



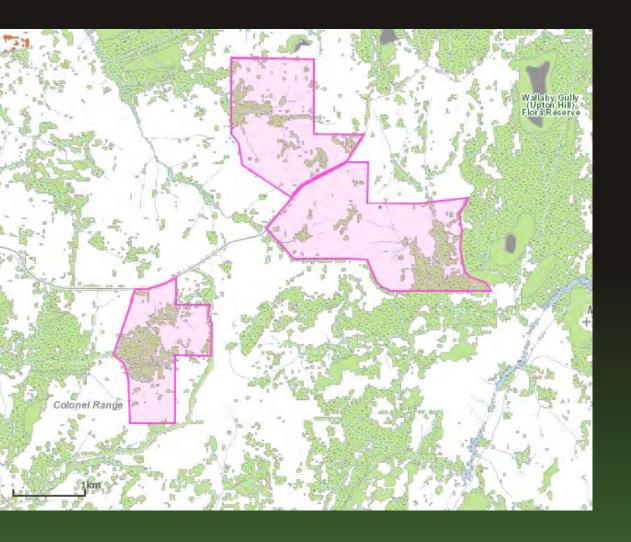
# Fowlas Mine Biodiversity

Strathbogie Ranges, Upton, Victoria



## Fowles Wine Biodiversity O Strathbogie Ranges, Upton, Victoria





### Fowles Wine Biodiversity

Strathbogie Ranges, Upton, Victoria

EVC Number: 47 Valley Grassy Forest (V)

EVC Number: 23 Herb-rich Foothill Forest

EVC Number: 22 Grassy Dry Forest



Highlands - Northern Fall Bioregion and Central Victorian Uplands Bioregion Goulburn Broken CMA



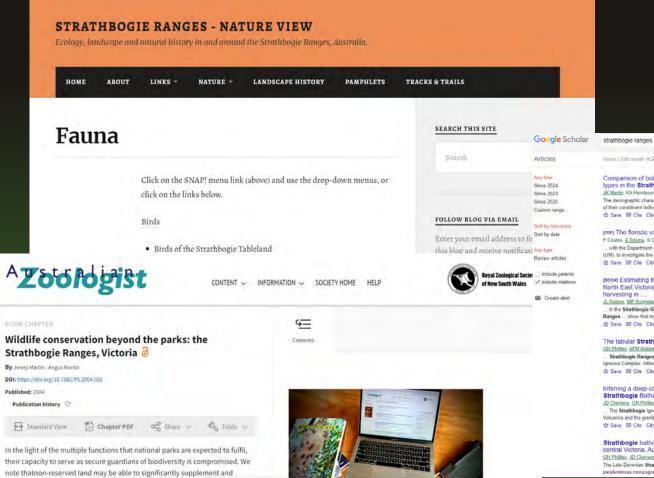
## Fowles Wine Biodiversity Strathbogie Ranges, Upton, Victoria

### Existing habitat

Creeks, wetlands, rocky outcrops and drainage depressions Mixed Ag: Remnant vegetation, stock and vineyards







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Strathbogie Ranges,

### Strathbogie Forest nocturnal survey results summary 2016-20

Species	# detections	% sites	detections/km
Greater Glider*	240	94.5	7.55
Common Ringtail Possum	55	41.7	1.64
Koala	33	35	1
Mountain Brushtail Possum	29	32	0.88
Feathertail Glider**	16	57.14	2.79
Sugar Glider	12	15	0.36
Common Brushtail Possum	2	3.33	0.06
Southern Boobook Owl	17	25	0.51
Powerful Owl	5	8.33	0.15
Owlet Nightjar	3	5	0.09
Tawny Frogmouth	3	5	0.09
Total number of survey transects	60		
Total length of survey transects (km)	33.11		

\* Includes 56 sites (excludes Grassy Dry Forest) that surveyed 32.48 km

\*\* Only includes transects conducted with IR detection - 14 sites and 5.73 km

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### The tabular Strathbogie batholith in central Victoria

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JL Nelson, MP Scroggie, LK Durkin, JK Cripps ... 2018 - art vic gov.au

"Altered 2 500) remails: 10.24 mark

GN Phillips, AFM Kisters - Australian Journal of Earth 2022 - Taylor & Francis Strathbogie Ranges is a loosely defined term used to describe the uplands of the Strathbogie

Comparison of bobuck (Trichosurus cunninghami) demography i

The demographic characteristics of populations are determined by the life-history st

of their constituent individuals. Habitat characteristics, such as the availability of key

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port The floristic values of wetlands in the Highlands and Strathl

F Coutes, A Tolsma, S Cutler.... Arthur Rylah Institute for \_\_\_\_ 2010 - researchgate.n

with the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at The University of

(UM), to investigate the floristics of spring soaks and upland soaks on the Strathboy \$2 Save 99 Cite Cited by 3 Related articles All 2 versions 80

[BOOK] Estimating the density of the greater glider in the Strathbo

North East Victoria. With an assessment of coupes scheduled to

JK Martin, KA Handasyde - Journal of Zoology, 2007 - Wiley Online Library

types in the Strathbogie Ranges, Australia

Igneous Complex. Although the granite is continuous, the uplands include four plateaux ☆ Save 90 Cite Cited by 10 Related articles All 5 versions. Web of Science, 10 99

in the Strathbogie Ranges. Our results are also consistent with the hypothesis that the Strathbogie Ranges ... show that many areas of the Strathbogie Ranges (including the three coupes).

### Inferring a deep-crustal source terrane from a high-level granitic pluton: the Strathbogie Batholith, Australia

JD Clemens, GN Phillips - Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology, 2014 - Springer The Strathbogie Igneous Complex is comprised of the Ignimbritic rocks of the Violet Town Volcanics and the granitic rocks of the Strathbogie ... The Strathbogie magmas formed during a ... Save 99 Cite Cited by 46 Related articles All 7 versions. Web of Science: 42 99

### Strathbogie batholith: field-based subdivision of a large granitic intrusion in central Victoria, Australia

GN Phillips. JD Clemens - Applied Earth Science, 2013 - journals sagepub.com The Late Devonian Strathbogie batholith is a 1500 km 2, semi-configuous mass of undeformed, peraluminous monzogranite and syenogranite in SE Australia. The rocks are S-type and .



# Results Summary

- 8 Classes of fauna previously and/or currently recorded in the region including 352 species
- 172 species of fauna positively recorded at Fowles
- A further 16 species likely to be present based on suitable habitat
- Two species listed as Critically endangered, one endangered and four vulnerable species listed under the FFG Act were recorded
- One species (Brown Treecreeper) listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act was recorded
- One species listed as Marine (Australian Pipit) was recorded

# Results Summary



Common Name	Scientific name	FFG Act	EPBC Act
Barking Owl	Ninox connivens	CR	
Common Bearded Dragon	Pogona barbata	VU	
Common Bent-wing Bat (eastern subspecies)	Miniopterus orianae oceanensis	CR	
Hardhead	Aythya australis	VU	
Little Eagle	Hieraaetus morphnoides	VU	
Speckled Warbler	Chthonicola sagittatus	EN	
Square-tailed Kite	Lophoictinia isura	VU	
Brown treecreeper	Climacteris picumnus victoriae		V

# Mammals

28 positive









# Insectivorous

## 12 positive records

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern-Bentwing Bat	Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis
Eastern Freetail-Bat	Ozimops ridei
South-Eastern Free-Tailed Bat	Ozimops planiceps
White-striped Freetail Bat	Austronomus australis
Chocolate Wattled Bat	Chalinolobus morio
Gould's Long-eared Bat	Nyctophilus gouldii
Gould's wattled Bat	Chalinolobus gouldi
Inland Broad-nosed Bat	Scotorepens balstoni
Large Forest Bat	Vespadelus darlingtoni
Lesser Long-eared Bat	Nyctophilus geoffroyi
Little Forest Bat	Vespadelus vulturnus
Southern Forest Bat	Vespadelus regulus





# Birds 131 positive records, 12 likely

but not recorded







# Reptiles and frogs 8 and 5 positive records







# Threatened Species

Habitat values in the Vineyard

- Old hollow bearing trees
- Vegetated waterways
- Dams with fringing vegetation and gentle sloped mud-flats
- Granite rocky outcrops
- Vegetated stands
- High potential for road reserves with large remnant hollow-bearing trees

## Why is natural pest control Important



### **Increased Global** Demand

For more sustainable farm practises and reduced pesticide use

### Farm Resilience



Reduces reliance on a single control method. Creates farm resilience

## **Encourages Biodiversity**

Biodiversity is important for ecosystem services (pollination, soil retention, natural pest control)

### Different Pests = Different Management

Different pests cause different problems that require a suite of control methods to manage them



### Pesticides are toxic and can harm

### Reduced Pesticide Use

non-target organisms

## Pests: a global situation



10-26%

Of vineyard crop damage is by herbivorous arthropods (mainly lepidopteran larvae)



20–40%
OF CROP YIELD
Is lost to animal pests and diseases

10 to 25%

FURTHER CROP LOSS



With climate change

### 400 350 Average insectivorous bat calls and standard error (± SE) recorded each 300 250 night remnant). 200 150 100 50 0 edge flowering crop remnant strip

## Bat pest control

