# Swampy Riparian Woodland

ENDANGERED in the Goulburn Broken Catchment



Figure 1 A healthy example of a Swampy Riparian Woodland with important habitat and diagnostic features noted.





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#### Description

Swampy Riparian Woodland occurs in poorly drained sections of streams and rivers. Annual rainfall is 900—1500mm at elevations of 300—800m. The overstorey, (typically Mountain Swamp Gum), has a woodland structure. Understorey shrubs include Ovens Wattle, Tea—tree, Prickly Tea—tree, Burgan, Blackwood and Prickly Currant—bush. The ground layer is normally dense with sedges such as Leafy Flat—sedge, Tall Sedge and ferns like Fishbone Water—fern, Soft Water—fern and Mother Shield—fern.

#### Current Threats

- Drainage for agriculture changes riparian functions. It can result in loss of native species and threatens the viability of the system.
- Inappropriate grazing regimes cause loss of native species, hinder native plant regeneration, disturb the soil, and increase nutrient levels — encouraging weeds.
- Weeds, particularly Blackberries, Cat's Ear, Yorkshire Fog Grass and White Clover, compete with native species.
- Loss of tree and ground habitat (through timber harvesting, "tidying—up", and firewood collection), which threatens the structure of the remnants, and the dependent native fauna.
- Pest animals defoliate vegetation, disturb the soil and threaten native fauna as predators and by competing for food.
- Isolation of remnants makes it difficult to maintain a healthy gene pool, recolonise with native species following disturbance, and restricts movement of native fauna.
- Lack of native understorey and groundlayer plants, which: attract insect eating birds, helping keep the overstorey healthy; and improve soil health through fixing nitrogen.
- Lack of natural regeneration of plants, threatens the viability of the remnant.

information in this publication.



Figure 2 Distribution of Swampy Riparian Woodlands in the Goulburn Broken Catchment.

#### Significant Species

Flora: Omeo Gum. Fauna: Powerful Owls.

#### Management Tips

Management which maintains and enhances the remnant vegetation / habitat, including:

- Maintain or restore the natural flows and drainage patterns.
- Fence sites from grazing.
- Develop and implement a plan to control weeds and pest animals.
- Encourage natural regeneration by reducing competition with grasses prior to seed fall, removing stock and controlling rabbits.
- Plant understorey for remnants with no native shrubs or ground layer.
- Revegetate around remnants to buffer from pasture, and link to other remnants.
- Retain dead & hollow—bearing trees (where absent, erect nest boxes) and leave fallen timber and branches.
- Monitor your site and adapt management practices as required (help is available to assist and set up monitoring).

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