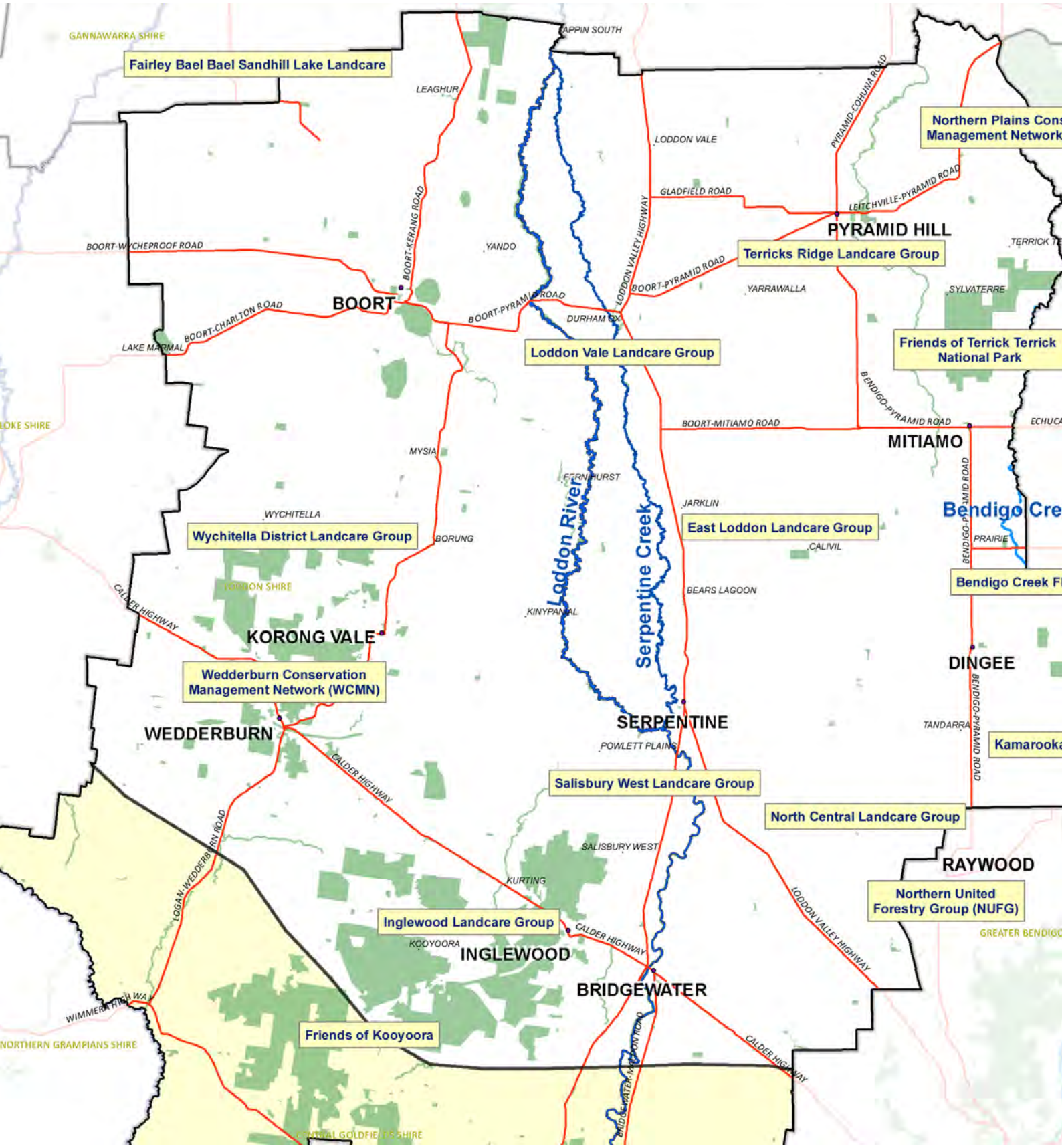
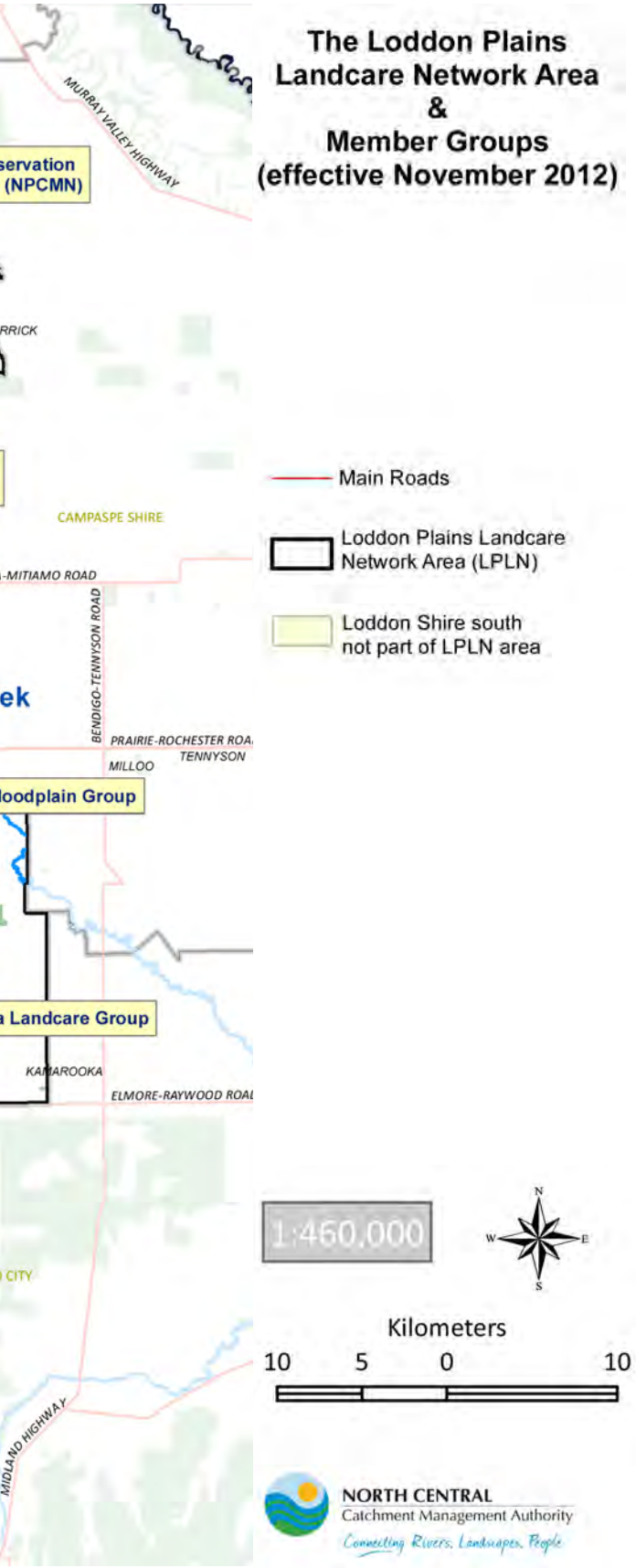

Fairley Bael Bael Sandhill Lake Landcare
Terricks Ridge Landcare Group
Loddon Vale Landcare Group
Friends of Terrick Terrick National Park
Wychitella District Landcare Group
East Loddon Landcare Group
Wedderburn Conservation Management Network (WCMN)
Salisbury West Landcare Group
North Central Landcare Group
Northern United Forestry Group (NUFG)
Inglewood Landcare Group
Friends of Kooyoora
BOORT
KORONG VALE
WEDDERBURN
SERPENTINE
INGLEWOOD
BRIDGEWATER
MITIAMO
PYRAMID HILL
DINGEE
RAYWOOD
Loddon River
Serpentine Creek
LODDON VALLEY HIGHWAY
CALDER HIGHWAY
BOORT-PYRAMID ROAD
BOORT-MITIAMO ROAD
BENDIGO-PYRAMID ROAD
GLADFIELD ROAD
BOORT-KERANG ROAD
BOORT-CHARLTON ROAD
BOORT-WYCHEPROOF ROAD
LOGAN-WEDDERBURN ROAD
BRIDGEWATER-MELDON ROAD
PYRAMID-COHUNA ROAD
LEITCHVILLE-PYRAMID ROAD
WIMMERA HIGHWAY
GANNAWARRA SHIRE
NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE
GREATER BENDIGO
LAKE MARMAL
LEAGHUR
YANDO
LODDON VALE
DURHAM OX
YARRAWALLA
SYLVATERRE
MYSIA
FERNIHURST
WYCHITELLA
BORUNG
JARKLIN
CALIVIL
PRAIRIE
BEARS LAGOON
KINYPANIAL
POWLETT PLAINS
SALISBURY WEST
KURTING
KOOYOORA
TANDARRA

Map 1. The Loddon Plains Landcare Network Area

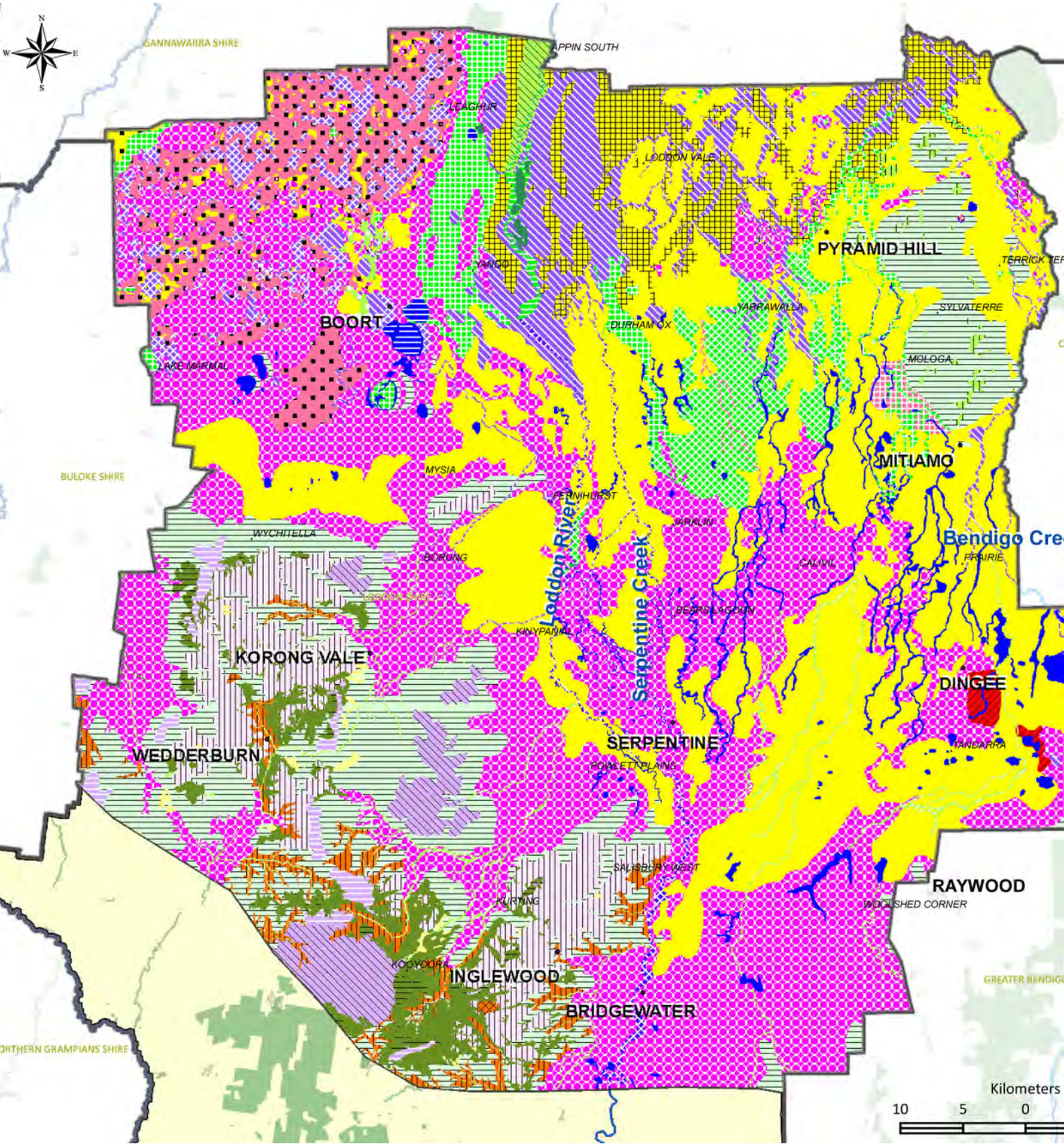


The LPLN area covers approximately 480,000 hectares. It is bordered by the Mid-Loddon foothills in the south, Gannawarra Shire to the north, Buloke Shire to the west, the Campaspe Shire and the City of Greater Bendigo to the east.

Serpentine to:

Bendigo 50kms

Melbourne 206km


GANNAWARRA SHIRE
APPIN SOUTH
LEAGHUR
LODDON VALE
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TERRICK TER
YANDO
BOORT
YARRAWALLA
SYLVATERRE
DURHAM OX
LAKE MARMAL
MOLOGA
MITIAMO
BULOKE SHIRE
MYSIA
FERNIHURST
JARKLIN
WYCHITELLA
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Loddon River
Serpentine Creek
Bendigo Cre
PRAIRIE
CALIVIL
BEARS LAGOON
KINYPANIAL
KORONG VALE
DINGEE
SERPENTINE
WEDDERBURN
TANDARRA
POWLETT PLAINS
SALISBURY WEST
RAYWOOD
KURTING
WOOLSHED CORNER
KOOYOORA
INGLEWOOD
GREATER BENDIGO
BRIDGEWATER
ORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE
Kilometers
10
5
0

Map 2. Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

Pre 1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC)

- 101 Samphire Shrubland
- 103 Riverine Chenopod Woodland
- 104 Lignum Wetland
- 110 Riverine Chenopod Woodland/Plains Grassland
- 132 Plains Grassland
- 175 Grassy Woodland
- 22 Grassy Dry Forest
- 28 Rocky Outcrop Shrubland
- 292 Red Gum Wetland
- 295 Riverine Grassy Woodland
- 321 Riverine Chenopod Woodland/Lignum Wetland
- 48 Heathy Woodland
- 56 Floodplain Riparian Woodland
- 61 Box Ironbark Forest
- 641 Riparian Woodland
- 66 Low Rises Woodland
- 67 Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland
- 68 Creekline Grassy Woodland
- 69 Metamorphic Slopes Shrubby Woodland
- 694 Sandstone Ridge Shrubland/Low Rises Woodland
- 70 Hillcrest Herb-rich Woodland
- 71 Hills Herb-rich Woodland
- 74 Wetland Formation
- 75 Sandstone Ridge Shrubland/Heathy Woodland
- 76 Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland
- 803 Plains Woodland
- 812 Grassy Riverine Forest/Riverine Swamp Forest
- 823 Lignum Swampy Woodland
- 824 Woorinen Mallee
- 826 Plains Savannah
- 829 Chenopod Grassland
- 855 Plains Woodland/Lignum Wetland
- 93 Sandstone Ridge Shrubland
- 943 Lignum Swampy Woodland/Plains Grassland
- 946 Riverine Swampy Woodland/Lignum Wetland
- 96 Ridged Plains Mallee
- 97 Semi-arid Woodland
- 98 Semi-arid Chenopod Woodland

NORTH CENTRAL Catchment Management Authority

1: 460,000

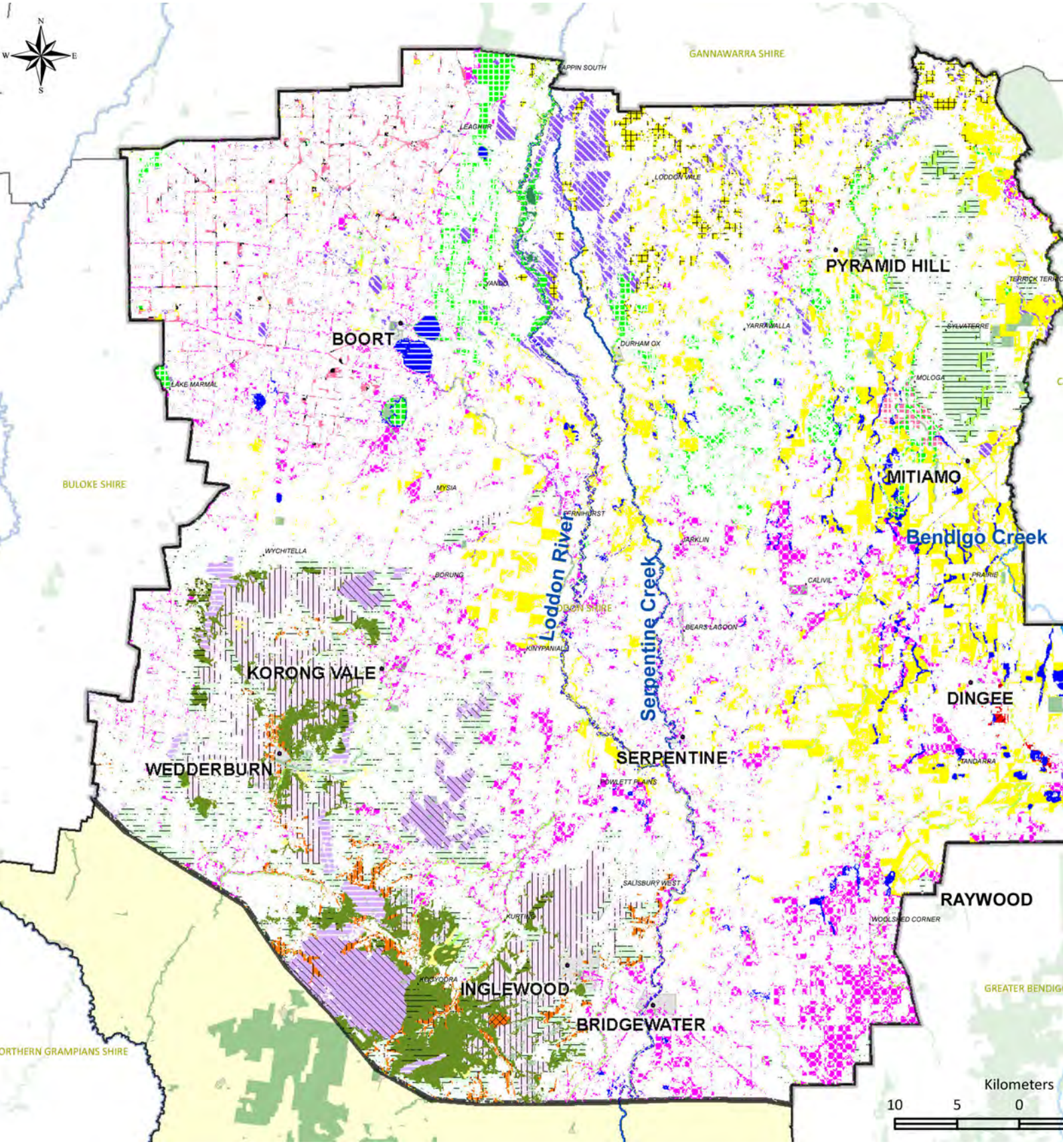
Interpreting this map

Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) mapping is based upon informed guesswork, using existing remnant vegetation and information about geomorphology, soil types, rainfall, vegetation structure, floristic information, aspect, fire frequency and ecological responses to disturbance to classify vegetation. Local patterns of vegetation have been classified as Ecological Vegetation Classes. This model is a useful interpretation of vegetation cover prior to European settlement but must be used with caution, given its predictive nature. The data is designed for use at a larger scale such as 1:100,000 and as a guide. It should never replace ground truthing. For full details on EVC mapping methodology visit the DSE Native Vegetation websites at www.dse.vic.gov.au (Department of Sustainability and Environment).

There were an estimated 38 native vegetation communities covering the LPLN area prior to European settlement. This is a reflection of the diverse soil types, topography and rainfall variation. The large areas of pink and yellow on this map are Plains Woodland and Plains Grassland EVCs. These EVCs occur on the more fertile soils.

Floodplain and riparian corridor vegetation types predominate in the northern section of the LPLN area, where the largest portion of lakes and wetlands are found. Some EVCs such as the Lignum and saltbush woodlands demonstrate that parts of the floodplain are naturally saline.

Sandstone Ridge Shrubland (Mallee like vegetation) and Box Ironbark are found in the south-western corner of the LPLN area near the foothills. These vegetation communities occur on infertile shallow soil types.


GANNAWARRA SHIRE
APPIN SOUTH
LEAGHUR
LODDON VALE
PYRAMID HILL
TERRICK TERRICK
YANDO
BOORT
YARRAWALLA
SYLVATERRE
DURHAM OX
LAKE MARMAL
MOLOGA
MITIAMO
BULOKE SHIRE
MYSIA
FERNHURST
Loddon River
Serpentine Creek
Bendigo Creek
JARKLIN
WYCHITELLA
BORUNG
CALIVIL
PRAIRIE
BEARS LAGOON
KINYPANIAL
KORONG VALE
DINGEE
SERPENTINE
WEDDERBURN
TANDARRA
ROWLETT PLAINS
SALISBURY WEST
RAYWOOD
KURTING
WOOLSHED CORNER
KOOYOORA
INGLEWOOD
GREATER BENDIGO
BRIDGEWATER
ORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE
Kilometers
10
5
0

Map 3. 2005 Ecological Vegetation Classes

2005 Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC)

- 101 Samphire Shrubland
- 103 Riverine Chenopod Woodland
- 104 Lignum Wetland
- 110 Riverine Chenopod Woodland/Plains Grassland
- 132 Plains Grassland
- 175 Grassy Woodland
- 22 Grassy Dry Forest
- 28 Rocky Outcrop Shrubland
- 292 Red Gum Wetland
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- 946 Riverine Swampy Woodland/Lignum Wetland
- 96 Ridged Plains Mallee
- 97 Semi-arid Woodland
- 98 Semi-arid Chenopod Woodland

NORTH CENTRAL Catchment Management Authority

1:460,000

Interpreting this map

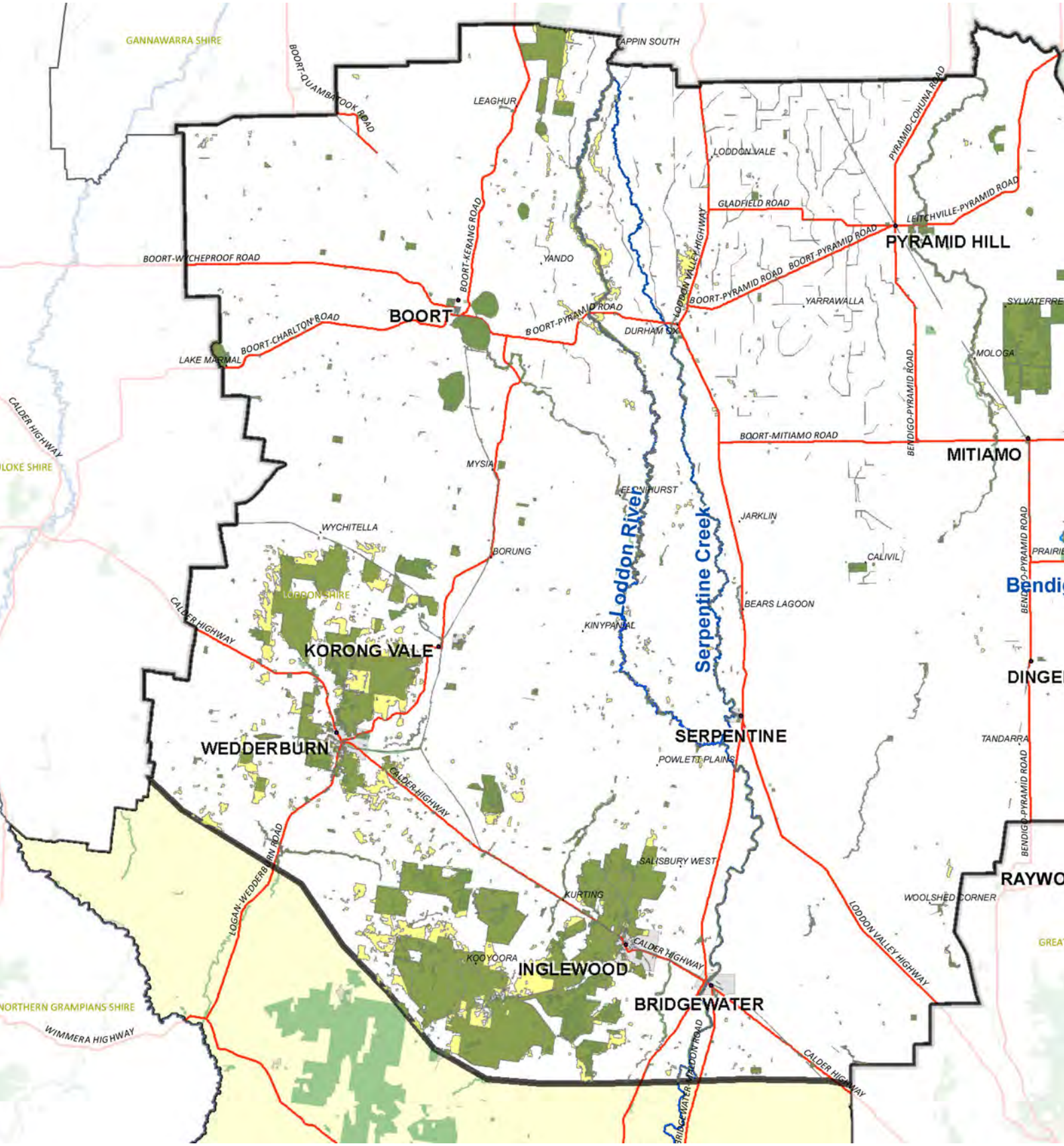
This is a 2005 distribution of remnant vegetation cover and represents a snapshot in time. Cultivation and pasture renovation may have occurred since 2005 and this layer could possibly over-represent true native vegetation cover, particularly in Plains Grassland and Plains Woodland type EVCs. Refer to the data limitations pertaining to the pre-1750 native vegetation dataset (Department of Sustainability and Environment). This map is best interpreted in the context of the pre 1750 EVC map.

The best representations of native vegetation communities occurring today are largely found in public land reserves, with roadsides being another important source of remnant vegetation. Patterns of land use such as agriculture, gold mining and urban development have depleted some EVCs more than others.

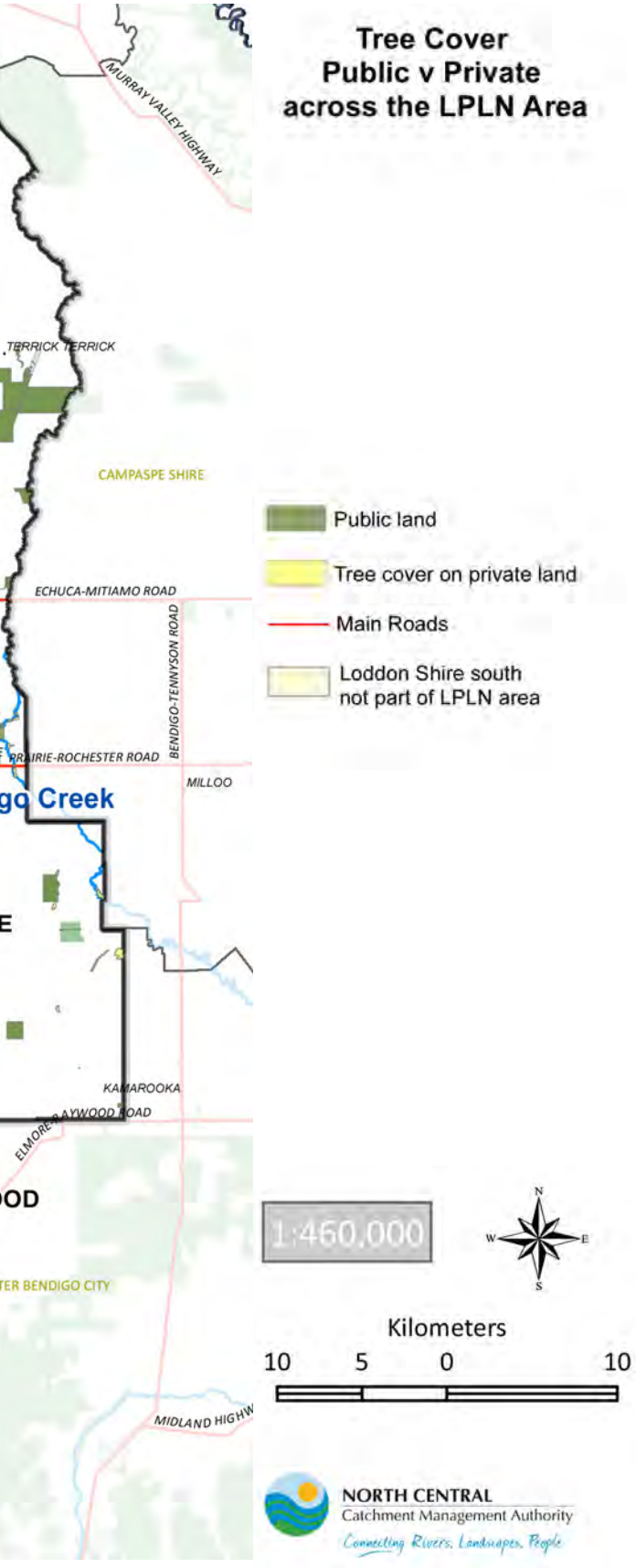
Significant areas of Box Ironbark and Sandstone Ridge Mallee remain on the hillier less fertile areas, as they are unsuitable for agriculture. These vegetation communities whilst heavily disturbed during the gold rush, are largely intact today. This is due to their occurrence on infertile shallow soil types, with a large portion protected in public land reserves.

Plains Woodland and Plains Grassland EVCs that occur on fertile soil ideal for agriculture have been mostly cleared for such purposes. Lignum and swampy wetland complexes in the north are well represented in terms of remaining extent.

Future conservation projects should revolve around improving the condition of isolated remnants and increasing connectivity to the larger blocks of public land. The LPLN has a foundation of core habitat around which projects can be built.


GANNAWARRA SHIRE
BOORT-QUAMBATOOK ROAD
LEAGHUR
APPIN SOUTH
LODDON VALE
PYRAMID-COHUNA ROAD
GLADFIELD ROAD
LEITCHVILLE-PYRAMID ROAD
PYRAMID HILL
BOORT-WYCHEPROOF ROAD
BOORT-KERANG ROAD
YANDO
LODDON VALE HIGHWAY
BOORT-PYRAMID ROAD
YARRAWALLA
SYLVATERRE
BOORT
BOORT-CHARLTON ROAD
LAKE MARMAL
DURHAM LOX
MOLOGA
CALDER HIGHWAY
BOORT-MITIAMO ROAD
BENDIGO-PYRAMID ROAD
MITIAMO
MYSIA
ELLINHURST
Loddon River
Serpentine Creek
JARKLIN
WYCHITELLA
BORUNG
CALIVIL
LODDON SHIRE
BEARS LAGOON
KINYPANIAL
KORONG VALE
DINGE
SERPENTINE
WEDDERBURN
POWLETT PLAINS
TANDARRA
SALISBURY WEST
LOGAN-WEDDERBURN ROAD
KURTING
WOOLSHED CORNER
RAYWO
KOOYOORA
INGLEWOOD
BRIDGEWATER
NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE
WIMMERA HIGHWAY

Map 4. Tree Cover Public v Private across the LPLN Area



Interpreting this map

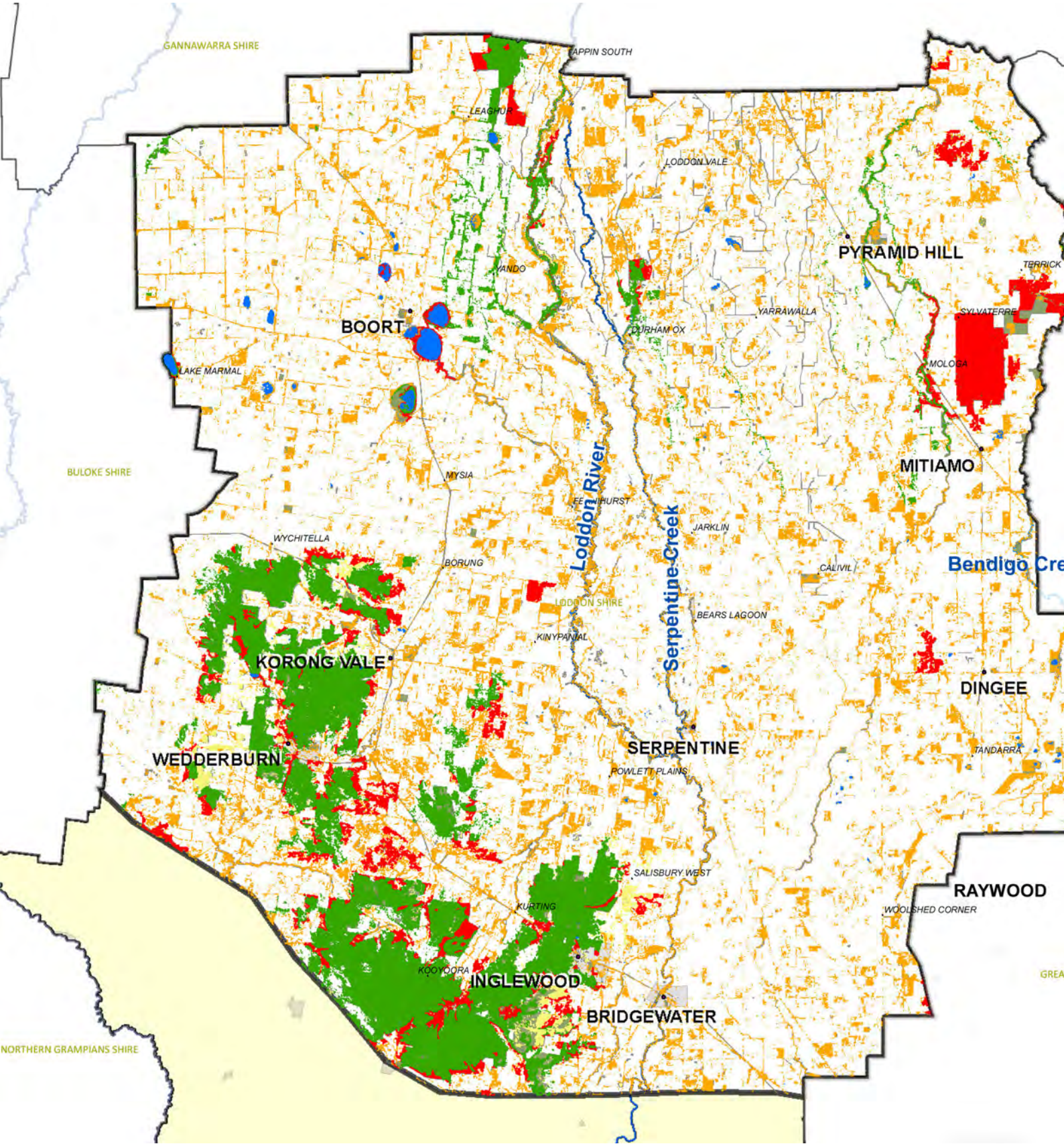
This dataset, maintained by DSE, was last updated in 1993. Tree cover is defined by woody vegetation >2m in height and with crown foliar cover >10% and mapped down to a minimum of 1 ha. Therefore this layer may under-represent true tree cover, particularly for small stands occurring on private land.

Tree cover per se may not be relevant to many areas of the network area, given the nature of vegetation communities present across much of the LPLN area (such as Plains Grassland), as highlighted by the EVC mapping. However, public land reserves with significant tree cover provide a backbone for biodiversity conservation across the LPLN area. Some of the larger named reserves include:

Kooyoora State Park, Wedderburn State Forest, Mount Korong Nature Conservation Reserve (NCR), Terrick Terrick National Park, Wychitella NCR, Mt Buckrabanyule, Mt Kerang & Mt Korong, Leaghur State Park, Woolshed Swamp, Lake Reserves surrounding Boort, Reserves near Pyramid Hill and the Yarrawalla NCR.

There are many unnamed reserves that also fulfil an important function in providing vegetation corridors for wildlife to move around the landscape. Roadside vegetation and linear corridors fringing alongside the numerous waterways and channels across the LPLN area provide important habitat for wildlife and preservation of threatened flora species too.

Although public land offers the main continuous areas of remnant vegetation and tree cover, they too have been affected by past use. Creek lines are generally badly eroded, with soil loss and understorey alteration. The history of timber cutting and gold mining has produced even aged stands of coppiced eucalyptus regrowth. The Wedderburn CMN has conducted ecological thinning of stands on private and public land in their area to improve vegetation health.


GANNAWARRA SHIRE
TAPPIN SOUTH
LEAGHUR
LODDON VALE
PYRAMID HILL
TERRICK
YANDO
YARRAWALLA
SYLVATERRE
BOORT
DURHAM OX
LAKE MARMAL
MOLOGA
MITIAMO
BULOKE SHIRE
MYSIA
FERNIHURST
Loddon River
Serpentine Creek
JARKLIN
WYCHITELLA
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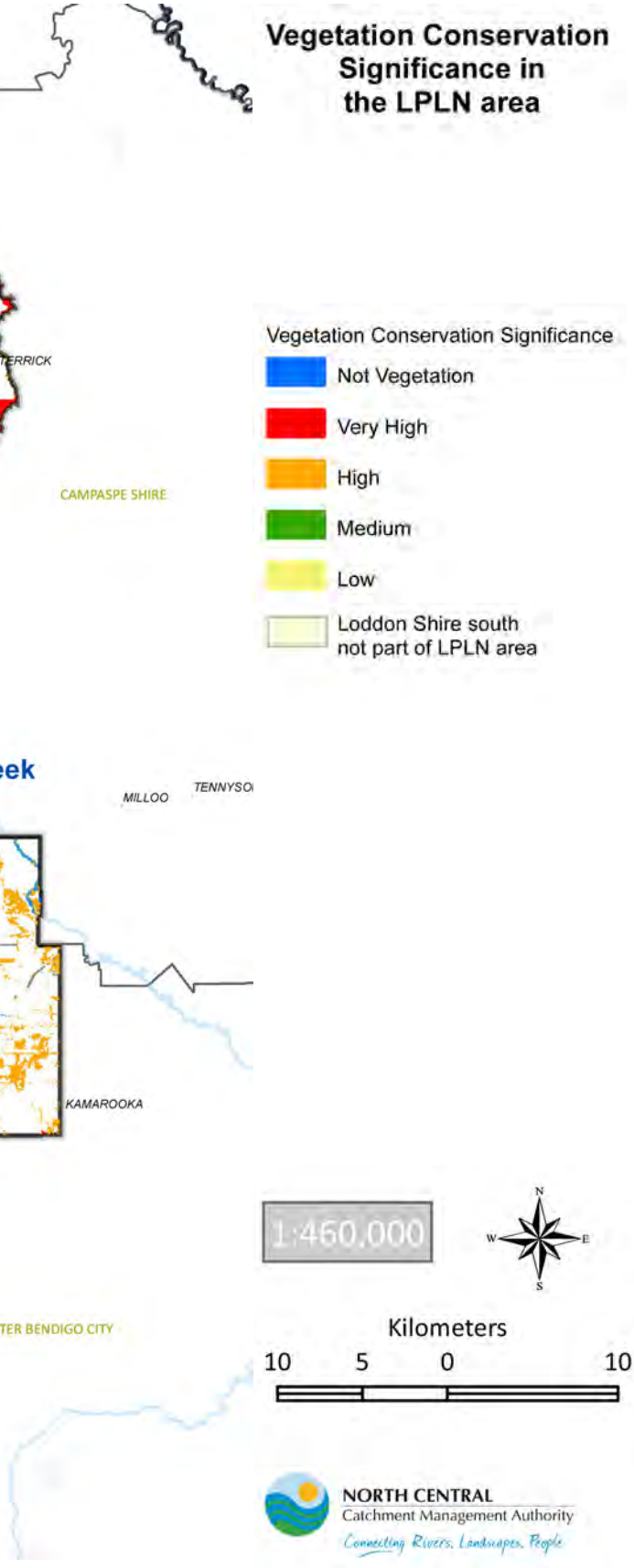
KORONG VALE
DINGEE
SERPENTINE
WEDDERBURN
TANDARRA
POWLETT PLAINS
SALISBURY WEST
RAYWOOD
KURTING
WOOLSHED CORNER
KOOYOORA
INGLEWOOD
BRIDGEWATER
NORTHERN GRAMPIANS SHIRE

Map 5. Vegetation Conservation Significance in the LPLN Area



Interpreting this map

Some areas of native vegetation and habitat have more value than others. The value of a patch depends on the status of the vegetation type (endangered, vulnerable, depleted), the size, condition and closeness of the patch to other areas of core habitat and on the presence of threatened flora and fauna species. Management can improve the condition or extent of remnants and reduce threats like weeds. Large, well-connected areas of native vegetation tend to have higher conservation significance than small fragmented patches.

However all native vegetation is valuable and often areas of low to moderate conservation significance have high potential for natural regeneration and can therefore provide the backbone for landscape connectivity.

Identifying the remnants of native vegetation with higher conservation significance is the first step towards protection. Some of this work can be done in bulk with EVC mapping but in most cases ground level surveys are needed, particularly for treeless vegetation like grasslands.

Many ecological communities have high conservation status and loss of habitat quality in remnant vegetation is a significant issue. An additional concern is the loss of large old trees, some of which have existed since before European settlement.