



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities

December 2012

LANDHOLDERS & UPLAND BASALT EUCALYPT FORESTS

Protecting the endangered Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion

What are the Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests of the Sydney Basin Bioregion?

The Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forest (UBEF) of the Sydney Basin Bioregion ecological community is a type of eucalypt forest. The ecological community has these main features:

- A canopy of tall eucalypt trees. Different species of tall eucalypts may be present, depending on the site.
- A native understorey with a diverse mix of native shrubs, grasses, herbs, vines and ferns. Several understorey species have larger or softer leaves, characteristic of wetter sites.
- UBEF is associated with sites that are at higher elevations (usually above 650 m), on volcanic substrates (e.g. basalt), and receive high rainfall. These wetter, more fertile environments support the growth of tall trees and softer plants that are characteristic of UBEF.

Pictures below are typical examples of what the UBEF ecological community looks like.

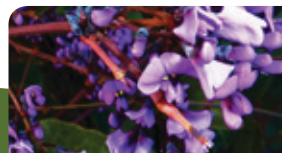
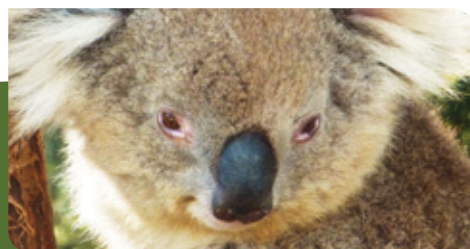
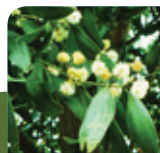


UBEF with Brown Barrel trees at Mt Gibraltar,
© Vanessa Keyzer



UBEF with Blaxland's Stringybark trees in the Blue Mountains, © Steve Douglas

A full description of the ecological community is in the listing advice for UBEF, available online at:
www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=60&status=Endangered





Where is it found?

The UBEF ecological community is limited to south-eastern NSW.

The UBEF ecological community occurs in parts of the Blue Mountains, Southern Highlands, and Southern Tablelands, roughly between the localities of Denman, to the north, and Yadboro, to the south.

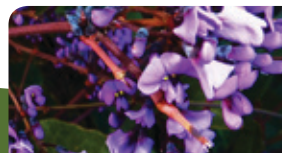
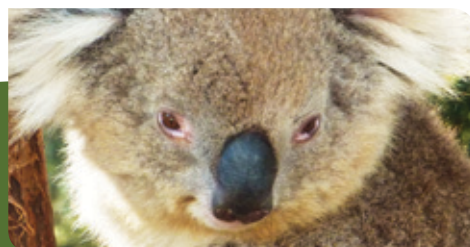
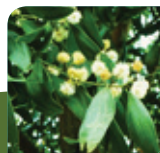
The ecological community is mostly within the Sydney Basin bioregion. Some patches of its eastern edge may extend into the nearby South East Highlands bioregion.

A more detailed distribution map for UBEF is available online:
www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities/maps/pubs/60-map.pdf

Why is it listed as nationally threatened?

The original distribution of UBEF was naturally patchy because it occurred on localised basalt and similar volcanic peaks. However, since European settlement much of the UBEF ecological community has been cleared or degraded. This has further fragmented the ecological community and helped to introduce or further spread weeds and feral animals.

The surviving remnants of the UBEF ecological community provide habitat for many species. These include common species of wildlife, such as gliders, possums, wallabies, echidnas, wombats, owls and frogs. It also includes threatened species such as the nationally endangered spotted-tailed quoll and the endangered shrub Illawarra zieria. At wetter sites, birds usually associated with rainforests may be present, such as the wonga pigeon, topknot pigeon and emerald dove.



It is for these reasons that remnants of UBEF ecological community which remain in good condition are now protected under Australia's national environment law, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), as an endangered ecological community. National environment law only protects communities if they are identified as matters of national environmental significance.

The national UBEF ecological community is a matter of national environmental significance that includes two communities which are also listed and protected as endangered ecological communities under NSW environment laws. These communities are the Mt Gibraltar Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion and Robertson Basalt Tall Open Forest in the Sydney Basin Bioregion.

Listing under national environment law will provide additional protection to these communities plus it extends protection to other components that are not currently protected by NSW environment law, such as the basalt forests in the Blue Mountains.

Are all patches of the UBEF protected?

National protection of the UBEF ecological community applies to patches that remain in relatively good condition. The intent is to prevent further loss and degradation of sites that are currently in good condition and to encourage the recovery of lower quality sites, where possible.

Generally, a good quality patch of the ecological community must have:

- a well developed canopy of native trees of at least 50 per cent total foliage cover (not counting saplings and regeneration under 5 metres tall)

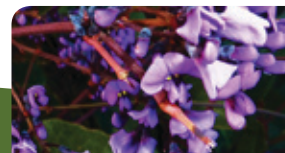
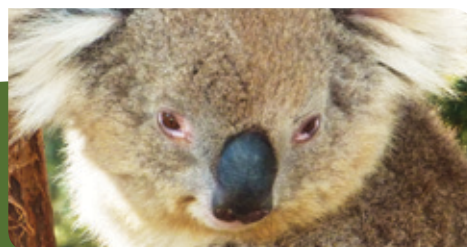
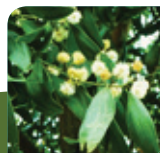
- an understorey that is predominantly native with no more than 40 per cent foliage cover of perennial weeds;
- at least 20 native species present in the understorey; and
- a size of at least half a hectare (5000 m² or 1.24 acres).

Protection also extends to patches with a lower native tree canopy cover, down to 30 per cent total foliage cover, and a lower native understorey species richness, down to 10 native species, where the patch of UBEF is larger (2 ha or more) or part of a larger, intact native vegetation remnant (total remnant size of 2 ha or more).

Patches that do not meet the condition thresholds are not protected by national law but may still be protected under relevant state laws, such as the *NSW Native Vegetation Act 2003* or the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. You may need to seek approval under State legislation. For advice, contact the local office for your Catchment Management Authority or state environment agency.

Degraded patches may remain eligible for national recovery actions and funding programs that seek to improve the condition, extent and connectivity of native vegetation remnants. Many sites may be recoverable through appropriate management actions that encourage native regeneration through the seed bank or by revegetation, coupled with methods to control weeds and other threats.

Further information about condition is in the listing advice for the UBEF ecological community.



What does national protection of the UBEF mean for you?

The national environment law is not about stopping business and activities by landholders.

It is about protecting Australia's unique native plants and animals and the ecosystem services they provide. In many cases, supportive land management by landholders has helped to retain remnants of the UBEF ecological community. It is vital to continue such support.

The main requirement for landholders and business under national environment law is to refer any action that will have or is likely to have a significant impact on any nationally protected species or ecological community to the federal environment department for approval. You may need federal environment approval if:

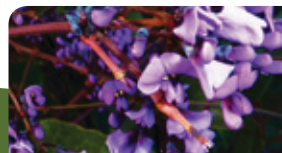
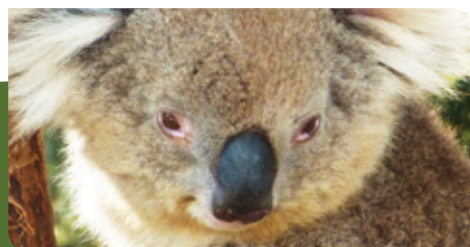
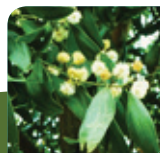
- the protected UBEF ecological community occurs on your property, and
- you are planning a new activity that could have a significant detrimental impact on the ecological community; or
- you are planning to considerably intensify an existing activity that could then have a significant detrimental impact on the ecological community.



Wonga Pigeon, © Matt White

The Australian Government has developed guidelines to help proponents assess the potential impact of a development. These can be found at: www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/nec-guidelines.html

The significance of any action will be assessed by environmental assessment officers on a case by case basis, taking into account factors such as the scale and nature of the likely impact, the landscape context surrounding the action, and the values of the MNES affected.



Ideally, landholders would aim to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to UBEF ecological community through careful planning. However, where this is impractical, mitigation measures or offsets may apply to reduce the overall impact to the ecological community. Developers and approval authorities would also need to consider if any separate approvals are required under relevant state or local laws. The department has an EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy that is available online at:

www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/environmental-offsets-policy.html

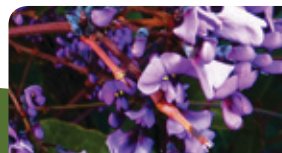
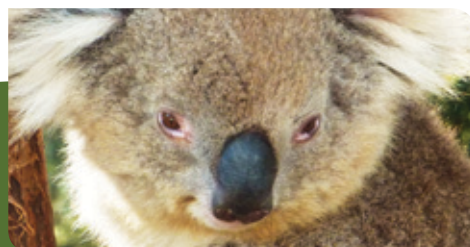
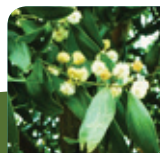
If you undertake an action that is not exempt and may have a significant impact on any nationally listed species or ecological community without referring it or before obtaining approval for the action, then penalties could apply. Australia's national environment law provides strong compliance and enforcement mechanisms. These are detailed at:

www.environment.gov.au/epbc/compliance/compliance-mechanisms.html

Penalties can be avoided by first checking with the Federal Environment Department.



Tree ferns, © Steve Douglas



For developers, companies and approval authorities

What development actions might need approval?

Activities that are likely to have a significant, irreversible or long-term detrimental impact on the ecological community may need federal environment approval. These include:

- Proposals for new housing estates, mines or infrastructures that involve direct clearing or serious degradation of the UBEF ecological community;
- Proposals for new developments that will indirectly impact on patches of UBEF that are adjacent or nearby to the activity, for instance works that change natural drainage patterns; or
- Expansion of existing developments, for instance expanding an existing mine, or significantly widening a road that would remove or detrimentally impact on a remnant of the UBEF ecological community.

What development actions might not need approval?

This ecological community was officially protected under national environment law on 25 November 2011. Lawful activities that began before the EPBC Act came into effect on 16 July 2000 can continue without further federal environment approval. Activities since the listing that could negatively impact on the UBEF ecological community are discouraged; however the following examples will not need approval:

- routine maintenance of existing or approved structures and infrastructures;

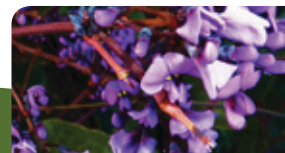
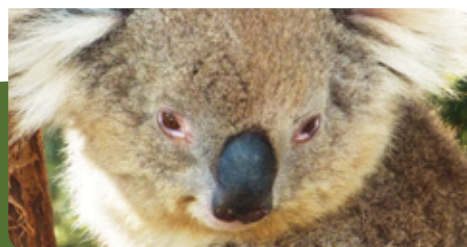
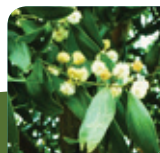
- replacing an existing structure; or
- works that avoid significant impacts to the UBEF ecological community.

For farmers and graziers

What farming activities might need approval?

Activities that are likely to have a significant, irreversible or long-term detrimental impact on the ecological community may need federal environment approval. These include:

- land/vegetation clearing or substantial lopping of trees within the ecological community;
- significantly intensifying grazing or changing from grazing to cropping within a patch of the ecological community;
- substantially changing or intensifying methods of weed control or fertiliser use in or adjacent to a patch of the ecological community and that exacerbates detrimental impacts to native vegetation; or
- new infrastructure, plantings or pasture improvement within or near to a patch of the ecological community that may have a significant impact, such as mechanical disturbance, introducing exotic plant species or changing drainage patterns.





Dianella revoluta (Flax Lily), © Matt White

What routine farming activities do not need approval?

This ecological community was officially protected under national environment law on 25 November 2011. Lawful activities that began before the EPBC Act came into effect on 16 July 2000 can continue without further Australian Government approval. Activities since the listing that could negatively impact on the UBEF ecological community are discouraged but the following examples will not need approval on your land:

- maintaining existing fence lines, tracks, roads or fire breaks;
- replacing or maintaining existing sheds, other farm buildings and yards;
- maintaining existing grazing regimes, if relevant (i.e. type of livestock, stocking rates and timing of grazing, etc.); or

- existing management regimes for feral animals and weeds or adoption of methods that have low impact on native species and vegetation.

Can I get help to restore the Upland Basalt Eucalypt Forests?

There may be natural resource management projects funded by the Australian Government's Caring for our Country initiative which can help you manage and recover the protected UBEF ecological community.

For more information go to: www.nrm.gov.au

Or you can contact your

- local NRM regional body: www.nrm.gov.au/about/nrm/regions/index.html; or
- Caring for our Country Regional Officers: www.nrm.gov.au/contact/officers.html

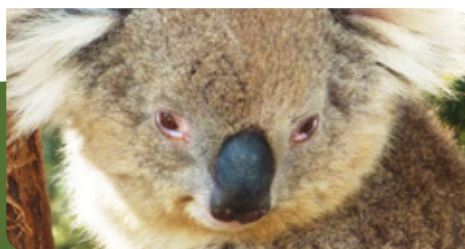
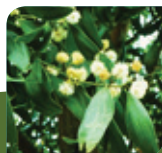
Where can I get more information?

More information on the UBEF ecological community is contained in the comprehensive listing advice and the conservation advice for this ecological community, at www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicshowcommunity.pl?id=60&status=Endangered

If you are not sure whether your activity requires federal environment approval, you can get free advice from the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Phone: 1800 803 772 (Free call)

Email: ciu@environment.gov.au





Eucalyptus cypellocarpa (mountain grey gum), © Matt White

For information about threatened communities go to:

www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities.html; or

for information about EPBC referrals and approvals go to:

www.environment.gov.au/epbc/approval.html

Advice is also available from the department's environment liaison officer at the National Farmers' Federation

Phone: 1800 704 520

Email: environment@nff.org.au

Web: www.environment.gov.au/epbc/information/farmers.html or www.nff.org.au/policy/nrm.html

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