



Figure 5

EEC Mapping of Lands - Yatte Yattah

YATTE YATTAH & CONJOLA PARK				
Land Number	Vegetation Community	Description	Broad Condition / Value	Threat
1a	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest - EEC	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest dominates across the majority of this block. The vegetation composition varies with drainage but is generally dominated by monospecific stands of Swamp Oak with either a dense understorey of Tall Saw-sedge or a groundcover of Swamp Weed.	Good condition. Intact community dominated by native species. Forms part of a large intact forested area including national park.	Weed invasion and edge effects from the west.
1b	Swamp Sclerophyll Forest - EEC	The eastern edge of the block grades from Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest to Swamp Sclerophyll Forest as the elevation gently rises. Swamp Mahogany dominates throughout with dense stands of Tall Saw-sedge.	Good condition. Intact community dominated by native species. Forms part of a large intact forested area including national park.	Weed invasion and edge effects from adjoining cleared rural residential block.
1c	Coastal Saltmarsh	Where this block adjoins Narrawallee Creek small areas of saltmarsh occur. This area appears to be the largest of this saltmarsh community	Good condition. Intact community dominated by native species. Forms part of a large intact forested area including national park.	In general saltmarsh communities are susceptible to run off and sedimentation.
2a	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest - EEC	This largely agricultural block retains Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest adjacent to Narrawallee Creek. It is dominated by monospecific stands of Swamp Oak largely without understorey.	Poor condition. Past grazing and clearing has resulted in degraded vegetation communities.	Weed invasion and nutrient enrichment from adjacent agriculture.
2b	Cleared	This section of the block has been cleared and is currently used for the grazing of cattle. It is dominated by pasture grasses with a scattering of Swamp Oak along a drainage channel on the northern boundary.	Very poor condition. Complete clearing of the block for grazing makes it unlikely that restoration could proceed without extensive intervention including substantial planting of native vegetation.	On-going land use.
3	Cleared / Turpentine – Blackbutt Forest	Clearing of this block was undertaken historically and today it is still used as a cattle stud. Cattle exclusion and revegetation of some areas of Narrawallee Creek has assisted in restoration of parts of this creek. The central and western areas of Narrawallee Creek on this block have occasional old remnant rainforest trees (e.g. Lilly Pilly) remaining indicating that this whole area may once have been covered in rainforest. As the block rises to the north the ridgeline is dominated with Turpentine, Grey Ironbark and Blackbutt. Understorey is scarce and this may reflect its grazing history.	Poor condition. Past grazing and clearing has resulted in degraded riparian communities although restoration work is currently being undertaken. Forested areas supply important links from Narrawallee Creek to Pointer Mountain.	Weed invasion and nutrient enrichment from adjacent agriculture.

Land Number	Vegetation Community	Description	Broad Condition / Value	Threat
4a	Cleared / Turpentine – Blackbutt Forest	Around 75% of this block has regrowth and remnant vegetation communities dominated by Turpentine, Blackbutt and Grey Ironbark and forms part of the large tract of wilderness to the west including Morton National Park.	Good condition. Although there are tracks, signs of minor personal logging and edge effects this area is largely weed free and forms a contiguous area with wilderness to the west.	Edge effects.
4b	Milton Ulladulla Subtropical Rainforest - EEC	A linear patch of a dry subtropical rainforest occurs along a drainage line that was dry at the time of assessment. This vegetation community probably represents Milton Ulladulla Subtropical Rainforest but would need to be confirmed to determine if the soils are derived from the Milton Monzonite. The canopy was dominated by Bangalay, Sandpaper Fig and Sassafras. Common Bracken dominated the ground layer but other native species were also present. No obvious weed invasion.	Good condition. Although this patch of rainforest is adjacent to a powerline easement this area is largely weed free and forms a contiguous area with wilderness to the west and represents an EEC which has been substantially cleared and is spatially restricted.	Edge effects and weed invasion from upstream.