

C:\GIS\AH Ecology\609 EEC mapping 2 Oct 19, 2009



**Legend**

12 Land reference number

Study site boundaries

**Endangered Ecological Community**

- Bangalay Sand Forest
- Coastal Saltmarsh
- Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest
- Milton Ulladulla Suptropical Rainforest
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest
- Swamp Sclerophyll Forest

0 0.2 0.4 Kilometres

Figure 3 EEC Mapping of Lands - Berry

BERRY				
Land Number	Vegetation Community	Description	Broad Condition / Value	Threat
1	Blackbutt – Turpentine forest	Dominated with regrowth Blackbutt with Turpentine as a subdominant. Black She-oak, Blue Gum and Cheese Tree are also scattered throughout. Understorey is dominated by Lantana across much of the site. Native understorey species include Red-fruit Saw-sedge, Blue Flax-lily, Common Silkpod, Bordered Panic. Grades into wetter areas to the east.	<b>Poor condition.</b> Harley Hill Road Cemetery is infested with Lantana although sections have been cleared especially around the old graves. Provides a stepping-stone link with areas to the north-east and south-west.	Weed infestation and re-infestation due to non-consistent follow-up of primary weed control. Unformed tracks and trampling degrades vegetation and potentially introduces weeds.
2a	Swamp Sclerophyll Forest - EEC	A small section of Swamp Sclerophyll Forest occurs in the north-east corner of the Toolijooa Lawn Cemetery around where two drainage lines merge. It is dominated by Swamp Mahogany and <i>Melaleuca</i> spp. with Cheese Tree, Red-fruit Saw-sedge, Common Maidenhair, Gristle fern, Common Bracken also common.	<b>Poor condition.</b> In general this section of the site has relatively fewer weeds than in adjacent areas perhaps due to its relative isolation from edge effects of those sections closer to Beach Road. Provides a stepping stone link to Moeyan Hill and Borrowdale Close Reserve	Weed infestation and re-infestation due to non-consistent follow-up of primary weed control. Unformed tracks and trampling degrades vegetation and potentially introduces weeds.
2b	Blackbutt – Turpentine forest	Blackbutts and Turpentine dominate throughout although in general the site shows wetter influences than the Harley Hill Road Cemetery to the east with Cabbage-tree Palm and Black She-oak and Blue Gum scattered throughout.	<b>Poor condition.</b> In general the site is infested with Lantana especially those sections closest to Beach Road. Provides a stepping-stone link with areas to the north-east and south-west.	Weed infestation and re-infestation due to non-consistent follow-up of primary weed control. Unformed tracks and trampling degrades vegetation and potentially introduces weeds.
3	Blue Gum – Turpentine forest	Tall forest of Blue Gum and Turpentine with Blackbutt and Grey Ironbark as subdominants. The understorey varies from drier grassier elements upslope such as Kangaroo Grass to Blady Grass, <i>Carex</i> sp. with Cheese Tree, Cabbage Tree Palm and Red-fruit Saw-sedge scattered throughout.	<b>Fair condition.</b> A powerline easement and roads traverse the block although the vegetated areas are largely free of weeds except along the boundaries. Moderate infestation of Lantana scattered throughout. Provides a stepping-stone link with areas to the north-east and south-west.	Weed invasion from adjacent agricultural lands and easements.
4	Early successional wet sclerophyll forest / rainforest	Past disturbances include logging, clearing, farming and severe Lantana invasion. Removal of massive infestations and ongoing control has resulted in the natural regeneration of vegetation indicating the substantial resilience of the soil seed bank. Some replanting in key locations has assisted with infilling and erosion control issues.	<b>Good condition.</b> Regeneration of the native community largely from the soil seed bank is successfully occurring. Weed control and erosion control are ongoing. Provides a stepping stone link between Moeyan Hill and Coomonderry Swamp. With ongoing restoration and regeneration it may become a weed free example of rainforest.	None with current land ownership.

Land Number	Vegetation Community	Description	Broad Condition / Value	Threat
5a	Mixture of native forests	Borrowdale Close Reserve (185 ha) is a mixture of dry to wet sclerophyll open forest types which varies with slope, soil and elevation. A mixture of Eucalypts (e.g. Bangalay, Blackbutt, Forest Red Gum, Blue Gum) dominates the canopy whilst a wide range of subcanopy and understorey species occur throughout.	<b>Fair condition.</b> Weed invasion is an ongoing problem although weed removal continues throughout. A large area of remnant vegetation with examples of a number of vegetation communities in an otherwise cleared landscape. Provides refuge for flora and fauna species.	Weeds including current infestations and the risk of new invasions from urbanisation and agriculture. Re-infestation due to non-consistent follow-up of primary weed control. Unformed tracks and trampling degrades vegetation and potentially introduces weeds.
5b	<b>Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest - EEC</b>	Two linear patches of Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest occur at the base of sheltered north-western and northern facing gullies. The canopy is dominated by Lilly Pilly, Red Cedar and Sandpaper Fig with Sassafras common in the midlayer. Prickly Rasp Fern, Rainbow Fern and Sickle Fern dominate the groundlayer.	<b>Fair condition.</b> The dense canopy layer reduces the opportunity for many weed species to establish although Lantana and Small Leaved Privet are present. Provides secure tenure for an EEC which has largely been cleared from the area.	Weeds - current and new infestation from upstream. Nutrient enrichment from upstream agriculture.
6	Cleared / Blackbutt – Blue Gum Forest	Whilst the majority of this property is cleared the northern areas are still vegetated with Blackbutt – Blue Gum Forest. Away from the edges weed invasion is limited.	<b>Fair condition.</b> Weed invasion is an ongoing problem although ongoing Lantana removal and control continues. Provides a link with vegetation to the north.	Weed invasion and current Lantana infestation re-establishing.
7	Cleared / Blackbutt – Turpentine Forest	Well established Blackbutt – Turpentine Forest grades down to wetter influences along the creekline where Prickly-leaved Tea Tree, Hairy Clerodendrum, Common Silkpod, Flame Tree and Two-veined Hickory occur. The riparian area may have been representative of a rainforest community before past clearing.	<b>Poor condition.</b> Past land use has resulted in infestation of Lantana and degradation of the riparian area. Ongoing weed removal has resulted in substantial improvement in Lantana infestation and is showing signs of natural regeneration. Provides a stepping stone link to Moeyan Hill.	Reinfestation with non-consistent follow-up of primary weed control. Erosion of the riparian area.
8a	Cleared / Blue Gum – Grey Ironbark Forest	Blue Gum dominates the canopy although Grey Ironbark also occurs as a co-dominant. Two-veined Hickory, Kidney Weed, Sweet Pittosporum and <i>Carex</i> sp. occur in the lower storeys. Lantana infestation particularly dense around creeklines leading to Broughton Creek.	<b>Poor condition.</b> Past land use has resulted in Lantana infestation and degradation of the riparian area. Vegetation condition improves away from the creekline and cleared edges. Provides important link to Broughton Creek.	Weed invasion.
8b	<b>Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest - EEC</b>	A linear patch of Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest occurs near the eastern boundary of the site. This patch is a continuation of the northern area of Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest of the Borrowdale Road Reserve. Prickly Rasp Fern, Rainbow Fern and Sickle Fern dominate the groundlayer.	<b>Fair condition.</b> The dense canopy layer would reduce the opportunity for many weed species to establish although it is likely that the infestation of Lantana and Small Leaved Privet are a problem. This area is an example of an EEC which has largely been cleared from the area.	Weed current and new infestation from upstream. Nutrient enrichment from upstream agriculture.