

# Broken Hill Landcare / LLS

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Biodiversity  
Conservation  
Trust

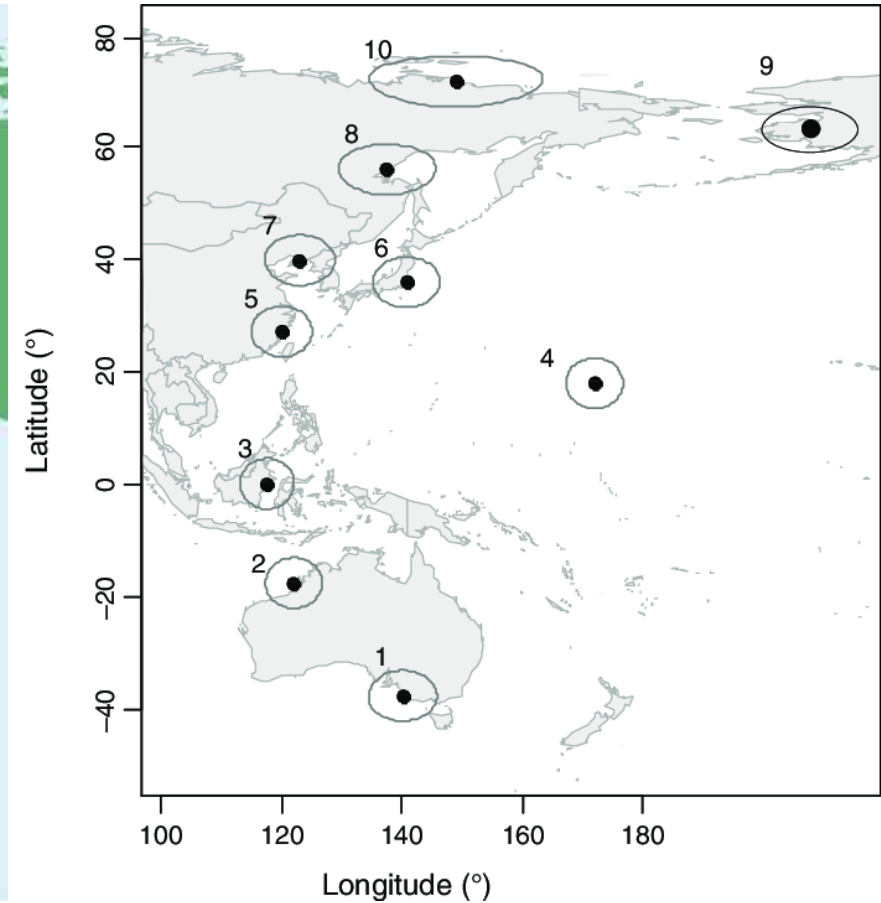




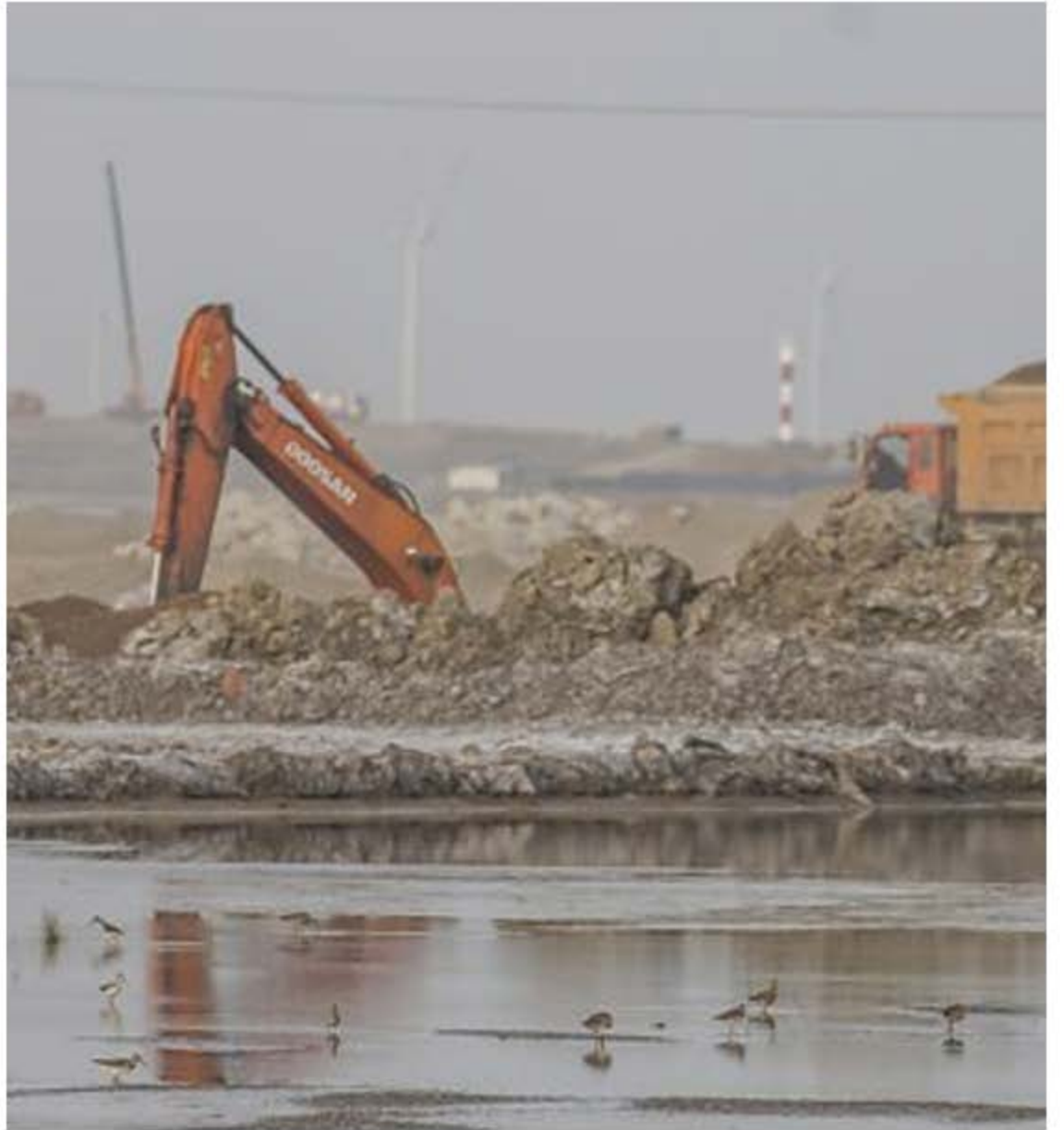
Eastern Curlew

# The East Asian-Australasian Flyway

the region through which migratory waterbirds complete their life cycle in the Asia-Pacific









This type of habitat exists all along the East Asia-Australasia Flyway, the migratory shorebird highway that 8 million birds use to travel from Australia to the Arctic Circle. It takes in 22 countries – from Bangladesh and Myanmar in the west; to Australia and New Zealand in the south; and Russia and the USA in the north. And all along this route, intertidal zones are under threat. The flyway is on the brink of collapse.

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Since 2003, around 100 species have been added to the NSW threatened sp list, taking the total to 1076 species and ecological communities at risk of extinction.

Land clearing for development is a major cause of biodiversity loss because it removes native vegetation that provides a home to plants and animals.

## Bilby – recently returned to Pilliga State Conservation Area near Narrabri

- The first of 13 regionally extinct mammals that will be returned to the wild over the next 10 years.
- Bilbies disappeared in the wild in NSW in around 1910 as a result of introduced predators such as foxes and cats.



Malleefowl is now endangered in NSW due to the clearance of mallee vegetation and predation by foxes.



Threatened species of the Broken Hill complex bioregion include:

- Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby and Australian Bustard
- Grazing, mining and wood collection over 100 years has led to a decline in the understory plant sp and cover affecting ground nesting birds and ground feeding insectivores.

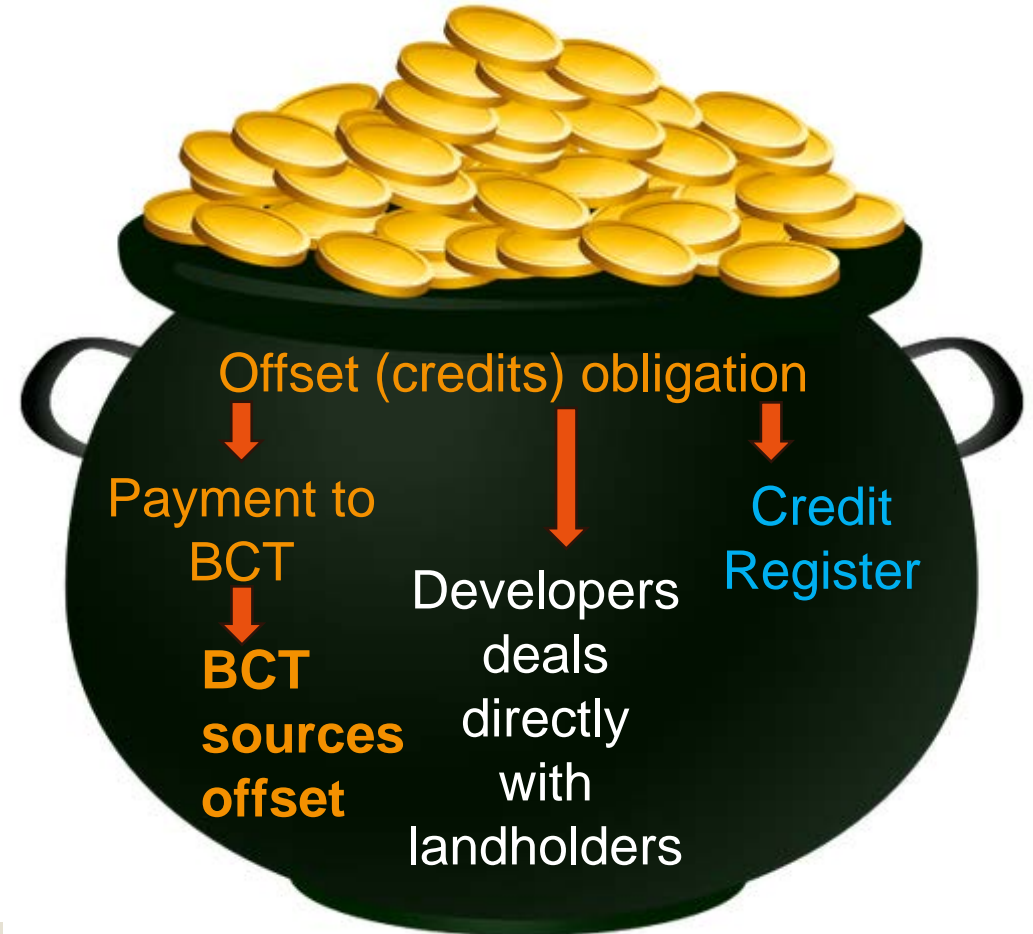
# BCT - Two sources of funding for establishing sites

## Conservation Agreements

\$350 million over 5 years



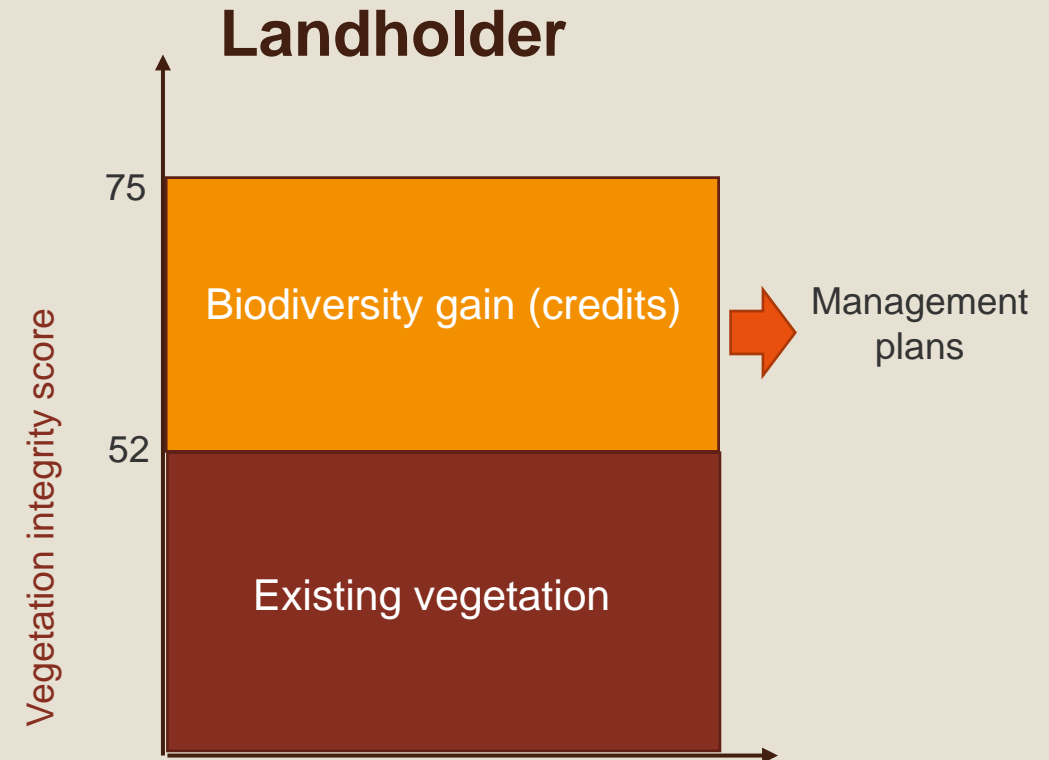
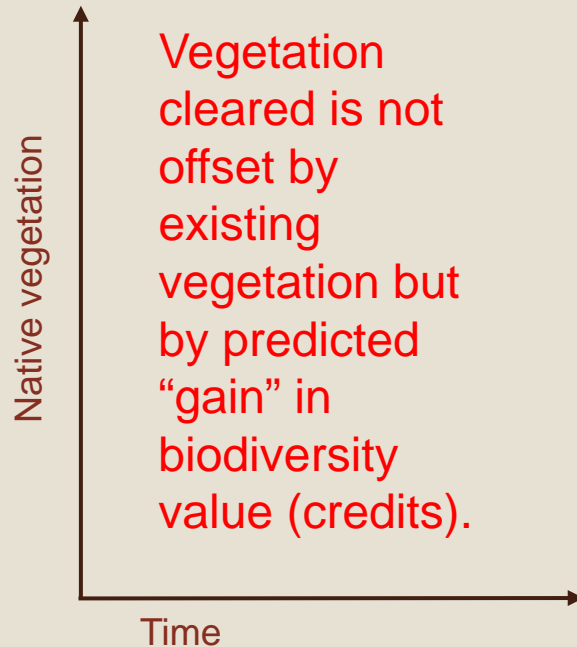
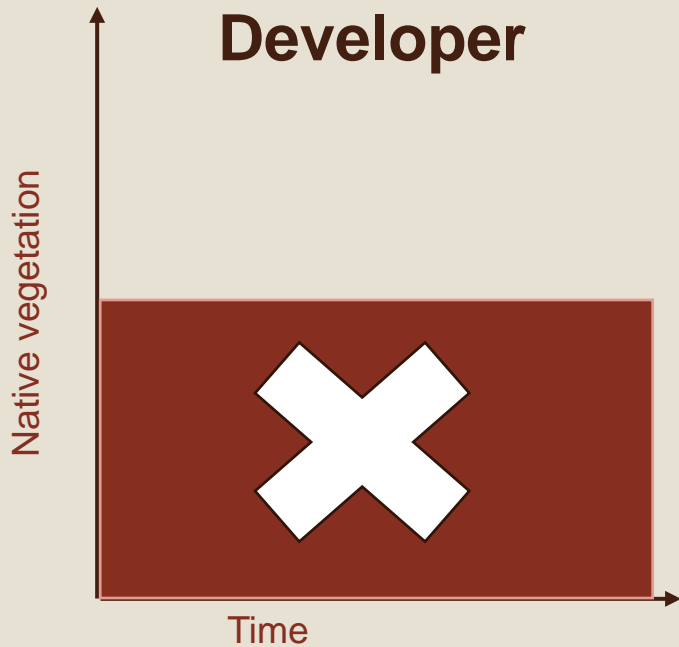
## Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements





# Biodiversity Gain offsetting Biodiversity Loss

- ➔ Avoid
- ➔ Minimise
- ➔ Offset



# PCT - Plant Community Type

Example: 221 Black oak (*Casuarina pauper*) – Pearl bluebush (*Maireana sedifolia*)

PCT defined by species, location of PCT within the landscape (gullies, mid-slopes or ridge tops), soils and topography.

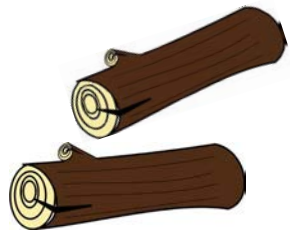
Black oak (*Casuarina pauper*)



Pearl bluebush  
(*Maireana sedifolia*)



Saltbush – *Atriplex stipitata* (Mallee saltbush) ;  
*Austrostipa nitida* (grass)



**fallen logs**

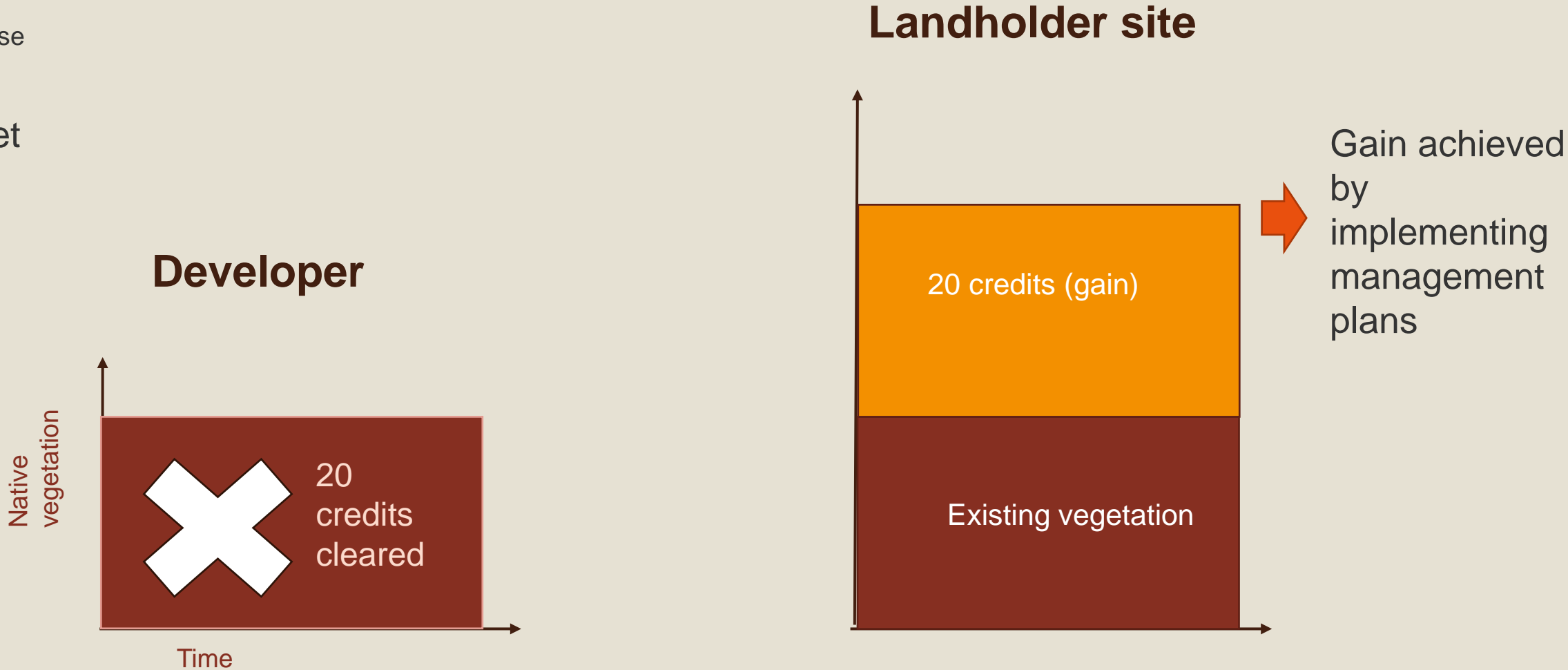
**Grasses and forbs**

**shrubs**

**trees**

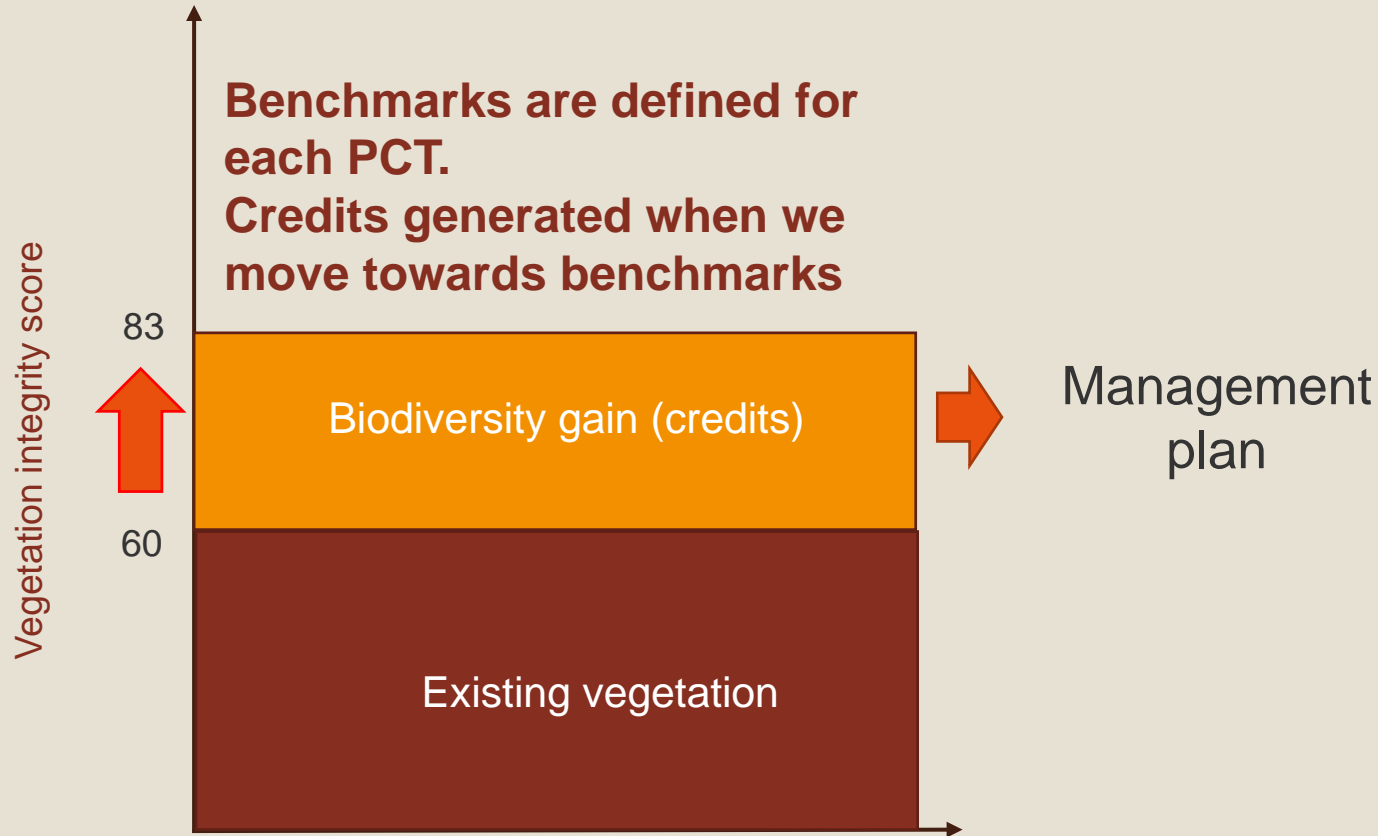
# Biodiversity Gain offsetting Biodiversity Loss

- ➔ Avoid
- ➔ Minimise
- ➔ Offset





## Landholder Site

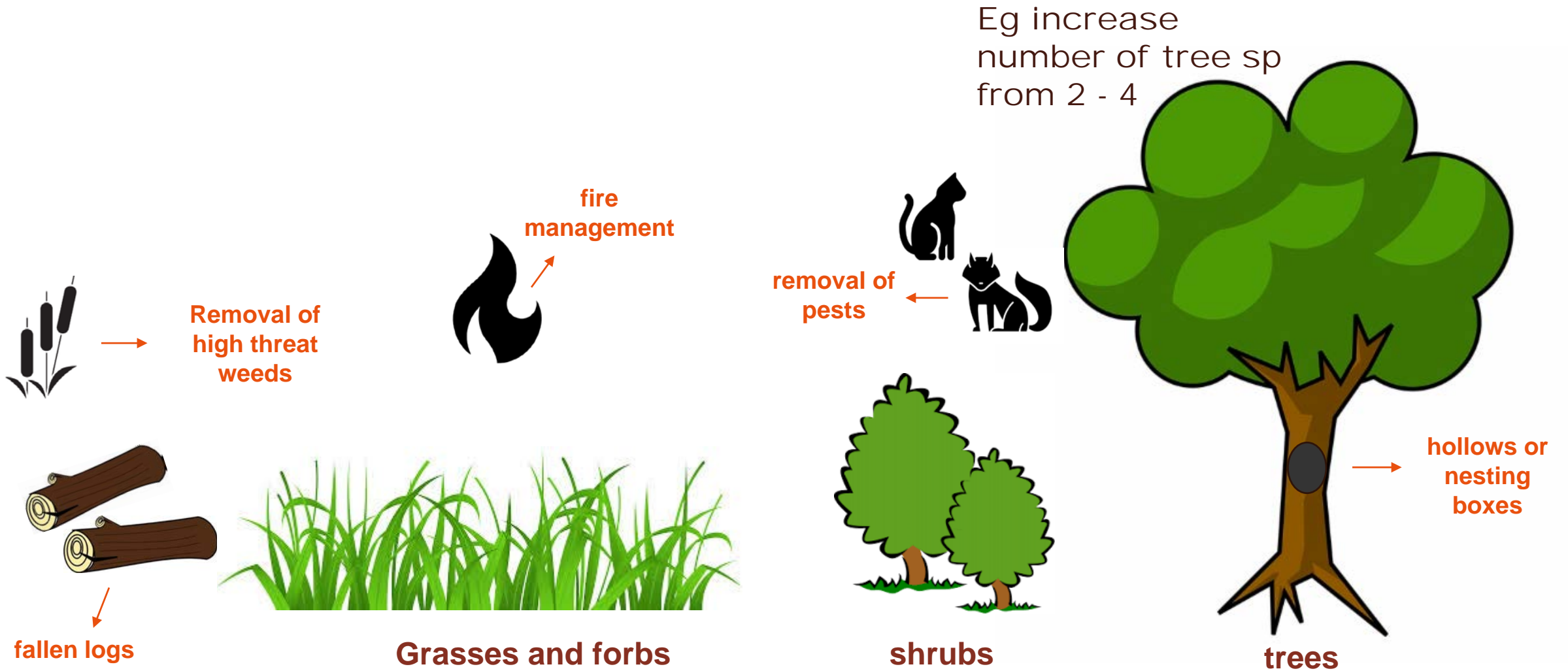


### Management Plan

- Fire Management
- Grazing management
- Native Vegetation management
- Threatened sp. Habitat management
- Hydrology management
- Management of human disturbance
- Integrated feral pest control
- Integrated weed management
- Control of High Threat exotic Plants

**Cost = Part A or TFD (Total Fund Deposit)**

# PCT - Plant Community Type



# Price of credits

**Part A**



**Part B**

**Management Plan**

(cost of undertaking the management actions)

**Opportunity Cost**

(retained by landholder)

**= Total Fund Deposit**  
(paid to BCT)



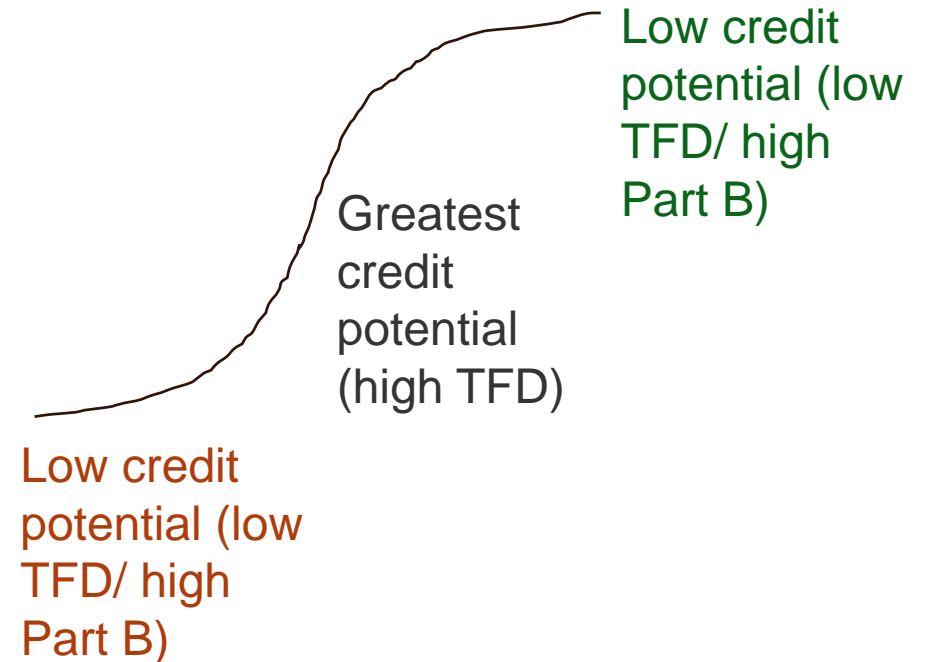
# Benchmark

- The quantitative measures that represent the best attainable condition.
- Defined for each PCT
- Data collected from veg communities with minimal human-induced disturbance.

# BAM Calculator

Calculates Credits / Gain

Sigmoidal curve



# Thank you

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