community will be burnt. It is not the period of time each segment of the vegetation community will be burnt.
<b>Fire interval</b>	The time between one fire and the previous fire on the same site.

<b>Fire Protection Plan</b>	A plan prepared by DSE for the purpose of planning proper and sufficient works for the prevention, preparedness, suppression and recovery of wildfire on public land. The plan is strategic in its approach, addressing fire protection at a regional (geographic) level.
<b>Flora</b>	A general term for plants.
<b>Forest Management Area (FMA)</b>	The basic units for forest planning and management in Victoria. Currently Victoria is divided into 14 Forest Management Areas.
<b>Forest Management Zone</b>	An area of similar physical capability or forest value to which particular departmental strategy and specific prescriptions may apply. There are three types of zones: the Special Protection Zone, Special Management Zone and General Management Zone.
<b>Forest type</b>	A classification of forests according to their life form and height of the tallest stratum, and the projected foliage cover of the tallest stratum.
<b>Fuel reduction burn</b>	The planned use of fire to reduce fuel levels in a specified area.
<b>General Management Zone (GMZ)</b>	Delineates the area to be managed for the broad range of forest values available in the area.
<b>Habitat</b>	The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.
<b>Heritage</b>	All those things we have inherited from previous generations and which we value. It includes such things as places, objects and folklore.
<b>Historic fabric</b>	Fabric means all the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents and objects. Includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material. Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.
<b>Land-use</b>	The primary level of public land classification in Victoria. It is determined by government through the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (previously Environment Conservation Council) process establishing National Parks, State forest and other categories.
<b>National park</b>	Land described as national park under Schedule Two of the <i>National Parks Act 1975</i> . They mostly contain substantial tracts of land of significance because of their outstanding natural environments and features, scenic landscapes and diverse land types.
<b>National reserve criteria</b>	The <i>Nationally agreed criteria for the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system for forests in Australia</i> , 1997 report by JANIS (Joint ANZECC/MCFFA National Forest Policy Statement Implementation Sub-committee).
<b>New and emerging weed</b>	Weeds that have recently been recorded or have been present for some time and are known or are suspected to have potential for detrimental impact on environment, social or economic values.
<b>Noxious weed</b>	Noxious weeds are species declared as such in schedules under the <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i> . The Act defines four categories: 'State prohibited', 'regionally prohibited', 'regionally controlled' and 'restricted'. The legislation requires that these be controlled or eradicated.



<b>Prescribed fire</b>	The controlled application of fire to a defined area of land conducted to meet specified management objectives.
<b>Public land</b>	Unalienated land of the Crown managed and controlled by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change, the Minister for Water, or the Secretary of Sustainability and Environment, whether or not occupied under a licence or other right (but not including land occupied under a lease, or land vested or leased by the Victorian Plantations Corporation or its successor in law).
<b>Rare species</b>	Rare but not considered otherwise threatened. There are relatively few known populations or the taxon is restricted to a relatively small area.
<b>Sawlog</b>	A log considered suitable in size and quality for producing sawn timber.
<b>Selection systems</b>	Trees are harvested either singly or in groups at relatively short intervals indefinitely. Used to harvest and regenerate particular forest types. By this means, regeneration is established continually and an uneven-aged forest is maintained.
<b>Special Management Zone (SMZ)</b>	Delineates an area to be managed to maintain specified values, such as flora and fauna habitat or catchment values, while catering for timber production and other utilisation activities under certain conditions.
<b>Special Protection Zone (SPZ)</b>	Delineates an area to be managed for the conservation of natural or cultural values, and timber harvesting will be excluded.
<b>Species</b>	A group of organisms that are biologically capable of breeding and producing fertile offspring.
<b>State forest</b>	As defined in section 3 of the <i>Forests Act 1958</i> .
<b>State park</b>	Land described as a State park on Schedule Two B of the <i>National Parks Act 1975</i> . These are generally tracts of land containing one or more land types complementing those found in national parks to provide a system representing the major land types of the state.
<b>Sustainability criteria</b> <b>Sustainability indicators</b>	Hierarchical framework that acts as a reference for monitoring, assessing, and reporting on the status of sustainable forest management at the local, State or national levels. Consistent with the Montreal Process, Victoria's framework uses seven criteria to define the essential elements of sustainable forest management. Indicators (both quantitative and qualitative) are then monitored to determine performance against each criterion.
<b>Threatened species</b>	A species may be classified as threatened if listed as Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable on the DSE Fauna Advisory List, or as Endangered or Vulnerable on the DSE Flora Advisory List, or if listed as Threatened under the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> and the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .
<b>Vital attributes</b>	The key life history features which determine how a species lives and reproduces. With respect to fire, these attributes govern how a species lives and responds to fire and/or persists within a particular fire regime.

## Appendix 1. Zoning register

This zoning scheme register lists the values which form the basis of the Special Protection Zone (SPZ) and the Special Management Zone (SMZ) and should be used in conjunction with Map 1. DSE regional offices can be contacted for more detailed maps and information.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

#### Forest management block and zone number

The Bendigo FMA is divided into 15 forest management blocks. These blocks may include more than one area of State forest. For example, the Inglewood forest management block covers the Kingower, Sunday Morning Hills, Inglewood, Moliagul, Longbush and Wedderburn State forests. The forest management zones are listed and numbered according to the block in which they fall. For example, the St Arnaud block (block number 143) contains 11 zones numbered 143/01 to 143/11. Whereas the Dunolly block (block number 147) contains 64 zones numbered 147/01 to 147/64.

#### Area

The areas shown for each zone have been rounded to the nearest hectare. Areas 10 hectares or less in size are not shown on the map due to the map scale.

#### Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC)

Only those EVCs that are within SPZ to improve their representation in the CAR reserve system based on the national reserve criteria (JANIS 1997) have been included in the zoning scheme register. The EVC values have also been listed for those areas that have been designated SPZ for other purposes (e.g. historic sites).

#### Large old tree sites and fauna refuges

Large old tree sites and fauna refuges that have been zoned SMZ are listed within the zoning scheme register.

#### Fauna

Threatened fauna species that have been zoned SPZ or SMZ based on the management strategies have been included in the zoning scheme register.

#### Flora

Rare or threatened plant species that have been zoned SPZ or SMZ are listed in the zoning scheme register under their scientific names where known occurrences of these species are in the SMZ and SPZ.

#### Historic sites

Areas of significant cultural heritage value that have been zoned SPZ or SMZ are included in the zoning scheme register. Historic sites with the management prescription to protect historic fabric have not been included.

#### Research sites

Research sites that have been zoned in the Bendigo FMA are included in this zoning register.

Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
St Arnaud	143/01	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Eucalyptus Distillery)
	143/02	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (J.H. Vernons Eucalyptus Distillery)
	143/03	SPZ	36	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	143/04	SPZ	40	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	143/05	SMZ	8	Historic Site (Inspection Pit No. 1, Inspection Pit No. 2, Inspection Pit No. 3, Inspection Pit No. 4, St. Arnaud-Teddington Water Supply Pipe)
	143/06	SMZ	120	Swift Parrot, Historic Site (Jerejaw Reef Workings, Nook Mine)
	143/07	SPZ	17	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Large Old Tree Site, Swift Parrot
	143/08	SMZ	71	Large Old Tree Site, Swift Parrot
	143/09	SPZ	67	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Large Old Tree Site
	143/10	SMZ	72	Swift Parrot
	143/11	SMZ	37	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
Wedderburn	144/01	SPZ	12	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
Inglewood	145/01	SMZ	24	Large Old Tree Site
	145/02	SPZ	12	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	145/03	SPZ	17	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	145/04	SMZ	8	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis setifera</i> )
	145/05	SPZ	4	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)



Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
Inglewood continued	145/06	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	145/07	SMZ	1	Historic Site (F.G. & B. Eucalyptus Distillery Site 1)
	145/08	SPZ	46	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	145/09	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 2)
	145/10	SPZ	16	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Grassy Woodland)
	145/11	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Green Hills Gully Puddler)
	145/12	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Jimmy Ghan's Eucalyptus Distillery/Tom Emmment's Eucalyptus Factory)
	145/13	SPZ	2	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	145/14	SPZ	10	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	145/15	SMZ	1	Historic Site (F.G. & B. Eucalyptus Distillery Site 3)
	145/16	SPZ	86	EVC Protection (Sandstone Ridge Shrubland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic)
	145/17	SMZ	24	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis setifera</i> , <i>Diuris X palachila</i> )
	145/18	SMZ	402	Swift Parrot
	145/19	SPZ	7	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Swift Parrot
	145/20	SPZ	29	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	145/21	SPZ	22	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	145/22	SPZ	7	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	145/23	SMZ	137	Large Old Tree Site
	145/24	SPZ	13	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	145/25	SPZ	4	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	145/26	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	145/27	SMZ	44	Large Old Tree Site
	145/28	SPZ	40	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site, Swift Parrot
	145/29	SMZ	36	Swift Parrot
	145/30	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 1)
Moliagul	146/01	SPZ	8	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/02	SMZ	14	Fauna Refuge
	146/03	SPZ	5	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	146/04	SPZ	27	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	146/05	SMZ	108	Large Old Tree Site
	146/06	SPZ	31	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	146/07	SMZ	3	Large Old Tree Site
	146/08	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Puddler and Dam No. 1, Puddler and Dam No. 2, Puddler and Dam No. 3)
	146/09	SPZ	35	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/10	SMZ	12	Large Old Tree Site
	146/11	SPZ	21	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	146/12	SMZ	34	Large Old Tree Site
	146/13	SPZ	10	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/14	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/15	SMZ	126	Large Old Tree Site
	146/16	SPZ	4	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/17	SPZ	8	Large Old Tree Site, EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/18	SMZ	27	Large Old Tree Site
	146/19	SPZ	16	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	146/20	SPZ	102	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/21	SPZ	67	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)

Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
<b>Moliagul</b> continued	146/22	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Bealiba Forest Timber Camp)
	146/23	SPZ	31	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	146/24	SPZ	219	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Three Grain Gully Alluvial Workings/First Inkerman Diggings)
	146/25	SPZ	21	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Grassy Woodland)
<b>Dunolly</b>	147/01	SPZ	30	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/02	SPZ	42	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/03	SPZ	11	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/04	SPZ	138	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Barking Owl
	147/05	SMZ	431	Historic Site (Belgian/Perseverance Quartz Gold Mine, Belgian Reef Cyanide Vat)
	147/06	SPZ	26	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Barking Owl
	147/07	SPZ	65	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Barking Owl
	147/08	SPZ	19	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/09	SPZ	11	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/10	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Creekline Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland)
	147/11	SPZ	35	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	147/12	SPZ	66	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/13	SMZ	27	Swift Parrot
	147/14	SMZ	21	Swift Parrot
	147/15	SMZ	13	Swift Parrot
	147/16	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Clovers Gully Puddling Machine)
	147/17	SPZ	40	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot, Historic Site (Clovers Gully Puddling Machine)
	147/18	SPZ	10	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/19	SMZ	269	Barking Owl, Historic Site (Bet Bet Reef Battery)
	147/20	SPZ	14	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Barking Owl
	147/21	SPZ	42	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Barking Owl, Historic Site (Bromley Cemetery, Spillers Hill Alluvial Gold Workings)
	147/22	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/23	SPZ	3	Barking Owl, Historic Site (Bet Bet Lead Puddling Machine, Bet Bet Reef Battery)
	147/24	SPZ	24	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Barking Owl, Historic Site (Walkers Reef including Battery Site, Shafts, Cyanide Vats and Whim Platform)
	147/25	SPZ	86	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	147/26	SMZ	23	Swift Parrot
	147/27	SPZ	5	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	147/28	SPZ	17	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/29	SPZ	15	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/30	SPZ	78	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/31	SPZ	88	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Old Lead Water Race)
	147/32	SMZ	7	Historic Site (Old Lead Water Race)
	147/33	SPZ	31	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Old Lead Water Race)
	147/34	SPZ	68	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/35	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/36	SPZ	2	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Fauna Refuge
	147/37	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Waanyarra Eucalyptus Distillery)
	147/38	SPZ	15	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	147/39	SPZ	51	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Fauna Refuge, Powerful Owl



Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
<b>Dunolly</b> continued	147/40	SMZ	605	Fauna Refuge, Swift Parrot, Powerful Owl, Historic Site (Old Lead Water Race)
	147/41	SPZ	82	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic), Fauna Refuge, Powerful Owl, Historic Site (Waanyarra Cemetery, Old Waanyarra Burial Ground, Grave Site)
	147/42	SPZ	21	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Old Lead Water Race)
	147/43	SPZ	23	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/44	SPZ	47	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/45	SPZ	103	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	147/46	SMZ	98	Swift Parrot
	147/47	SMZ	90	Swift Parrot, Historic Site (Almeida Reef Workings and Mining Settlement Site, Swipers Gully Puddler and Dam)
	147/48	SPZ	31	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/49	SPZ	12	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/50	SPZ	39	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/51	SPZ	44	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/52	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Specimen Reef Quartz Mining Co. Gold Mine, Wild Duck Lead Puddling Machine)
	147/53	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Waanyarra School)
	147/54	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	147/55	SPZ	22	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Grassy Woodland)
	147/56	SPZ	45	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Tarnagulla Forest Camp)
	147/57	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Tarnagulla Forest Camp)
	147/58	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Cumberland Lead Puddler & Dam, Burnt Tree Gully Puddling Machine & Dam)
	147/59	SPZ	44	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/60	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	147/61	SMZ	7	Historic Site (Corfu Reef Quartz Gold Workings, Halfway Diggings Settlement)
	147/62	SPZ	63	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Star Reef Quartz Gold Mine)
	147/63	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Star Reef Quartz Gold Mine)
	147/64	SPZ	7	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
<b>Avoca</b>	148/01	SMZ	24	Large Old Tree Site, Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	148/02	SPZ	30	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	148/03	SPZ	11	EVC Protection (Creekline Grassy Woodland)
	148/04	SPZ	82	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	148/05	SMZ	91	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	148/06	SPZ	18	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	148/07	SPZ	114	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
<b>Maryborough</b>	149/01	SPZ	58	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/02	SPZ	34	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/03	SPZ	171	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Creekline Grassy Woodland)
	149/04	SPZ	28	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/05	SPZ	15	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Hughes Dam Eucalyptus Distillery Site)
	149/06	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Hughes Dam Eucalyptus Distillery Site)
	149/07	SPZ	30	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/08	SMZ	24	Swift Parrot
	149/09	SPZ	54	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	149/10	SPZ	7	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	149/11	SMZ	36	Swift Parrot, Historic Site (Dooley's Dam & Puddler, Lucknow Lead Puddler)
	149/12	SPZ	27	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	149/13	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 1, Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 2, Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 4)
	149/14	SMZ	9	Historic Site (Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 3), Swift Parrot
	149/15	SPZ	2	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)

Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
Maryborough continued	149/16	SPZ	10	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/17	SPZ	5	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/18	SPZ	36	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/19	SMZ	44	Swift Parrot
	149/20	SPZ	24	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/21	SPZ	44	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/22	SPZ	13	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/23	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 1, Bluchers Reef Cyanide Works, Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 2, Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 3, Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 4, Great Extended Co.)
	149/24	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/25	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Schicer Gully Dam and Puddler, Schicer Gully Dam Eucalyptus Distillery)
	149/26	SMZ	3	Historic Site (Cambrian Mine & Puddler, Mosquito School Site)
	149/27	SMZ	4	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	149/28	SMZ	4	Historic Site (White Horse Gully Puddler No. 1, White Horse Gully Puddler No. 2, Interface between Modern and Old Workings – White Horse Gully, White Horse Gully Puddler & Cyanide Works)
	149/29	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Talisman Mine Workings & Adjacent Workings)
	149/30	SPZ	20	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/31	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Main Lead Puddler)
	149/32	SPZ	9	Historic Site (Bull Gully Battery, Distillery, Puddler, House Site & Cyanide Works)
	149/33	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Western Dam Puddler, Four Mile Flat Puddler, Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 2)
	149/34	SPZ	1	Historic Site (Golden Point (Eaglehawk Reef) Burial Ground)
	149/35	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Eaglehawk Dam & Puddler, Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 1, Puddler off Centenary Track)
	149/36	SPZ	30	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/37	SPZ	90	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/38	SPZ	54	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/39	SPZ	327	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/40	SPZ	14	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/41	SPZ	34	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot, Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	149/42	SMZ	112	Swift Parrot, Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	149/43	SPZ	12	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	149/44	SPZ	20	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/45	SPZ	61	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/46	SMZ	45	Swift Parrot
	149/47	SMZ	13	Flora ( <i>Glycine latrobeana</i> )
	149/48	SPZ	1	Historic Site (Hidden Cemetery, Possum Gully Mining Precinct)
	149/49	SMZ	12	Historic Site (Possum Gully Mining Precinct)
	149/50	SPZ	126	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/51	SPZ	14	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/52	SPZ	37	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/53	SPZ	97	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Victoria Company, Chinese Baths)
	149/54	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Kangaroo Gully Puddling Machine)
	149/55	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Hendricksons, Eucalyptus Distillery)
	149/56	SPZ	38	EVC Protection (Creekline Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Brogan's Hut and Paddock)
	149/57	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Perseverance Co./Prince of Wales Co.)
	149/58	SPZ	89	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/59	SPZ	58	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	149/60	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Blacksmith's Gully Eucalyptus Distilling Plant)
	149/61	SPZ	16	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/62	SPZ	2	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	149/63	SPZ	32	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	149/64	SMZ	66	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )



Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
Maryborough continued	149/65	SMZ	21	Large Old Tree Site, Historic Site (Puddler and Cyanide Works – Cockatoo Lead, Puddler and Cyanide Works – Bonny Jean Dam)
	149/66	SPZ	17	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/67	SPZ	17	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Brush-tailed Phascogale
	149/68	SMZ	279	Large Old Tree Site, Brush-tailed Phascogale
	149/69	SMZ	114	Brush-tailed Phascogale
	149/70	SPZ	30	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/71	SMZ	13	Flora ( <i>Glycine latrobeana</i> )
	149/72	SPZ	20	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic)
	149/73	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Daisy Creek Puddler No. 1, Daisy Creek Puddler No. 2)
	149/74	SPZ	23	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/75	SPZ	40	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Flora ( <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
	149/76	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/77	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Mia Mia Flat Puddler Machine)
	149/78	SMZ	62	Large Old Tree Site
	149/79	SPZ	72	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/80	SPZ	62	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/81	SPZ	59	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic, Creekline Grassy Woodland)
	149/82	SMZ	1	Historic Site (North German Gully Puddlers)
	149/83	SPZ	31	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/84	SPZ	16	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	149/85	SMZ	41	Large Old Tree Site
	149/86	SMZ	27	Large Old Tree Site
	149/87	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Mount Glasgow Reef Workings)
	149/88	SMZ	4	Flora ( <i>Diuris behrii</i> , <i>Dononaea procumbens</i> , <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> )
Wellsford	151/01	SMZ	95	Large Old Tree Site, Fauna Refuge
	151/02	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Wellsford Eucalyptus Distillery)
	151/03	SPZ	7	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	151/04	SPZ	38	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
Marong	152/01	SMZ	45	Swift Parrot
	152/02	SMZ	100	Swift Parrot
Graytown	153/01	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Nine Mile Diggings)
	153/02	SMZ	13	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis setifera</i> )
	153/03	SPZ	16	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Squirrel Glider
	153/04	SMZ	67	Squirrel Glider
	153/05	SMZ	30	Large Old Tree Site
	153/06	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Scrubby Diggings)
	153/07	SMZ	21	Large Old Tree Site, Fauna Refuge
	153/08	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Plowright's Eucalyptus Distillery Site, Mt. Black-Bailieston Track Charcoal Pit No. 4, Mt. Black-Bailieston Track Charcoal Pit No. 5)
	153/09	SMZ	63	Squirrel Glider
Maldon	154/01	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Welcome Reef Syndicate Battery, Workings and Mud Brick House Sites)
	154/02	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Prince Llewellyn Co.)
	154/03	SMZ	15	Fauna Refuge
	154/04	SMZ	66	Swift Parrot
	154/05	SMZ	63	Fauna Refuge, Historic Site (Dunn's Reef Workings)
	154/06	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Bacon Gully Puddlers and Alluvial Sinkings)
	154/07	SMZ	2	Historic Site (Golden Age Co. (Red White and Blue) Mine)
	154/08	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Great South German Co. (Prince of Wales) and Puddler)
	154/09	SMZ	7	Historic Site (Kangaroo Dam and Puddler, Young Australian Co. Battery and Quartz Kilns, Kangaroo Dam Quartz Kiln)

Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
<b>Maldon</b> continued	154/10	SMZ	17	Swift Parrot
	154/11	SPZ	8	EVC Protection (Creekline Grassy Woodland), Swift Parrot
	154/12	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Demo Track Quartz Kiln, Thornhill Co. Quartz Roasting Kiln)
	154/13	SMZ	7	Historic Site (Boswarva Hill Reef Workings, Gardners Gully Workings, Puddler & Mud Brick House, John Bull G M. Co.)
	154/14	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	154/15	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Old House Site)
	154/16	SPZ	10	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	154/17	SPZ	41	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	154/18	SMZ	23	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Powerful Owl
	154/19	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Powerful Owl
	154/20	SMZ	986	Swift Parrot, Powerful Owl
	154/21	SPZ	5	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	154/22	SPZ	22	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	154/23	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Harry Lauder Company)
<b>Castlemaine</b>	155/01	SMZ	92	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis smaragdyna</i> , <i>Caladenia clavescens</i> )
	155/02	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Stone Aqueduct)
	155/03	SMZ	55	Large Old Tree Site
	155/04	SMZ	34	Large Old Tree Site
	155/05	SMZ	197	Large Old Tree Site, Historic Site (Mineral Spring Site, Red Hill Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Site Timber Bridge, Patten's Reef Workings, Charlie Sanger's Main Hut and Mining Area)
	155/06	SMZ	17	Flora ( <i>Caladenia clavescens</i> )
	155/07	SPZ	9	EVC Protection (Plains Grassy Woodland)
	155/08	SMZ	56	Large Old Tree Site, Historic Site (Stone Chimney Site)
	155/09	SMZ	23	Large Old Tree Site
	155/10	SMZ	150	Large Old Tree Site
	155/11	SMZ	145	Large Old Tree Site
	155/12	SPZ	11	EVC Protection (Creekline Herb-rich Woodland)
	155/13	SMZ	23	Large Old Tree Site
	155/14	SMZ	74	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis smaragdyna</i> )
	155/15	SMZ	14	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis smaragdyna</i> )
	155/16	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Loddon River Structure (Chimney) No. 1)
	155/17	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Loddon River Structure (Chimney) No. 2)
	155/18	SPZ	<1	Historic Site (Hut Site and Grave Columbine Creek)
	155/19	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Lancaster Hotel Site)
<b>Rushworth</b>	156/01	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland)
	156/02	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Rushworth Gold Mines Pty Ltd)
	156/03	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Phoenix Reef Mine Site)
	156/04	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Chinaman's Flat Brickworks and Puddler)
	156/05	SMZ	3	Historic Site (Antonio Gully Brickworks and Puddler, Antonia Gully Puddler)
	156/06	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Crown Cross Co. Mine)
	156/07	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Canadian Gully Puddlers)
	156/08	SMZ	1	Historic Site (South Canadian Gully Puddlers)
	156/09	SPZ	<1	Historic Site (Grave Site)
	156/10	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Holstein-Schleisweig Mine)
	156/11	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Shellback Gully Puddler No. 1, Shellback Gully Puddler No. 2 & Gold Workings)
	156/12	SPZ	<1	Historic Site (Main Gully Burial Ground (Old Rushworth Cemetery))
	156/13	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Main Gully Chinese Camp)
	156/14	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Charlie Bell's Crushing Battery)
	156/15	SPZ	27	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	156/16	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Perseverance Reef Cyanide Works, Nuggetty Gully Puddler, Perseverance Co. Battery, Specimen Hill Hut Site)



Block name	Zone number	Zone	Area (ha)	Attribute
<b>Rushworth</b> continued	156/17	SMZ	13	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis setifera</i> , <i>Pterostylis boormanii</i> )
	156/18	SMZ	9	Flora ( <i>Pterostylis setifera</i> )
	156/19	SPZ	1	Historic Site (Cheong's Chinese Garden)
	156/20	SPZ	<1	Historic Site (Double Grave Site)
	156/21	SMZ	86	Swift Parrot
	156/22	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Fontainbleu Reef Puddler and Battery)
	156/23	SMZ	51	Large Old Tree Site
	156/24	SPZ	8	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	156/25	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Powerful Owl
	156/26	SMZ	1,122	Large Old Tree Site, Powerful Owl
	156/27	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Poverty Diggings)
<b>Eppalock</b>	157/01	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Native Gully School Site)
	157/02	SMZ	340	Research Site
	157/03	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Mosquito Gully Mine & Battery)
	157/04	SMZ	612	Large Old Tree Site, Brush-tailed Phascogale
	157/05	SPZ	16	EVC Protection (Creekline Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site, Brush-tailed Phascogale
	157/06	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Lyell Track Mine)
<b>Heathcote</b>	158/01	SPZ	4	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	158/02	SMZ	33	Large Old Tree Site
	158/03	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site
	158/04	SPZ	7	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland)
	158/05	SMZ	79	Large Old Tree Site, Fauna Refuge
	158/06	SPZ	28	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Large Old Tree Site, Fauna Refuge
	158/07	SMZ	64	Large Old Tree Site, Fauna Refuge, Swift Parrot
	158/08	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Puddler)
	158/09	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (Curly Dog Dam & Puddler)
	158/10	SMZ	2	Historic Site (Welcome Reef Mine Site (Redcastle/Clarkes Reef Co.), Welcome Reef Dam and Puddler No. 1, Welcome Reef Dam and Puddler No. 2, Redcastle Internment Camp)
	158/11	SPZ	6	EVC Protection (Plains Grassy Woodland)
	158/12	SMZ	9	Large Old Tree Site
	158/13	SMZ	10	Fauna Refuge
	158/14	SPZ	3	Historic Site (Costerfield Mine Main Shaft Site)
	158/15	SPZ	121	EVC Protection (Grassy Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland), Historic Site (Minerva Mine, Bombay Mine and Cyanide Works, Tait's Shaft (South Costerfield Gold and Antimony Mining Co.), Old Alison Shaft, New Alison Mine)
	158/16	SMZ	138	Swift Parrot
	158/17	SMZ	1	Historic Site (Sawpit Gully Puddlers)
	158/18	SPZ	3	EVC Protection (Creekline Grassy Woodland)
	158/19	SPZ	12	EVC Protection (Creekline Grassy Woodland)
	158/20	SMZ	49	Swift Parrot, Historic Site (Hodgson's Gate Hut Site)
	158/21	SMZ	353	Powerful Owl, Flora ( <i>Glycine latrobeana</i> )
	158/22	SMZ	<1	Historic Site (New Why Not Co. Battery)

## Appendix 2. Ecological Vegetation Classes in State forest

Ecological Vegetation Class	Conservation status (JANIS)	Total area current (ha)	Conservation reserves (ha)	State forest			Other parks & reserves (ha)	Other public land (ha)	Private land (ha)	Commonwealth land (ha)	Water body (ha)
				SPZ (ha)	SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)					
67 Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland	V	4 112	484	46	28	175	15	47	2 557	749	11
81 Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic		6 817	179	1	5	42	18	494	5 970	101	8
61 Box Ironbark Forest		267 959	62 951	1 051	7 108	71 119	1 676	2 258	98 425	23 199	172
68 Creekline Grassy Woodland	V	16 892	850	133	10	46	31	3 007	11 826	937	52
164 Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	R	134		8					127		
56 Floodplain Riparian Woodland		7 143	212			1		1 934	3 700	16	1 280
22 Grassy Dry Forest		11 972	4 909	0	183	922	20	3	5 720	207	7
175 Grassy Woodland	E	132 539	8 942	3 648	203	1 524	151	1 786	115 342	836	108
76 Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	E	24 214	2 091	455	35	213	137	652	20 210	377	44
20 Heathy Dry Forest		61 793	22 637	6	1 342	10 912	736	268	24 411	1 459	22
48 Heathy Woodland	V	5 613	676	6	32	460	11	70	4 359		
70 Hillcrest Herb-rich Woodland		9 658	2 057		88	250	1 006	61	6 195		
69 Metamorphic Slopes Shrubby Woodland		5 245	1 615		16	884		7	2 723		
55 Plains Grassy Woodland	E	13 218	274	12		36	1	221	10 866	1 669	138
826 Plains Savannah		509				2		1	506		
803 Plains Woodland	E	58 581	612		2	11		1 658	56 173		126
93 Sandstone Ridge Shrubland		32 904	13 461	3	33	6 256		140	12 996		15
257 Sandstone Ridge Shrubland/Box Ironbark Forest Mosaic	R	3 032	34		1	111		39	2 847		0
75 Sandstone Ridge Shrubland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	R	135		86		49					
851 Stream Bank Shrubland		1 216	115		13	61		128	884		15
53 Swamp Scrub		586	18			15		31	520		2
47 Valley Grassy Forest	V	10 710	1 575	1	277	876		172	7 412	370	27

Conservation status is based on the national reserve criteria (JANIS 1997) for establishing a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system and is categorised by the ECC (2001) in the Box-Ironbark forests and woodlands special investigation. E – Endangered, R – Rare, V – Vulnerable.

Total area comprises the area of each EVC across all land tenures, including public and private land.

SPZ – Special Protection Zone. SMZ – Special Management Zone. GMZ – General Management Zone. Other parks & reserves include historic and cultural features reserves. Other public land includes water frontage reserves, recreation reserves and stone reserves. Private land includes freehold land and lands licensed for plantation purposes.

The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 and are therefore only approximate.

## Appendix 3. Potentially threatening processes

Potentially threatening process	Management
Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage in accordance with the Action Statement and <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i>.</li> </ul>
Alteration to the natural temperature regimes of rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within State forest this is addressed by the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i> requirements for the retention of a buffer or filter strip on permanent and temporary streams.</li> <li>Manage in accordance with the Action Statement and <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i>.</li> </ul>
Collection of native orchids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support cooperative partnerships between DSE, Parks Victoria and community-based orchid groups to promote <i>insitu</i> conservation of native orchids.</li> </ul>
Degradation of native riparian vegetation along Victorian rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within State forest this is addressed by the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i> requirements for the retention of a buffer or filter strip on permanent and temporary streams and the Code roading requirements.</li> <li>Manage in accordance with the Action Statement and <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i>.</li> </ul>
Habitat fragmentation as a threatening process for fauna in Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i>.</li> </ul>
High frequency fire resulting in disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish ecologically based fire regimes (see Chapter 6 – <i>Fire</i>).</li> </ul>
Inappropriate fire regimes causing disruption to sustainable ecosystem processes and resultant loss of biodiversity	
Increase in sediment input into Victorian rivers and streams due to human activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures aimed at minimising sediment input to rivers and streams are described in Chapter 5 – <i>Water catchments</i>.</li> </ul>
Infection of amphibians with Chytrid Fungus, resulting in chytridiomycosis	
Invasion of native vegetation by environmental weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Chapter 7 – <i>Pests and pathogens</i>.</li> </ul>
Invasion of native vegetation by Blackberry <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg.	
Loss of coarse woody debris from Victorian native forests and woodlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage licensed firewood collection to restrict the collection of naturally fallen timber.</li> <li>Promote the habitat value of coarse woody debris in information and education programs.</li> </ul>
Loss of hollow-bearing trees in Victorian forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage in accordance with the Action Statement and <i>Code of Practice for Timber Production</i>.</li> <li>Implement habitat retention prescriptions for State forest which address the protection and recruitment of hollow-bearing trees.</li> <li>Continue thinning of State forest to promote the growth of medium and large trees.</li> <li>Support research into the development of tree hollows in Box-Ironbark forests.</li> </ul>
Predation of native wildlife by the cat <i>Felis catus</i>	
Predation of native wildlife by the introduced Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure biodiversity aims are considered in pest control programs (see Chapter 7 – <i>Pests and pathogens</i>).</li> </ul>
Reduction in biomass and biodiversity of native vegetation through grazing by the Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	
Threats to native flora and fauna arising from the use by the feral honeybee <i>Apis mellifera</i> of nesting hollows and floral resources	
The spread of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> from infected sites into parks and reserves, including roadsides, under control of a State or local government authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Chapter 7 – <i>Pests and pathogens</i>.</li> </ul>
Use of <i>Phytophthora</i> -infected gravel in construction of roads, bridges and reservoirs	

## Appendix 4. Rare or threatened flora

Scientific name	Common name	Status			Management
		EPBC Act	Victoria	FFG Act	
TREES					
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Buloke			L	Minimise disturbance from road management activities.
<i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>aromaphloia</i> (Castlemaine)	Fryers Range Scentbark		E		Exclude from timber harvesting.
<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i> subsp. <i>decora</i>	Bealiba Ironbark		V		Exclude from timber harvesting.
<i>Eucalyptus polybractea</i>	Blue Mallee		R		The species is locally abundant, tolerant of disturbance, or management activities are not considered a threat to their habitat in State forest.
SHRUBS					
<i>Acacia ausfeldii</i>	Ausfeld's Wattle (Whipstick Cinnamon Wattle)		V	I	Minimise disturbance from road management activities.
<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Deane's Wattle		R		The species is locally abundant, tolerant of disturbance, or management activities are not considered a threat to their habitat in State forest.
<i>Acacia flexifolia</i>	Bent-leaf Wattle		R		
<i>Acacia lineata</i>	Streaked Wattle		R		
<i>Acacia williamsonii</i>	Williamson's Wattle (Whirrakee Wattle)		R	I	
<i>Boronia anemonifolia</i> subsp. <i>aurifodina</i>	Goldfields Boronia		R		Minimise disturbance from road management activities.
<i>Cassinia ozothamnoides</i>	Cottony Cassinia		R		The species is locally abundant, tolerant of disturbance, or management activities are not considered a threat to their habitat in State forest.
<i>Dodonaea procumbens</i>	Trailing Hop-bush	VU	V		Establish a SMZ around known populations.
<i>Goodenia benthamiana</i>	Small-leaf Goodenia		R		The species is locally abundant, tolerant of disturbance, or management activities are not considered a threat to their habitat in State forest.
<i>Grevillea dryophylla</i>	Goldfields Grevillea		R		
<i>Grevillea obtecta</i>	Fryerstown Grevillea		R		
<i>Hibbertia humifusa</i> ssp. <i>humifusa</i>	Rising Star Guinea-flower		R		
<i>Phebalium festivum</i>	Dainty Phebalium		V	L	
<i>Pultenaea graveolens</i>	Scented Bush-pea		V	L	
GRASSES					
<i>Austrodanthonia bipartita</i> s.s.	Leafy Wallaby-grass		K		Minimise disturbance from road management activities.
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i> var. <i>breviseta</i>	Short-bristle Wallaby-grass		R		
<i>Austrostipa breviglumis</i>	Cane Spear-grass		R		
<i>Juncus psammophilus</i>	Sand Rush		R		
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> (perennial variety)	Wetland Blown-grass (Common Blown-grass)		K		
<i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> ssp. <i>punicea</i>	Purple Blown-grass		R		



Scientific name	Common name	Status			Management
		EPBC Act	Victoria	FFG Act	
HERBS					
<i>Alternanthera</i> sp. 1 (Plains)	Plains Joyweed		K		Minimise disturbance from road management activities.
<i>Caladenia clavescens</i>	Midlands Spider Orchid	VU (RP)	E	L (AS)	Establish a SMZ around known populations.
<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i>	Small Milkwort		V	L (AS)	Consistent with the Action Statement, manage the potential threat from roadworks, grazing and inappropriate fire.
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil		K		Minimise disturbance from road management activities.
<i>Discaria pubescens</i>	Australian Anchor Plant (Hairy Anchor Plant)		R	L (AS)	Consistent with the Action Statement, protect sites from burning except for experimental purposes.
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips		V		Establish a SMZ around known populations.
<i>Diuris X palachila</i>	Broad-lip Diuris		R		
<i>Glycine canescens</i>	Silky Glycine		E	L	Minimise disturbance from road management activities.
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	VU	V	L	Establish a SMZ around known populations.
<i>Helichrysum</i> aff. <i>rutidolepis</i> (Lowland Swamps)	Pale Swamp Everlasting		V		The species is locally abundant, tolerant of disturbance, or management activities are not considered a threat to their habitat in State forest.
<i>Microseris</i> sp. 1	Plains Yam-daisy		V		
<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i> var. <i>pilulifer</i>	Annual Buttercup		K		
<i>Prasophyllum validum</i>	Sturdy Leak-orchid	VU			Establish a SMZ around known populations.
<i>Pterostylis boormanii</i>	Sikh’s Whiskers		R		
<i>Pterostylis despectans</i>	Lowly Greenhood	EN (RP)	E	L (AS)	
<i>Pterostylis maxima</i>	Large Rustyhood		V		
<i>Pterostylis setifera</i>	Bristly Greenhood		R		
<i>Pterostylis smaragdyna</i>	Emerald-lip Greenhood		R		
<i>Pterostylis woollsii</i>	Long-tail Greenhood		E	L	

#### Status

**EPBC Act:** *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*  
 EN Endangered VU Vulnerable EX Presumed Extinct (RP) Recovery Plan prepared

**Victoria:** *Advisory List of Rare or Threatened Plants in Victoria*  
 E Endangered V Vulnerable R Rare K Poorly known X Presumed Extinct  
 K Poorly known is not a threatened status

**FFG Act:** *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*  
 L Listed as threatened under Schedule 2 N Nominated for listing as threatened under Schedule 2  
 I Rejected for listing D Removed from list (AS) Action Statement prepared

**Management:** The SMZ needs to be of a sufficient size to include all of the local population and should include a buffer large enough to protect the population from deleterious external impacts. This would generally be a SMZ of approximately 200 m radius and where appropriate an area of around 25 m radius where disturbance such as timber harvesting should be excluded.

## Appendix 5. Threatened fauna

Scientific name	Common name	Status			Management
		EPBC Act	Victoria	FFG Act	
MAMMALS					
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider		EN	L (AS)	Identify and maintain habitat for Squirrel Glider across public land within the Bendigo FMA in accordance with the Action Statement. In State forest include Squirrel Glider Protection Areas within the SMZ.  Implement prescriptions for SMZs established for Squirrel Glider that will include measures aimed at maintaining key habitat elements such as nesting hollows, large trees and suitable understorey species.  Include Squirrel Glider SMZs in the Bendigo FMA priorities for fox control.
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale		VU	L (AS)	Identify and maintain habitat in Brush-tailed Phascogale Management Areas (BPMA) across public land within the Bendigo FMA in accordance with the Action Statement. In State forest include the BPMA in SMZ.  Implement prescriptions for SMZs established for Brush-tailed Phascogale that addresses the retention of large trees and prohibition of the removal of naturally fallen timber.  Continue to exclude stock grazing in the BPMA in State forest.  Include Brush-tailed Phascogale SMZs in the Bendigo FMA priorities for fox control.
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart		VU		FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Fat-tailed Dunnart		NT		FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy Possum		NT	I	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
BIRDS					
<i>Anthochaera phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	EN (RP)	CR	L (AS)	Manage in accordance with the Action Statement.
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	EN (RP)	EN	L (AS)	Identify and maintain habitat in Swift Parrot Management Areas (SPMA) on public land within the Bendigo FMA in accordance with the Action Statement. In State forest include the SPMA in SMZ.  Implement prescriptions for SPMA that address the protection of key habitat features for Swift Parrots. All large trees within the SPMA are to be protected from harvesting and all management activities likely to disturb Swift Parrots are to be excluded from the SPMA while the birds are foraging within the areas.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU (RP)	EN	L (AS)	Manage in accordance with the Action Statement.
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl		EN	L (AS)	Identify and maintain Barking Owl Management Areas (BOMAs) across public land within the Bendigo FMA in accordance with the Action Statement. In State forest include the BOMAs in SMZ.  Implement prescriptions for BOMAs within SMZs in State forest that allow for modified timber harvesting practices that retain sufficient levels of habitat trees (hollow-bearing trees along with younger trees that may provide hollows in future).  Protect all confirmed nesting and roosting sites utilised recently and frequently, located outside BOMAs, by a 3 ha SPZ around the site and a 250–300 m radius (or equivalent linear area) SMZ buffers around identified localities, unless they are already protected.



Scientific name	Common name	Status			Management
		EPBC Act	Victoria	FFG Act	
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew		EN	L (AS)	Manage in accordance with the Action Statement.
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler		EN	L (AS)	Manage in accordance with the Action Statement.
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren		VU	L	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail		VU	L*	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk		VU	L	Establish a 250 m buffer of SMZ around all known nest sites. Timber harvesting, road construction and fuel reduction burning will be avoided in this area during the breeding season. At other times harvesting and road construction will be permitted to within 100 m of nest trees. Visitors will be discouraged and sites will not be publicised.
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater		VU	L* (AS)	Manage in accordance with the Action Statement.
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl		VU	L (AS)	Identify and maintain Powerful Owl Management Areas (POMAs) across public land within the Bendigo FMA in accordance with the Action Statement. In State forest, include the POMA in SMZ. Implement prescriptions for POMAs within SMZs in State forest to maintain habitat capable of supporting adequate populations of arboreal prey mammals to support breeding owls, allowing for modified timber harvesting practices which retain high levels of habitat trees. Protect all confirmed nesting and roosting sites utilised recently and frequently, located outside POMAs, by a 3 ha SPZ around the site and a 250–300 m radius (or equivalent linear area) SMZ buffers around identified localities, unless they are already protected.
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler		VU	L*	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		VU	L	Establish a 250 m buffer of SMZ around all known nest sites. Timber harvesting, road construction and fuel reduction burning will be avoided in this area during the breeding season. At other times harvesting and road construction will be permitted to within 100 m of nest trees. Visitors will be discouraged and sites will not be publicised.
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon		VU		FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird		NT	L	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin		NT	L*	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater		NT	*	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo		NT		FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown Treecreeper		NT	*	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.

Scientific name	Common name	Status			Management
		EPBC Act	Victoria	FFG Act	
<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button Quail		NT		Vagrant & occasional visitor to the Bendigo FMA. No special management required.
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus hillii</i>	Nankeen Night Heron		NT		Vagrant & occasional visitor to the Bendigo FMA. No special management required.
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier		NT		Vagrant & occasional visitor to the Bendigo FMA. No special management required.
<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush		NT		Vagrant & occasional visitor to the Bendigo FMA. No special management required.
<b>REPTILES</b>					
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy Bandy		NT	L	Habitat not threatened by forest management activities. No special management required.
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon		DD		FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor		VU		FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Woodland Blind Snake		NT		Habitat not threatened by forest management activities. No special management required.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>					
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Brown Toadlet		EN	L	FMA prescriptions and Code are considered adequate protection.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>					
<i>Myrmecia</i> sp. 17	Bullant		V	L	Habitat not threatened by forest management activities. No special management required.

**Status:**

**EPBC Act:** *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*  
EN Endangered VU Vulnerable CD Conservation Dependent (RP) Recovery Plan prepared

**Victoria:** *Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria*  
CR Critically Endangered EN Endangered VU Vulnerable E Extinct DD Data Deficient NT Near Threatened  
*Threatened Fauna in Victoria (Invertebrates)*  
E Endangered V Vulnerable R Rare K Insufficiently known X Extinct  
Data deficient, near threatened and insufficiently known are not threatened statuses

**FFG Act:** *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*  
L listed N nominated for listing I invalid or ineligible (AS) Action Statement prepared  
\* Part of the Victorian temperate-woodland bird community

**Management:** FMA prescriptions for the Bendigo FMA are within the Statewide Procedures for Timber Harvesting.  
Code – Code of Practice for Timber Production

## Appendix 6. Historic places

HPS No.	Place name	Significance	Management	Buffer	Zone
<b>Argyle State Forest</b>					
7920	Hoddsman's Gate Hut Site	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Bealiba State Forest</b>					
7313	Bealiba Forest Timber Camp	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7078	Deason & Brooker Reef Cyanide Works	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7265	Three Grain Gully Alluvial Workings/ First Inkerman Diggings	State			SMZ
<b>Barp State Forest</b>					
7029	Belgian/Perseverance Quartz Gold Mine	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
7028	Belgian Reef Cyanide Vat	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7993	Ferguson Survey Tree No. 1	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7994	Ferguson Survey Tree No. 2	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Clunes State Forest</b>					
6261	Mount Glasgow Reef Workings	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Clunes Common</b>					
6338	New North Clunes Co.	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6381	North Clunes Consols	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6893	Victoria Co.	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Costerfield State Forest</b>					
5423	Bombay Mine & Cyanide Works	State VHR: H1298		100 m. radius	SPZ
5592	Costerfield Mine Main Shaft Site	State VHR: H1298		100 m. radius	SPZ
6226	Minerva Mine	Local		100 m. radius	SPZ
6297	New Alison Mine	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
6434	Old Alison Shaft	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
6590	Robinsons Reef Mine Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6818	Taits Shaft (South Costerfield Gold & Antimony Mining Co.)	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Craigie State Forest</b>					
7987	Adit, Craigie Forest	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5401	Blackmans Lead Monument	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5412	Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8020	Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8021	Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 3	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8022	Bluchers Gully Puddler No. 4	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
5415	Bluchers Reef Cyanide Works	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
5414	Bluchers Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5455	Bull Gully Alluvial Workings	State	Protect historic fabric		
5348	Bull Gully Battery, Distillery, Puddler, House Site & Cyanide Works	State			SPZ
5481	Cambrian Mine & Puddler	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
5482	Cambrian Reef Tailings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7962	Carisbrook Reservoir	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7963	Carisbrook Reservoir Bluestone By-wash	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5688	Eaglehawk Dam & Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6955	Eaglehawk Gully Adit	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5691	Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7327	Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
5695	Eaglehawk Reef Adit	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5759	Flagstaff Reef Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5773	Four Mile Flat	Local	Protect historic fabric		

HPS No.	Place name	Significance	Management	Buffer	Zone
7326	Four Mile Flat Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7989	Gold Workings, White Horse Track	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7990	Golden Point (Eaglehawk Reef) Burial Ground	Local		50 m. radius	SPZ
5908	Great Extended Co.	Local		40 m. radius	SMZ
7339	Interface Between Modern and Old Workings – White Horse Gully	State		100 m. radius	SMZ
6153	Long Gully Puddler & Dam	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6154	Long Gully Reef	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7344	Main Lead Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6194	Mariners Reef Company Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7961	Mosquito School Site	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
7960	Puddler, off Centenary Track	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6167	Puddler, Louisa Dam	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7930	Schicer Gully Dam Eucalyptus Distillery	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6646	Schicer Gully Dam and Puddler	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
5644	Shallow Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6821	Talisman Mine Workings & adjacent workings	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
5692	Western Dam Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7341	White Horse Gully Puddler & Cyanide Works	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
7337	Whitehorse Gully Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8031	Whitehorse Gully Puddler No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7338	White Horse Gully Shallow Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7340	White Horse Gully Shallow Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Daisy Hill State Forest</b>					
5403	Blacksmith's Gully Eucalyptus Distilling Plant	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
5402	Blacksmith's Gully Shallow Alluvial Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5447	Brogan's Hut and Paddock	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
5716	Emu Lead Diggings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5717	Emu Lead Puddler	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7462	Eucalyptus Distillery	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
5964	Hendricksons	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7959	Hut Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6479	Perseverance Co./Prince of Wales Co.	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7324	Puddler and Cyanide Works, Cockatoo Lead	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
7325	Puddler and Cyanide Works, Bonny Jean Dam	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
6872	Union Quartz Mining Co.	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Dunolly/Waanyarra State forests</b>					
7018	Almeida Reef Workings and Mining Settlement Site	Local		400 m. radius	SMZ
7045	Burnt Tree Gully Puddling Machine & Dam	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
7046	Calder's Reef Quartz Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7075	Cumberland Lead Alluvial Diggings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5609	Cumberland Lead Puddler & Dam	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
7971	Grave Site	Local		10 m. radius	SPZ
7110	Great Northern Alluvial Diggings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7974	House Site	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
7140	Jones Creek/Secret Hill Alluvial Gold Diggings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7143	Kangaroo Reef Quartz Gold Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
8126	Miner's Hut, Tarnagulla	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7178	Mother Chisholms Reef & Alluvial Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7991	Old Waanyarra Burial Ground	Local		50 m. radius	SPZ
7234	Sawpit Gully Alluvial Diggings	Local	Protect historic fabric		



HPS No.	Place name	Significance	Management	Buffer	Zone
7242	Specimen Reef Quartz Mining Co. Gold Mine	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7254	Swipers Gully Puddler and Dam	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8018	Tarnagulla Forest Camp	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7267	Tipperary Gully Battery Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5088	Waanyarra Eucalyptus Distillery	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7970	Waanyarra Cemetery	Local			SPZ
7972	Waanyarra School	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
7290	Wanda Quartz Gold Mine	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7299	Wild Duck Lead Puddling Machine	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Eglington State Forest</b>					
6385	North German Gully Puddlers	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Fryers Range State Forest</b>					
8131	Charlie Sanger's Main Hut and Mining Area	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
8138	Former Junction Township	Local	Protect historic fabric		
124	Fryers Creek Coaching Bridge	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
7939	Fryers Ridge Fire Tower	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
8144	Hut Bases and Chimney Remains	Local	Protect historic fabric		
8136	Hut Site Fryers	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
8134	Hut Site and Grave Columbine Creek	Local		50 m. radius	SPZ
8012	Mineral Spring Site	Local		10 m. radius	SMZ
8133	Red Hill Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Site Gully Crossing	Local	Protect historic fabric		
8132	Red Hill Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Site Timber Bridge	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
8140	Patten's Reef Workings	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
8016	Stone Aqueduct	Local		10 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Goughs Range State Forest</b>					
6942	Welcome Reef Syndicate Battery, Workings & Mud Brick House Sites	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Graytown State Forest</b>					
5761	Fontainbleu Reef Puddler and Battery	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7924	Mt. Black-Bailieston Track Charcoal Pit No. 5	State		25 m. radius	SMZ
7923	Mt. Black-Bailieston Track Charcoal Pit No. 4	State		25 m. radius	SMZ
7958	Nine Mile Diggings	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7868	Plowright's Eucalyptus Distillery Site	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7957	Scrubby Diggings	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Harvest Home State Forest</b>					
7022	Arcadian Reef Quartz Gold Mine	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7123	Harvest Home Quartz Gold Mine	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7969	Old Lead Water Race	Local		20 m.	SMZ
7877	Old Lead Reservoir	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Havelock State Forest</b>					
5671	Dooley's Dam & Puddler	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
7343	Lucknow Lead Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6471	Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8025	Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8026	Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 3	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8027	Pegleg Gully Puddler No. 4	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6831	Telegraph Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Inglewood State Forest</b>					
5454	Bull Dog Gully	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5578	Commissioners Gully Puddler	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		

HPS No.	Place name	Significance	Management	Buffer	Zone
8023	Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
5690	Eaglehawk Gully Puddler No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7862	F.G. & B. Eucalyptus Distillery Site 1	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
5795	Galloway Co.	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
5817	Glasgow Reef	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5923	Green Hills Gully Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
5986	Honeymoon Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6023	Jacksons Gully Puddler and Alluvial Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7378	Jimmy Ghan's Eucalyptus Distillery/ Tom Emmett's Eucalyptus Factory	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
6447	Old Inglewood Reservoir	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7379	Unity Mine Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Kimbolton State Forest</b>					
8141	Lyell Track Mine	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Kingower State Forest</b>					
5333	Bald Hill Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7864	F.G. & B. Eucalyptus Distillery Site 3	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7946	Hidden Cemetery	Local		50 m. radius	SPZ
7387	Ironbark Gully Diggings & Dam	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Llanelly State Forest</b>					
7072	Corfu Reef Quartz Gold Workings	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
7119	Halfway Diggings settlement	Local		150 m. radius	SMZ
7248	Star Reef Quartz Gold Mine	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Lillicur State Forest</b>					
5383	Big Hill Quartz Blow	State	Protect historic fabric		
7944	Daisy Creek Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
5610	Daisy Creek Puddler No. 2	State		20 m. radius	SMZ
6213	Mia Mia Flat Puddler Machine	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Longlea State Forest</b>					
7975	Native Gully School Site	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Lyell State Forest</b>					
7947	Historic Tree Stumps	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7948	Mosquito Gully Mine & Battery	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Moliagul State Forest</b>					
7998	Puddler and Dam No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7999	Puddler and Dam No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8000	Puddler and Dam No. 3	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Mt Hooghly State Forest</b>					
7030	Bet Bet Lead Puddling Machine	State VHR: H1247		100 m. radius	SPZ
7031	Bet Bet Reef Battery	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
7038	Bromley Cemetery	Local		50 m. radius	SPZ
8017	Burnt Creek Alluvial Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5463	Burnt Creek Dredge Holes	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7063	Clovers Gully Puddling Machine	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
7243	Spillers Hill Alluvial Gold Workings	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7284	Walkers Reef Battery Site, Shafts, Cyanide Vats, Whim Platform	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
7303	Windmill Reef Mine	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7255	Sydenham Quartz Gold Mine	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		



HPS No.	Place name	Significance	Management	Buffer	Zone
<b>Muckleford State Forest</b>					
5310	Armstrong Gully Alluvial Sinkings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5325	Bacon Gully Puddlers & Alluvial Sinkings	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
5410	Blow Reef Quartz Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5435	Boswarva Hill Reef Workings	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
5652	Demo Track Gully	Local	Protect historic fabric		
1794	Demo Track Quartz Kiln	No known significance		30 m. radius	SMZ
5582	Dunn's Reef Workings	No known significance		50 m. radius	SMZ
5741	Excelsior Reef	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5798	Gardners Gully Workings, Puddler & Mud Brick House	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
5844	Golden Age Co. (Red White and Blue) Mine	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
6539	Great South German Co. (Prince of Wales) & Puddler	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
5921	Green Gully Reef Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6017	Ironbark Gully Alluvial Sinkings and Puddler	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6037	John Bull G M. Co.	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
1373	Kangaroo Dam and Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
1793	Kangaroo Dam Quartz Kiln	To be assessed		30 m. radius	SMZ
6157	Long Gully/Hunters Lead Alluvial Workings & Puddler	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6418	Nuggetty Co-Operative Co.	Local	Protect historic fabric		
89	Nuggetty Mine Dam	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
6456	Omega Reef Quartz Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6533	Prince Llewellyn Co.	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
6835	Thornhill Co. Quartz Roasting Kiln	State		50 m. radius	SMZ
6946	Welshman's Reef & Homeward Bound Co's.	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7013	Young Australian Co. Battery & Quartz Kilns	Local		150 m. radius	SMZ
<b>North of Glenmona State Forest</b>					
5313	Deep Lead Mines (Association Lease)	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>One Eye State Forest</b>					
6459	One Eye Diggings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6638	Sawpit Gully Puddlers	State VHR: H1246		50 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Redcastle State Forest</b>					
5353	Beautiful Venice Reef Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5606	Curly Dog Dam & Puddler	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
5714	Empress/Union Mine Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6348	New Why Not Co. Battery	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
6864	Puddler	Local		10 m. radius	SMZ
7978	Redcastle Internment Camp	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
8010	Redcastle Reservoir	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6567	Redcastle Reservoir (Native Gully) Battery Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7369	Welcome Reef Dam and Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8030	Welcome Reef Dam and Puddler No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6939	Welcome Reef Mine Site (Redcastle/Clarkes Reef Co)	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
6982	Why Not Gully Puddlers, Dam, House Sites & Sinkings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6983	Why Not Reef	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Rushworth State Forest</b>					
5300	Antonia Gully Puddler	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
5301	Antonio Gully Brickworks and Puddler	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
5385	Billy Buttons Gully Puddler	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
8011	Buffalo Diggings	Local	Protect historic fabric		

HPS No.	Place name	Significance	Management	Buffer	Zone
7953	Canadian Gully Puddlers	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7485	Charlie Bell's Crushing Battery	State		15 m. radius	SMZ
7949	Cheong's Chinese Garden	Local		50 m. radius	SPZ
7371	Chinaman's Flat Brickworks and Puddler	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
5988	Clausen's Hope of Denmark Reef Mine/ Mongolian Mine	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5566	Cockatoo Mine Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5602	Crown Cross Co. Mine	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
5664	Dicks Gully Diggings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7955	Double Grave Site	Local		10 m. radius	SPZ
7950	Dunlop Hill Tunnel	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5683	Dunlop Hill Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
5785	Frenchmans Reef Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7951	Grave Site	Local		10 m. radius	SPZ
5931	Growlers Hill Mine Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
7952	Holstein-Schleisweig Mine	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
7986	Jones Amy Eucalyptus Distillery	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
6149	Long Gully Alluvial Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6181	Main Gully Alluvial Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7943	Main Gully Burial Ground (Old Rushworth Cemetery)	Local		30 m. radius	SPZ
7942	Main Gully Chinese Camp	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
6424	Nuggetty Gully Puddler	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
6450	Old Neds Gully Alluvial Workings & Puddler	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6484	Perseverance Co. Battery	Local		30 m. radius	SMZ
6277	Perseverance Reef Cyanide Works	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
8028	Phoenix Reef Mine Site	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
6524	Poverty Diggings	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6608	Rushworth Gold Mines Pty Ltd	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6609	Rushworth Old Lead Alluvial Sinkings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6667	Shellback Gully Puddler No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8029	Shellback Gully Puddler No. 2 & Gold Workings	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6750	Specimen Hill Hut Site	Local		10 m. radius	SMZ
7954	South Canadian Gully Puddlers	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
6493	Union Hill Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Sandon State Forest</b>					
5954	Harry Lauder Company	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
6022	Jackson Mine Site	Local	Protect historic fabric		
8015	Old House Site	Local		10 m. radius	SMZ
6793	Stockyard Creek Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>St Arnaud State forests</b>					
3488	Collisons Gully Mine, south of St Arnaud	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
3645	Eucalyptus Distillery, north-east of St Arnaud	To be assessed		30 m. radius	SMZ
5990	Hopeful Reef Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
8001	Inspection Pit No. 1	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8002	Inspection Pit No. 2	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8003	Inspection Pit No. 3	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
8004	Inspection Pit No. 4	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6025	Jerejaw Reef Workings	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
7983	J.H. Vernons Eucalyptus Distillery	To be assessed		25 m. radius	SMZ
6164	Lord Nelson Reef Tailings Dumps	No known significance			
7996	Mine Shaft	Local	Protect historic fabric		



HPS No.	Place name	Significance	Management	Buffer	Zone
7997	Mine Shaft	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7995	Nook Mine	Local		100 m. radius	SMZ
4445	Prince of Wales Mine Site/Eucalyptus Distillery Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6549	Queen Mary Reef Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
8033	St. Arnaud-Teddington Water Supply Pipe	Local		20 m.	SMZ
8032	The Basin	Local	Protect historic fabric		
5245	Woodcutters' Carvings, St Arnaud State Forest	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Sunday Morning Hills</b>					
6807	Sunday Morning Hill Reef Workings & Alluvial Sinkings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Timor State Forest</b>					
5538	Chinamans Flat Puddlers	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7964	Hughes Dam Eucalyptus Distillery Site	Local		15 m. radius	SMZ
7965	Stone Cairn	Local	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Upper Loddon State Forest</b>					
8137	Hut Site Loddon River	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
8135	Lancaster Hotel Site	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ
8145	Loddon River Structure (Chimney) No. 1	To be assessed		20 m. radius	SMZ
8146	Loddon River Structure (Chimney) No. 2	To be assessed		20 m. radius	SMZ
8013	School Site	Local	Protect historic fabric		
8014	Stone Chimney Site	Local		10 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Walmer State Forest</b>					
8139	Castlemaine-Maldon Water Pipeline	To be assessed	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Wareek State Forest</b>					
7988	Chinese Baths	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
6060	Kangaroo Gully Puddling Machine	Local		20 m. radius	SMZ
6515	Possum Gully Cement Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7976	Possum Gully Mining Precinct	Local		250 m. radius	SMZ
6894	Victoria Company	Local		25 m. radius	SMZ
<b>Wedderburn State Forest</b>					
7391	Cowks Hill Reef Workings	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6100	Lanes Reef Mine Site	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6150	Long Gully Diggings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6552	Queens Gully Dam and Alluvial Workings	Local	Protect historic fabric		
6647	Schicer Gully Dam Puddler, Wedderburn	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
6785	Steels Gully Dam & Puddler	No known significance	Protect historic fabric		
<b>Wellsford State Forest</b>					
8142	Gold Cyanide Works	Local	Protect historic fabric		
7789	Wellsford Eucalyptus Distillery	Local		50 m. radius	SMZ

**HPS No:** Historic place site number of sites that occur in State forest and are recorded in the DSE's Historic Places database

**Management:** Protect historic fabric: The site should not be disturbed and all associated artefacts should be left *in situ*

**Buffer Zone:** **SPZ (m):** No timber harvesting or machine movement within specified number of metres from the site  
**SMZ (m):** SMZ within specified number of metres from the site. Timber harvesting may be permitted within the buffer provided that the timber harvesting does not disturb the historic site, or detract from the site's significance

**Significance:** World, National, State, Local, No known significance  
VHR: Sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register



