



Legend

- 12 Land reference number
- Study site boundaries
- Endangered Ecological Community
- Bangalay Sand Forest
- Coastal Saltmarsh
- Freshwater Wetland
- Illawarra Subtropical Rainforest
- Littoral Rainforest
- Milton Ulladulla Suptropical Rainforest
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest
- Swamp Sclerophyll Forest

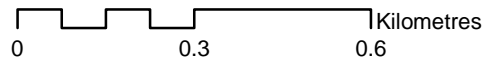


Figure 3 EEC Mapping of Lands - Culburra

CULBURRA				
Land Number	Vegetation Community	Description	Broad Condition / Value	Threat
1a	Coastal Saltmarsh - EEC	Adjoins Curleys Bay behind a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). Heavily disturbed area. Dominated by <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> , Saltwater Couch with <i>Juncus usitatus</i> and Grey Mangrove being common along the southern boundary of this vegetation community. Crab burrows were very numerous and the common <i>Parasesarma erythodactyla</i> was regularly observed.	Very poor condition. The easy accessibility of this area means that it is extremely degraded. Bike tracks and dumping have severely impacted this area. Coastal Saltmarshes are important resources as fisheries nurseries and feeding grounds.	Poor management and ease of access of this site has resulted in severe degradation. Ongoing.
1b	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest - EEC	Located to the south of the Coastal Saltmarsh this very narrow strip is dominated by Swamp Oak. Other species include Prickly-leaved Tea Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus, <i>Juncus usitatus</i> , <i>Baumea juncea</i> , Saltwater Couch, Swamp Weed, and Common Silkpod. She-oak Mistletoe was also recorded in moderate numbers.	Fair Condition. This narrow strip is weed free in places but becomes more degraded to the north-west with dumping and Bridal Creeper smothering vegetation. This area provides a buffer to the Coastal Saltmarsh and Curleys Bay.	Encroachment of activities from the adjacent Coastal Saltmarsh community. Lack of management.
1c	Swamp Sclerophyll Forest - EEC	Located to the west of the STP. This community would have extended further east before construction of the STP. Botanically diverse with Swamp Mahogany dominating the canopy. Also commonly occurring are Swamp Oak, Two-veined Hickory, Tick Bush, Prickly Beard-heath, Lomandra, Many-flowered Mat-rush and Common Bracken.	Good Condition. Few few weeds back from the track. Largely intact. Is a part of a larger and contiguous tract of bushland.	Encroachment of weed infestation could occur from adjacent areas. Lack of management.
1d	Scribbly Gum – Woollybutt Woodland	The remaining area around the STP is dominated by dry sclerophyll communities.	Fair Condition. The condition of this area varies with the degree of clearing, weed invasion and dumping. These impacts are more evident to the south-west of the STP. This is a part of a larger tract of land.	Lack of management. Dumping and weed invasion.
2	Grey Ironbark – Scribbly Gum Woodland	This disused tip has largely been cleared. Fringing vegetation is weed infested with Bitou Bush, Scotch Thistle and <i>Senna</i> sp. being common.	Very poor condition. Past land use and weed invasion has severely degraded this area. In its current form it has few values.	Ongoing weed infestations.

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3a	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest - EEC	This small patch of EEC is severely degraded. Swamp Oak dominates with other natives including Tall Saw-sedge, Sweet Pittosporum and Common Silkpod. Severe infestations of Lantana, Blackberry, Honeysuckle and Asparagus Fern occur throughout.	Very poor condition. This severely degraded EEC shows signs of past fire, tracks, dumping, clearing and modification of drainage patterns through the construction of a drain. This area provides a buffer to adjacent Coastal Saltmarsh and Mangrove Forest.	Lack of management. Ongoing dumping, weed infestation and human encroachment.
3b	Cleared	Largely a grassed area.	Very poor condition. This area has little ecological value although it may provide some habitat for bird species that favour grassy habitats. Provides a buffer to vegetation fringing Curleys Bay.	Weeds could spread into adjoining habitat.
4a	Cleared / Disturbed	This area may have been Bangalay Sand Forest in the past but is currently a cleared grassed area with the occasional tree species scattered throughout.	Very poor condition. This area has been cleared. Provides a buffer to the adjacent Bangalay Sand Forest.	Lack of active management.
4b	Bangalay Sand Forest – EEC	Bangalay Sand Forest occurs behind the fore dune of Wollumboola Lake. It is dominated by Bangalay and Blackbutt. Sweet Pittosporum, <i>Senna</i> sp. and Sandfly Zieria are common in the midstorey with Asparagus Fern, Blackberry, and Lantana dominating the ground cover.	Poor condition. Although largely intact this area is weed infested and has impacts associated with human encroachment. This section is partially cleared with numerous weed species present. Provides a buffer to Lake Wollumboola.	Lack of management. Proximity to urbanisation and informal use has resulting in track formation, and rubbish dumping.
4c	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest - EEC	A very narrow strip of EEC occurs between Wollumboola Lake and an informal track. This area is dominated by Swamp Oak and <i>Juncus usitatus</i> with the introduced <i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i> occurring in sandier soils.	Good Condition. Few impacts are evident in the area. Provides an important vegetated zone adjacent to Lake Wollumboola.	Expansion of the track and encroachment of weeds.
5	Bangalay Sand Forest – EEC	Bangalay Sand Forest occurs adjacent to the Lake Wollumboola with <i>Juncus usitatus</i> fringing the lake. It is dominated by Bangalay with Coast Banksia and Sweet Pittosporum as co-dominants. Weed species are common in the understory.	Poor condition. Although largely intact this area is weed infested and has impacts associated with human encroachment. Provides a buffer to Lake Wollumboola.	Lack of management. Proximity to urbanisation and informal use has resulting in track formation, weed infestation and rubbish dumping.

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6a	Bangalay Sand Forest – EEC	This EEC follows an unnamed drainage line. It is dominated by Bangalay and Blackbutt with Coast Banksia and Sweet Pittosporum also occurring. The ground layer is weed infested although native species also occur.	Poor condition. Although largely intact this area is weed infested and has impacts associated with human encroachment. The drainage line is eroded and weed infested in sections. This community provides a buffer to Lake Wollumboola.	Lack of management. Proximity to urbanisation and informal use has resulting in track formation, weed infestation and rubbish dumping.
6b	Coastal Saltmarsh - EEC	Adjoins Lake Wollumboola with <i>Juncus usitatus</i> dominating this narrow strip. Also occurring are New Zealand Spinach and <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. with Saltwater Couch becoming dominant with a slight rise in elevation.	Fair condition. The sedge community makes human access difficult so there are few obvious impacts. Coastal Saltmarshes are important resources as fisheries nurseries and feeding grounds.	Human encroachment.
6c	Coastal Scrub	Coastal scrub dominates the frontal dune area where it adjoins Crookhaven Bight. Area dominated by Coast Banksia, Coast Wattle, <i>Monotoca elliptica</i> and Coast Teatree.	Fair condition. Coastal dune systems have largely been impacted through human encroachment and clearing. This area has been fenced and rehabilitated in the past. Protects the foredune.	Inconsistent follow up of rehabilitation.