

# DHELKUNYA DJA

LAND MANAGEMENT BOARD

*Manyangurr ngulumbara dhelkunya Djandaki murrupi*  
We meet together to return good health to Country and Spirit

## Joint Management Plan for the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks:

# RESOURCES

Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board  
October 2018





Wai-galk (wattle)

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## ACRONYMS

4WD .....	Four wheel drive
ADKAR .....	Awareness, Desire, Knowledge, Ability, Reinforcement
CMN .....	Catchment Management Network
CSIRO .....	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DDWCAC .....	Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation
DELWP .....	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DDLMB .....	Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board
DDW .....	Dja Dja Wurrung
<i>EPBC (Act)</i> .....	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
<i>FFG (Act)</i> .....	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>
FOBIF .....	Friends of the Box-Ironbark Forests
JMP .....	Joint Management Plan
KKCMN .....	Kara Kara Conservation Management Network
NCCMA .....	North Central Catchment Management Authority
<i>NPA</i> .....	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
PV .....	Parks Victoria
RAP .....	Registered Aboriginal Party
<i>RSA 2013</i> .....	<i>Recognition and Settlement Agreement 2013</i>
s .....	Section (of legislation)
SEPP .....	State Environment Protection Policy (Victoria)
<i>TOLMA</i> .....	<i>Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement</i>
<i>TOS (Act)</i> .....	<i>Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010</i> (Victoria)
VAHR .....	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VEA .....	Visitor Experience Area
WESI .....	Weeds at and Early Stage of Invasion



## CONVENTIONS

1. “People” when it refers to Dja Dja Wurrung People is capitalised throughout. “Djaara” is often used interchangeably with “Dja Dja Wurrung People”.
2. The words “Dja Dja Wurrung” appear frequently throughout this document. Where required, we use the full term at least once on the page or table, and subsequently replace with the acronym DDW. Occasionally, the full term is used again to comply with cultural protocols.
3. Most photos appear without captions with exceptions as agreed by the Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board—photographers are acknowledged inside the front cover.
4. “Parks” when it is capitalised refers to the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks—the five parks and one reserve that make up the Dja Dja Wurrung Appointed Land. Similarly, “joint management” when it refers to joint management of the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks is capitalised to Joint Management. Capitals are also applied to specific instruments and activities associated with the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks including: Codes of Practice; Memorandum of Understanding; Operational Plans; Change Management Plan; Cultural and Natural Resource Management; and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
5. “Country” when it refers to Dja Dja Wurrung Country is capitalised throughout. Similarly, “Culture” when it refers to DDW Culture, and appears as a stand-alone term, is capitalised throughout.
6. Related Boxes, Tables and Figures from the Resources document are labelled with R (R1, R2 etc.) and cross-referenced throughout this document.
7. Dja Dja Wurrung language words appear with the English equivalent after them in italics the first time the word is used. The spelling of English words uses United Kingdom Conventions.
8. Minimum punctuation style is used in lists and tables i.e. full stops or semi-colons are not used unless somewhere in the list or table column there is an entry with two sentences, in which case full stops appear throughout that column or list; full stops appear at the end of lists.
9. “Our” throughout this document is an inclusive term reflecting “Joint” Management, underpinned by the *Recognition and Settlement Agreement 2013* between the State of Victoria and Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation, through this Joint Management Plan prepared by the Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board (DDLMB). The Victorian Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change appointed the DDLMB to undertake this task. Partners in this Joint Management include the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation; Parks Victoria; the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning; together with the Dja Dja Wurrung People; and the wider community of Park users and stakeholders.
10. Conventions are noted in a footnote the first time they are used to alert the reader, and a couple are repeated where the location of the first occurrence might easily be missed.

## GLOSSARY OF DJA DJA WURRUNG LANGUAGE

### General Words

Boort (burt) . . . . .	Smoke
Boyn . . . . .	Bread, damper
Darrak . . . . .	Branches
Datimdatim . . . . .	Boomerang
Dhelkunya Dja . . . . .	Healing/make good, land/ Country
Dhelkunya Wi or Wii . . . . .	Healing Fire
Dja or djaa . . . . .	Earth
Djaara . . . . .	The People of Country
Dja Dja Wurrung . . . . .	Yes Yes speaking/lip/tongue
Djandak . . . . .	Dja Dja Wurrung Country
Djuwima Djandaki . . . . .	(For Dja Dja Wurrung People) to show and to share our Country (to show how we care for our Country and share it with you); in this Plan, Djuwima Djandaki is used as an alternative to the English language concept of Foundation Assets
Galka . . . . .	Trees
Gatjin . . . . .	Water
Girra . . . . .	Leaves
Larr . . . . .	Stone
Maram . . . . .	Shelter
Mirryn . . . . .	Air
Milakuk . . . . .	Lightning
Murun dhelk . . . . .	Living good health
Ngulumbarra . . . . .	Gathering together
Wurrekangek . . . . .	My Talk (my story)
Wurrekang . . . . .	Talk
Wi or wii . . . . .	Fire

### Dja Dja Wurrung Dreaming Stories

Barramul . . . . .	Emu Dreaming of Larr-ni- barramul—and Emu in the night sky
Bunjil . . . . .	Creator Being who transformed into Wedge-tailed Eagle
Martiinga Kuli Murrup . . . . .	Ancestral Spirits
Waa . . . . .	Bunjil's Brother—Fire Dreaming—Australian and Little Raven (previously mis-recorded as crow)

### Animals and Plants

Banya . . . . .	Ring-tailed Possum
Barramul . . . . .	Emu
Bial . . . . .	Red Gum
Binggal . . . . .	Snake
Bolitj . . . . .	Cherry Ballart
Burul . . . . .	Sugar Glider
Djarrk . . . . .	Common Reed
Djinbonggure . . . . .	Wallaby
Djinyap . . . . .	Sulphur-crested White Cockatoo
Djutj . . . . .	Gum
Duan . . . . .	Brush-tailed phascogale
Dum . . . . .	Frog
Gal Gal . . . . .	Dingo
Gamitj . . . . .	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Gurri . . . . .	Kangaroo
Murnang . . . . .	Yam Daisy
Ngana-nganitj . . . . .	Bat
Wai-galk . . . . .	Wattle
Willa . . . . .	Brush-tailed Possum
Wirrap . . . . .	Fish
Wirrmal . . . . .	Owl

### Place Names

Dharrangowar . . . . .	Mt Tarrengower
Kara Kara (garra garra)Gold (to kick)	
Kooyoora (Guyura) . . . . .	Mountain of Light
La Larr Ba Gauwa . . . . .	Mt Alexander
Lalgambuk . . . . .	Mt Franklin
Larr-ni-barramul . . . . .	Home of the Emu (Franklinford area)

### Cultural Note:

Dja Dja Wurrung People are the custodians of their language and the cultural authority on the correct spellings and usage. Protocols are in place to protect the cultural heritage of Traditional Owners from cultural misappropriation, and cultural heritage is protected under cultural heritage and copyright laws of the Australian State and Commonwealth Governments. The DDWCAC as the Recognised Aboriginal Party under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Victoria) may assist and provide guidance on the use of language for publication.



# GUIDE TO DJA DJA WURRUNG SOUNDS AND SPELLING

## Closed sounds (consonants)

b at the start of a word, p in the middle and end of a word e.g bupup. This is a sound that is in-between b and p. This is why b and p are considered the same sound in Aboriginal languages.

m—same as English m

w—same as English w

d at the start of a word, t in the middle and end e.g diti (*hard*). This is a sound in-between d and t. This is why d and t are considered the same sound in Aboriginal languages.

n—same as English n

l—same as English l

rr—this sound is a rolled r, like the Scottish or Spanish rolled r sound.

g at the start of a word, k in middle and end e.g gaka (*come*), gurruk (*magpie*). This is a sound in-between g and k. This is why g and k are considered the same sound in Aboriginal languages.

ng—the soft sound as in **si**ng or **fi**nger. Try to fade out the si and just say ng.

ngg—the hard sound as in **a**nger or **h**unger

y—same as English y. The middle of the tongue is place near the roof of the mouth.

dj at the start of a word, tj in the middle and end e.g dja dja wurrun, djitjiti (*marrow*), like the English ‘j’ sound in jam or judge or **ch** sound in **ch**urch, but instead place the middle of the tongue on the roof of the mouth.

ny at the start and middle of a word, yn at the end of a word e.g nyakinyarr (*see you soon*), barrip-djapayn (*paternal aunty*). This is a special n sound by placing the middle of the tongue on the roof of the mouth.

dh at the start of a word, th in the middle and at the end (however, this sound doesn’t occur much in the middle or end of word in Dja Dja Wurrung) e.g dhelk (*good*), ngangguth (*breathe*). This is a special d sound by placing the middle of the tongue at the back of the front teeth.

nh—a special n sound by placing the middle of the tongue at the back of the front teeth.

rt—this is a curled back t sound by placing the tongue tip and curling it behind the gum ridge.

rn—this is a curled back n sound by placing the tongue tip and curling it behind the gum ridge.

rl—ly at the middle of words (rare in Dja Dja Wurrung), yl at the ends of words. This is a curled back n sound by placing the tongue tip and curling it behind the gum ridge.

r—this is like the English r sound in the word round.

## Open sounds (vowels)

a—same as English **bu**t or **pa**sta

aa—held longer **ca**rd

e—same as English **be**d

i—same as English **bi**g

ii—held on longer **shee**p

u—the oo sound in English **pu**t or **bo**ok

o—same as English **lo**g

oi—same as English **bo**y

ai—same as English **bu**y

au—same as English **no**w or **bo**ugh

ui—same as English **goe**y

ua—same as English **to**ur

**ANOTHER GUIDE TO THE SPELLINGS (VICTORIAN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION FOR LANGUAGES)**

<b>LIP SOUNDS</b>	<b>TONGUE TIP SOUNDS (1)</b> tongue at the gum ridge	<b>TONGUE TIP SOUNDS (2)</b> tongue pulled back behind the gum ridge	<b>TONGUE MIDDLE SOUNDS (1)</b> tongue at the teeth	<b>TONGUE MIDDLE SOUNDS (2)</b> at the roof of the mouth	<b>TONGUE BACK SOUNDS</b>
<b>p or b</b>	<b>t or d</b>	<b>rt or rd</b> <b>t, d</b>	<b>th or dh</b>	<b>ty, dy</b> <b>tj, dj</b> <b>ch, j</b>	<b>k or g</b>
<b>m</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>rn</b>	<b>nh</b>	<b>ny or yn</b> (at the ends of words)	<b>ng</b>
	<b>l</b>	<b>rl</b> <b>l</b>		<b>ly or yl</b> (at the ends of words)	
<b>w</b>				<b>y</b> (occasionally j)	
	<b>r, rr</b> (maybe rolled too)				



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Joint Management Plan (Plan) was prepared by Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board (DDLMB), assisted by a CSIRO-led Consortium including Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation (DDWCAC), Dja Dja Wurrung Enterprises (DDW Enterprises, trading as Djandak) and Conservation Management. The DDLMB members are: Graham Atkinson (Chairperson); Doug Humann AM (Deputy Chair); Marlene Burchill; Dr Janet Mahoney; Trevor Miles; Rebecca Phillips; and Rick Kerr. We would like to acknowledge the invaluable work of the Board's staff in supporting the development of the Plan: Michele Braid (Senior Project Manager); Karen Smith (Secretariat Officer); and Tony Christianen (Chief Finance Officer). We would also like to acknowledge the co-investment and support from all the organisations in the Consortium, and the staff who worked on the project: Dr Ro Hill, Dr Leah Talbot, Nat Raisbeck-Brown, Rowena Bullio, Dr Cath Moran, Dr Kirsten Maclean, Daniel Dzubiel and Darran King (CSIRO); Dr Nathan Wong, Steve Jackson and Robyn Bowden (DDW Enterprises); Rodney Carter, Barbara Huggins and Jim Brooks (DDWCAC); and Stuart Cowell, Dr Heather Moorcroft and Philippa Walsh (Conservation Management). We acknowledge the wonderful support and assistance provided by Parks Victoria, including the Dja Dja Wurrung Ranger Team, to many aspects of the development of this Plan. The support and advice received from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning is much appreciated.

Even more, we would like to thank the many Dja Dja Wurrung individuals who contributed through the Champions Group and for their ongoing roles in connecting with and shaping their Country. We acknowledge and thank the DDWCAC for its outstanding support for the DDW People to maintain, strengthen and represent their roles on their Country. We also acknowledge and thank the many stakeholders who contributed to this Plan through their attendance at Information Sharing Workshops, meetings and input to the online survey.

The Board is also grateful for the support of Bush Heritage Australia, the North Central Catchment Management Authority, and a range of other organisations who are enthusiastic to play a role in the implementation of Joint Management in the future.

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<sup>1</sup> People when it refers to Dja Dja Wurrung People is capitalised throughout. "Djaara" is often used interchangeably with "Dja Dja Wurrung People".



## THANK YOU MARTIINGA KULI MURRUP (ANCESTRAL SPIRITS) AND DJA DJA WURRUNG ELDERS AND LEADERS

For a time in the recent past, Dja Dja Wurrung People's voices were not heard and their stories were forbidden to be shared. DDW People persevered and now they have arrived at a new day where the opportunity exists for them to unveil stories untold.

The strength and wisdom of the DDW ancestors has enabled DDW People to walk in their footsteps towards healing, and walk the path of healing DDW Country.

Today DDW People share their Culture, knowing that when we all strive together for the balance of Bunjil's (*Wedge-tailed Eagle's*) creations, for current and future generations, the Martiinga Kuli Murrup walk with us.

We thank and acknowledge the DDW Elders, past and present, and their future leaders, for accompanying us on this journey together with Martiinga Kuli Murrup. *Adapted from Rebecca Phillips, Dja Dja Wurrung (2014, p.2) and the Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board Website ([www.dhelkunyadja.org.au](http://www.dhelkunyadja.org.au)).*

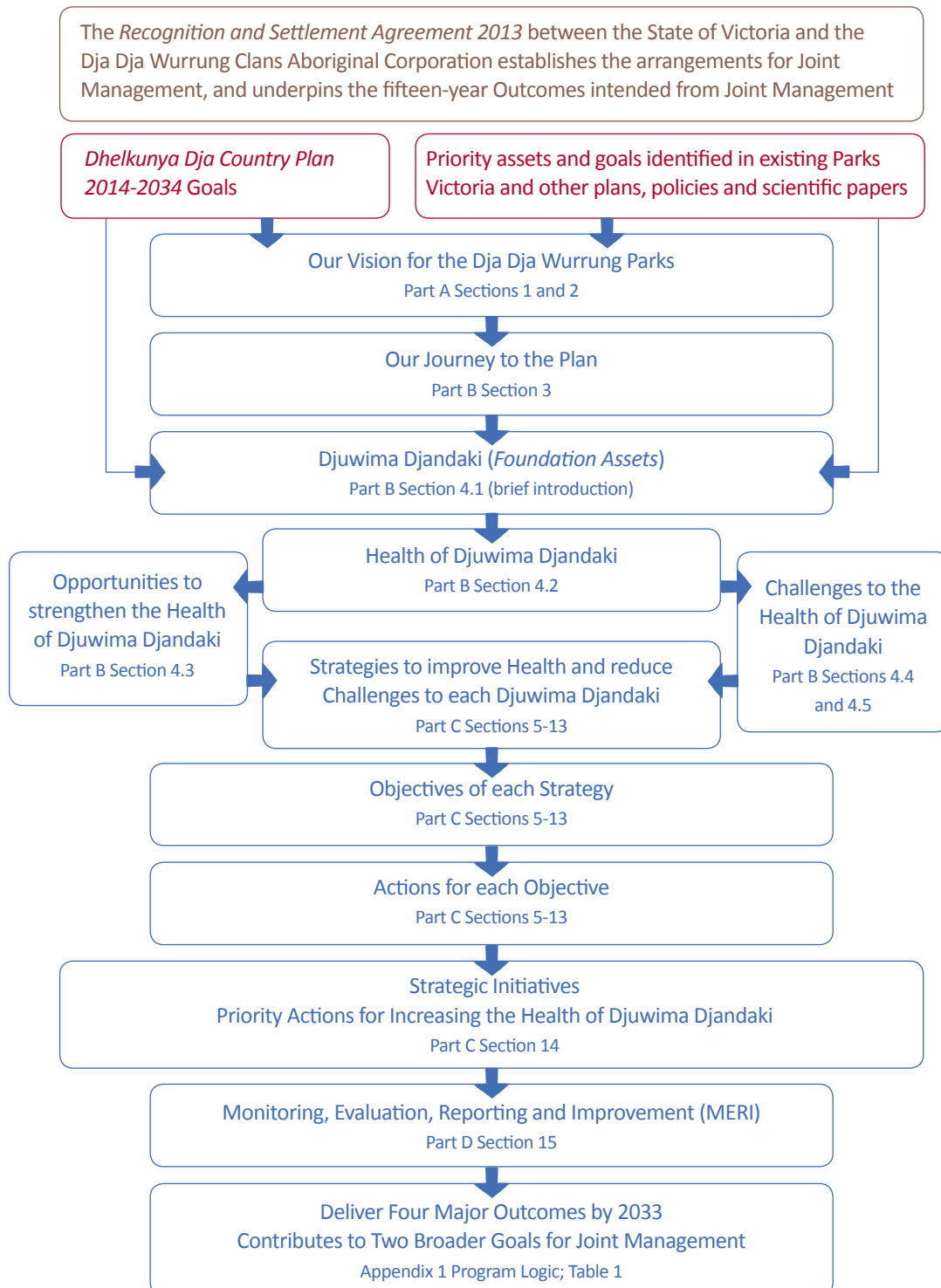
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Plan presents a landscape-wide, integrated approach to managing the six Dja Dja Wurrung Parks. The Plan is in two documents: the **Strategy** document, and the **Resources** (this document). The **Strategy** provides all the information needed to understand the Plan's intent, goals and actions and includes at the back (in the printed version) a set of **Maps**, which show how zones, overlays, road and track designations control use of and access to the Parks. The **Resources** document provides information necessary to understand and support implementation of the Strategy. The **Maps** are also able to be downloaded separately online.

# HOW TO READ THESE JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS

This Resources document provides information to support the Strategy, developed through a logical process, underpinned by the RSA 2013 (Figure R1).

Figure R1 Logical Connections in the Strategy document



For those with a greater level of responsibility and interest—for example Parks Victoria staff, members of conservation organisations, neighbours and others—this Resources document provides more detailed information necessary

to understand and support implementation of the Strategy. The Resources document is best read alongside the Strategy document (Table R1).

Table R1 How detailed information in the Resources document supports each of the Sections of the Strategy

STRATEGY DOCUMENT SECTION NUMBER AND NAME (ABBREVIATED)	RESOURCES DOCUMENT
<b>Executive Summary</b>	Also has a very short Executive Summary
<b>How to Read these Joint Management Plan Documents</b>	Also has a “How to Read” section, and provides additional guidance in Tables R1 and R2
<b>Part A</b>	Also has a division Part A
<b>Section 1 Our Vision</b>	Section 1 provides additional information about the sources for the Vision
<b>Section 2 The Dja Dja Wurrung Parks</b>	Section 2 provides additional information and Table R3, showing legislative arrangements for the Parks
<b>Part B</b>	Also has a division Part B
<b>Section 3 Our Journey</b>	Section 3 provides additional information and Box R1, drawn from the <i>Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement</i>
<b>Section 4.1 Introduction to Djuwima Djandaki</b>	Section 4.1 provides additional information and Box R2, also drawn from the <i>Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement</i>
<b>Section 4.2 Health</b>	Section 4.2 provides additional information about the process for rating health
<b>Section 4.3 Opportunities</b>	Includes Section 4.3 but no additional information is provided
<b>Section 4.4 Challenges</b>	Section 4.4 provides additional information in Box R3 about the process for prioritising the challenges
<b>Part C</b>	Also has a division Part C
<b>Section 5 People</b>	Section 5 provides additional information including Table R4 showing lists of stakeholder groups in the Parks; Table R5 showing Education management actions; and Table R6, R7, R8, R9, R10 and R11 with details of the Zones and Overlays in each Park
<b>Section 6 Recreation, Cultural Practices and Customs</b>	Section 6 provides Tables R12, R13, R14, R15, and R16 with walking tracks and their uses in each Park; Table R17 with allowed uses according to the Zones and Overlays in each Park; and Table R18 with allowed uses according to the Special Protection Areas in some Parks
<b>Section 7 Cultural Heritage</b>	Section 7 provides additional information including Table R19 with the listed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in each Park; Table R20 with the Cultural landscape elements; and Table R21 with the Historic Cultural Heritage in each Park

**STRATEGY DOCUMENT  
SECTION NUMBER AND  
NAME (ABBREVIATED)**

**RESOURCES DOCUMENT**

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<b>Section 8 Plants and Animals</b>	Section 8 provides additional information including Table R22 with lists of habitat distribution models for DDW priority food and fibre plants; Table R23 with common plants that can be harvested by DDW People; Table R24 with lists of protected plants that can be harvested by DDW People; Table R25 with lists of wattle plants that cannot be harvested by DDW People; Table R26 with lists of the threatened species in each of the Parks; Table R27 with lists of models for the most cost effective actions to control invasive species in the Parks; Table R28 with lists of habitat distribution models for priority threatened species in the Parks; and Table R29 and Figure R2 with modelled plant communities in the Parks
<b>Section 9 Rivers and Waterways</b>	Section 9 provides additional information including Figure R3 showing the special water supply catchments in DDW Country
<b>Section 10 Landscapes and Open Spaces</b>	Section 10 provides Table R30 listing notable landforms and significant sites in the Parks and Figure R4, a map of landforms
<b>Section 11 Self-Determination</b>	Section 11 includes Box R4 with information about Change Management using Prosci
<b>Section 12 Enterprises</b>	Section 12 includes Figure R5 showing the existing visitation assets in the Parks
<b>Section 13</b>	Section 13 includes additional information about the governance arrangements underpinning Joint Management
<b>Section 14</b>	Section 14 includes Table R31 with proposed indicators for monitoring
<b>References</b>	References are included, repeating those shown in the Strategy document
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Appendix 1 lists Federal and State institutions (laws and policies) for integrated land management in Victoria, and Tables R32, R33, R34 and R35

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The Maps provide information to guide people on the use of roads, tracks and zones in the Park (Table R2).

Table R2 Map Titles and Numbers to Guide Park Users

MAP TITLE	MAP NUMBER
Greater Bendigo National Park (North) Visitor Access and Facilities	GB1a
Greater Bendigo National Park (South) Visitor Access and Facilities	GB1b
Greater Bendigo National Park (North) Zones and Overlays	GB2a
Greater Bendigo National Park (South) Zones and Overlays	GB2b
Hepburn Regional Park Visitor Access and Facilities	H1
Hepburn Regional Park Zones and Overlays	H2
Paddys Ranges State Park Visitor Access and Facilities	PR1
Paddys Ranges State Park Zones and Overlays	PR2
Kara Kara National Park Visitor Access and Facilities	KK1
Kara Kara National Park Zones and Overlays	KK2
Kooyoora State Park and Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve Visitor Access and Facilities	KW1
Kooyoora State Park and Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve Zones and Overlays	KW2





PART A

# OUR VISION AND OUR PARKS

*Greater Bendigo National Park*



# 1. OUR VISION

The Vision for Joint Management of the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks brings together the Visions of the Partners in the Joint Management arrangements including:

- The Vision of the Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board: The knowledge and culture of the DDW People is recognised and incorporated into the management of the Appointed Land.
- The Vision of Parks Victoria: To be a world-class parks service ensuring healthy parks for healthy people. This Vision of world-class services of Parks Victoria underpins the Victorian Government's aim to deliver enduring benefits to park users and the community through expert stewardship of Victoria's terrestrial and marine parks estate (Parks Victoria 2013).
- The Vision of DDW People as set out in their *Dhelkunya Dja Country Plan 2014-2034*: The health and wellbeing of our people is strong, and underpinned by our living culture. Our lands and waters are in good condition and actively managed to protect our values and to promote the laws, culture and rights of all DDW People. As this Country's First People, we are politically empowered with an established place in society and capable of managing our own affairs from a strong and diverse economic base (DDWCAC 2014).
- The Vision of *Recognition and Settlement Agreement 2013*: The *RSA 2013* binds the State of Victoria and the DDW People to a meaningful partnership founded on mutual respect. It is a means by which DDW Culture and traditional practices and the unique relationship of DDW People to their Traditional Country are recognised, strengthened, protected and promoted, for the benefit of all Victorians, now and into the future.

## 2. THE DJA DJA WURRUNG PARKS

This Plan replaces previous management plans for the parks and reserves that are now referred to as the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks (Table R3). The Plan provides the overarching framework with which other plans (e.g. weed management) must be consistent. The Plan sits within the legislative framework provided by the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987*

and the *Traditional Owner Settlement Agreement Act 2010*. In addition, the Plan is informed by the overall land management framework provided by relevant Federal and (Victorian) State legislation and policy (Appendix 1, including Table R32, Table R33, Table R34, Table R35).

Table R3 Dja Dja Wurrung Parks and their Existing Plans and Legislative Arrangements

<b>PARK/RESERVE</b>	<b>SIZE (HA)</b>	<b>PARK/RESERVE HAS AN EXISTING PLAN THAT WILL BE REPLACED BY THIS PLAN</b>	<b>STATE'S CURRENT LAND MANAGER</b>	<b>LEGISLATION UNDER WHICH THE PARK/RESERVE IS MANAGED</b>
<b>Greater Bendigo National Park</b>	17,387	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
<b>Hepburn Regional Park</b>	3,104	No previous plan	Parks Victoria	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>
<b>Paddys Ranges State Park</b>	2,014	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
<b>Kara Kara National Park</b>	12,516	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
<b>Kooyoora State Park</b>	11,119	Yes	Parks Victoria	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>
<b>Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve</b>	410	No previous plan	Parks Victoria	<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>



PART B

# PUTTING OUR PLAN TOGETHER

## 3. RESOURCES FOR OUR JOURNEY TO THE JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE DJA DJA WURRUNG PARKS

The *Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement* s3.3 within the *RSA 2013* sets out what is required in the Joint Management Plan (Box R1). The Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board has been appointed by the Victorian

Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change, under the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987*, to prepare the Joint Management Plan in accordance with these requirements.

### Box R1 *Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement* s3.3: Joint Management Plan

#### 3.3 Joint Management Plan

(a) A Joint Management Plan must provide for the sustainable management of the Appointed Land and may include strategies for:

- (i) the conservation of natural values and cultural values (including heritage protection);
- (ii) managing threatened species;
- (iii) the recognition and utilisation of Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge and customs;
- (iv) attracting and managing visitors;
- (v) managing authorised and adjacent uses (including third party interests);
- (vi) community awareness and involvement;
- (vii) managing public use and access to the land;
- (viii) plan implementation;

(ix) providing operational support to the Board of Management;

(x) promoting, encouraging and assisting the Dja Dja Wurrung to take advantage of employment, training and contracting opportunities relating to the land;

(xi) managing commercial activities;

(xii) managing fire consistently with the Secretary's directions; and

(xiii) any additional matters contained in relevant Ministerial guidelines.

(b) A Joint Management Plan may specify performance measures and targets and strategies, for reviews, monitoring and evaluating performance, operation and implementation of the Joint Management Plan.

## 4. RESOURCES FOR DJUWIMA DJANDAKI

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION TO DJUWIMA DJANDAKI

Our approach to understanding and managing the Djuwima Djandaki (*Foundation Assets*), based on multiple different sources of knowledge and information, is consistent with

the principles of the *Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement* s3.4 (Box R2).

### 4.2 HEALTH OF DJUWIMA DJANDAKI

The health of each of the Djuwima Djandaki was assessed by experts at the Healthy Country Planning Workshop held in November 2017, on the basis of the following ratings:

- Very good—most desirable status, requires little intervention for maintenance
- Good—indicator within acceptable range of variation, some intervention required for maintenance

- Fair—outside acceptable range of variation; requires human intervention
- Poor—restoration very difficult, may result in extinction or loss of the asset

A range of data were drawn on in the assessment, including the knowledge and experience of the workshop attendees, published scientific reports and plans (see References section),

and the results from monitoring of the Parks.

Diverse indicators were used at the workshop including, for example:

- the presence of old galka (*trees*) and a mixed age class of galka
- the numbers and diversity of visitors
- the number of Dja Dja Wurrung People employed to care for Country
- the proportion of the Parks that have been surveyed for cultural heritage
- uninterrupted views of landscapes
- water flows that are not impeded by in-stream structures
- richness of plants and animals in streams.

#### Box R2 Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement s3.4: Joint Land Management Principles

##### 3.4 Joint land management principles

(a) A Joint Management Plan must set out a statement of objectives for achieving sustainable management of the Appointed Land in accordance with the following principles:

- (i) recognising, respecting and incorporating Dja Dja Wurrung culture, use, knowledge and decision-making processes;
- (ii) utilising the combined land, coastal and forest management skills and expertise of both the State and the Dja Dja Wurrung;
- (iii) providing quality educational, recreational and other experiences for all park visitors, where applicable;
- (iv) conserving, protecting and enhancing natural and cultural values;
- (v) recognising and addressing the need for institutional support and capacity building of the Dja Dja Wurrung;

(vi) building relationships between the Board and land managers including catchment management authorities.

(b) The objective of joint management is to establish an equitable partnership between the State and the Dja Dja Wurrung to ensure innovation and excellence in joint management, including the following purposes:

- (i) benefiting the Dja Dja Wurrung by recognising, valuing, promoting and incorporating their culture, knowledge, skills and decision-making processes;
- (ii) benefiting the community needs of all Victorians and visitors for public education and enjoyment through quality experiences, services and information;
- (iii) conserving, protecting and enhancing natural and cultural values;
- (iv) enjoying widespread community support; and
- (v) ensuring the well-being of country and the well-being of people.

## 4.3 OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARKS AND PEOPLE BASED ON DJUWIMA DJANDAKI

No additional information is provided to support this section.

## 4.4 CHALLENGES TO THE HEALTH OF OUR DJUWIMA DJANDAKI

The scope, severity and permanence of impact of more than forty different challenges to each of our Djuwima Djandaki were also examined at the Healthy Country Planning Workshop in November 2017. The criteria set out in Box R3

were applied, and combined through the Miradi open source conservation planning software<sup>2</sup>. As a result, ten challenges were prioritised.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.miradi.org/download/>

### Box R3 Method for Assigning the Level of Challenge

#### Challenge Rating

We rate the challenge by looking at its scope, severity

and permanence of impact. Scope and severity become magnitude, which we then combine with irreversibility.

		Scope			
		Very High	High	Medium	Low
Severity	Very High	Very High	High	Medium	Low
	High	High	High	Medium	Low
	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

		Irreversibility			
		4 - Very High	3 - High	2 - Medium	1 - Low
Magnitude	Very High	4 - Very High	4 - Very High	4 - Very High	3 - High
	High	4 - Very High	3 - High	3 - High	2 - Medium
	Medium	3 - High	2 - Medium	2 - Medium	1 - Low
	Low	2 - Medium	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - Low

**Scope (How widespread)**—how much of the asset can reasonably be expected to be affected by the challenge within ten years given the continuation of current circumstances and trends. Measured as the proportion of the asset's occurrence or the proportion of the asset's population.

- **Very High (4):** The threat is likely to be pervasive in its scope, affecting the target across all or most (71-100%) of its occurrence/population.
- **High (3):** The threat is likely to be widespread in its scope, affecting the target across much (31-70%) of its occurrence/population.
- **Medium (2):** The threat is likely to be restricted in its scope, affecting the target across some (11-30%) of its occurrence/population.
- **Low (1):** The threat is likely to be very narrow in its scope, affecting the target across a small proportion (1-10%) of its occurrence/population.

**Severity (How bad an impact)**—Within the scope, the level of damage from the challenge that can reasonably be expected given the continuation of current circumstances and trends. Typically measured as the degree of destruction or degradation or the degree of reduction of the population.

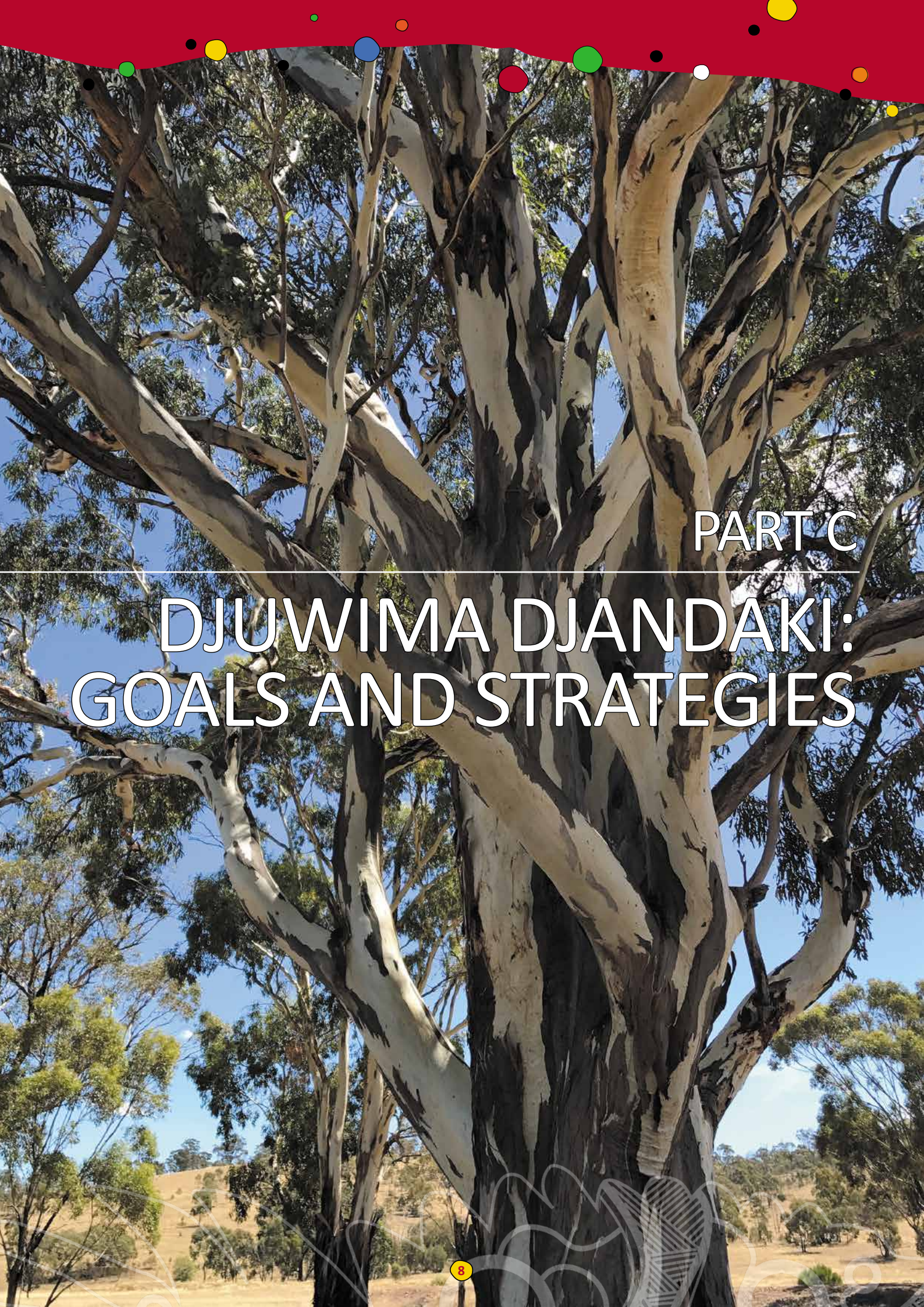
- **Very High (4):** Likely to destroy or eliminate the target, or reduce its population by 71-100% within

ten years or three generations.

- **High (3):** Likely to seriously degrade/reduce the target or reduce its population by 31-70% within ten years or three generations.
- **Medium (2):** Likely to moderately degrade/reduce the target or reduce its population by 11-30% within ten years or three generations.
- **Low (1):** Likely to only slightly degrade/reduce the target or reduce its population by 1-10% within ten years or three generations.

**Irreversibility (Permanence)**—How much the effects of a challenge can be reversed and the asset affected by the challenge restored.

- **Very High (4):** The effects cannot be reversed and it is very unlikely the asset can be restored, and/or it would take more than 100 years.
- **High (3):** The effects of the challenge can technically be reversed, but it is not practically affordable and/or it would take 21-100 years.
- **Medium (2):** The effects can be reversed with a reasonable commitment of resources and/or within 6-20 years.
- **Low (1):** The effects of the challenge are easily reversible and restoration will be at a relatively low cost and/or within 0-5 years.



PART C

# DJUWIMA DJANDAKI: GOALS AND STRATEGIES



## 5. RESOURCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE PARKS AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPES STRATEGY

Our Strategy document sets out our goals and actions to work with stakeholders. The resources in this section detail: the relevant stakeholders for each of the Parks; actions to manage education; and the proposed zoning schemes to support

multiple uses. The identification of and engagement with stakeholders, and implementation of the actions to engage stakeholders, will be an ongoing activity for the Joint Managers of the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks.

### 5.1.1 STAKEHOLDER GROUPS IN THE PARKS

A wide range of different stakeholder groups have interests in the Parks and are vital to ongoing management. Stakeholder groups at the local, regional and state-wide levels are identified in Table R4. The table lists: stakeholder groups identified by the DDLMB through a stakeholder mapping

exercise that considered the influence and motivation of different groups towards the Parks; and Parks Victoria's lists of stakeholders for the Parks. The number of stakeholder groups will undoubtedly grow during the life of the Plan.

Table R4 Stakeholder Groups and their Interests in the Parks

STAKEHOLDERS	KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
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#### ABORIGINAL GROUPS AND ABORIGINAL HERITAGE GROUPS

Neighbouring Traditional Owner Country, representative bodies	Traditional Owner interests	GROUP	Description
		Barengi Gadgin Land Council	Barengi Gadgin Land Council represents Traditional Owners from the Wotjobaluk, Jaadwa, Jadawadjali, Wergaia and Jupagulk Peoples, towards the vision of Traditional Owners working together as Custodians of Culture, Heritage, Lore and Language
		Taungurung Clans Aboriginal Corporation	Represents the interests of the clans of the Taungurung and promotes cultural awareness and recognition
		Yorta Yorta Nation Aboriginal Corporation	Represents Family Groups who are descendants of the Original Ancestors of the Yorta Yorta Peoples; to make decisions and act on any matters of significance to the Yorta Yorta Peoples; and to enter into agreements with any person, government agency or authority in relation to the protection of Yorta Yorta Country
		Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc	Raise awareness of Wurundjeri culture and history, manage archaeological sites and sites of cultural significance, benefit lives of Wurundjeri people
		Barapa Barapa	Represents the interests of the Barapa Barapa People as a Traditional Owner Group—the Barapa Barapa Land and Water Team works together with Dja Dja Wurrung People on water, Wi and other areas of mutual interest
		Eastern Maar	Eastern Maar represent Traditional Owner Clans and their aspirations for cultural heritage protection and recognition of their rights and interests

STAKEHOLDERS	KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
Neighbouring Traditional Owner Country, representative bodies (cont.)	Traditional Owner interests (continued)	Wadawurrung Aboriginal Corporation	Wadawurrung Aboriginal Corporation represent Traditional Owner interests in management and recognition of Aboriginal heritage values and culture				

### FIELD NATURALISTS

Branches of regional clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- natural history and conservation</li> <li>- field trips to observe and enjoy nature</li> <li>- contribute substantial volunteer effort, including to management of threats (e.g. weeds) and assets (e.g. rare species)</li> <li>- promote the protection of wildlife</li> </ul>	Field Naturalists - Bendigo	✓				
		Field Naturalists - Castlemaine	✓	✓			
		Field Naturalists - Maryborough			✓		
		Field Naturalists - St Arnaud				✓	✓

### FRIENDS GROUPS

Friends Groups of Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support the park/s or ecosystem</li> <li>- contribute substantial volunteer effort, including to management of threats (e.g. weeds) and assets (e.g. rare species)</li> <li>- promote the significance of the Parks</li> </ul>	Friends of Box-Ironbark Forests	While FOBIF are generally interested in Box-Ironbark Forests, they are centrally concerned with reserves in Mount Alexander Shire				
		Friends of Kooyoora					✓
		Friends of Crusoe Reservoir and Number 7 Park	✓				
Friends Groups in surrounding landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- revegetation, weed management and enjoyment of natural values and heritage in nearby parts of DDW Country</li> </ul>	Friends of Kaweka	✓	✓			
		Friends of Kalimna Park	✓	✓			
		Friends of Mt Alexander Diggings	✓	✓			
		Friends of Vaughan Springs	✓	✓			

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

City and Shire Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- authority for some roads in the Parks</li> <li>- mutual interest in tourism and health, well-being benefits</li> <li>- Reconciliation Action Plans and Committees</li> <li>- liaison over waste management issues</li> </ul>	City of Greater Bendigo City Council	✓				
		Hepburn Shire Council		✓			
		Central Goldfields Shire Council			✓		

STAKEHOLDERS	KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
City and Shire Councils (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consistency between park plans and local council plans</li> <li>- Sustainability and Environment Committees and Plans</li> <li>- Heritage Advisory Committees and Plans (continued)</li> </ul>	Mount Alexander Shire Council			✓		
		Northern Grampians Shire Council				✓	
		Pyrenees Shire Council				✓	
		Loddon Shire Council					✓
Council outside region		Murrindindi Shire Council					

### MULTI-REGION GROUPS

Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lives of Victoria's farmers</li> <li>- profitable, sustainable and socially-responsible agricultural industry</li> <li>- weed and pest control</li> </ul>	Victorian Farmers Federation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- diverse and healthy natural environment</li> <li>- creation and/or management of new protected areas on public and private land</li> <li>- landscape-scale restoration to halt environmental decline</li> </ul>	Bush Heritage Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Victorian National Parks Association	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Victorian Trust for Nature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Biolinks Alliance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE GROUPS

Museums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- record, preserve, publish, provide access to local history, memorabilia and artefacts</li> </ul>	Maldon Vintage Machinery Museum	✓				
		Daylesford and District Historical Society and Museum		✓			
		Donald History and Natural History Group				✓	
Historical heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- management, development and use of buildings and grounds</li> <li>- community ownership</li> </ul>	Chewton Domain Society	✓				
		Bendigo Historical Society	✓				
		Eaglehawk Historical Society	✓				

STAKEHOLDERS	KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
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### NORTH CENTRAL CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND AFFILIATED ON-GROUND ACTION GROUPS

<b>North Central Catchment Management Authority</b>	- Victorian Government agency for leading and coordinating natural resource management - funds groups with state and national Landcare grants and other funds	Northern Central Catchment Management Authority (NCCMA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Conservation Management Networks</b>	- conservation of threatened ecological communities and remnant vegetation - pool resources of individuals and organisations, including Landcare, environment groups, state government	Kara Kara Conservation Management Network (KKCMN)				✓		
		Wedderburn CMN					✓	
<b>CMA and CMN in neighbouring region</b>	- as for NCCMA and KKCMN but for catchment areas adjoining the Plan region to the east	Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority, Whroo Goldfields CMN	This neighbouring Catchment Management Authority includes country traditionally belonging to peoples from the Yorta Yorta Nation and Taungurung Clans					
<b>Landcare and Farm Groups</b>	- on-ground activities to reduce threats and enhance assets (fencing, weed control) - provide information through field days, leaflets etc. - working in surrounding parts of the landscape - weed and pest control	Mandurang Strathfieldsaye Landcare Network	✓					
		Northern Bendigo Landcare Group	✓					
		Nuggetty Land Protection Group	✓	✓				
		Maldon Urban Landcare	✓	✓				
		McKenzie Hill Action and Landcare Group	✓	✓				
		Golden Point Landcare Group	✓	✓				
		Sutton Grange Landcare Group	✓	✓				
		Blampied Kooroocheang Landcare Group		✓				
		Loddon Plains Landcare Network					✓	

STAKEHOLDERS	KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
Landcare and Farm Groups (continued)	(continued)	Mid Loddon Sub-Catchment Management Group					✓
Landcare in neighbouring region		Sandy Creek Catchment Care					
Mobile Landcare group	- undertake on-ground environmental projects - exploit off-road transport, logistics and remote area access capabilities of members - social	Victorian Mobile Landcare Group Inc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Landmate programs	- assistance from prison inmates for environmental works - positive experiences for prisoners and opportunities to learn new skills	Middleton, Dhurringile and Langi Kal Kal Prisons	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

#### PARK USER GROUPS AND NEIGHBOURS

Apiarists	- maintain access to parks for hives - protect floral resources for bees - promote bee keeping	Victorian Apiarists Association	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Victorian Apiarists - Bendigo Branch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Victorian Farmers Federation Beekeepers Branch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birdwatchers	- bird watching outings - working bees at Clarksdale Bird Sanctuary - regional bird surveys and conservation	Birdlife Ballarat		✓			
		Birdlife Echuca District	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Four-wheel drivers	- represent interests of members and facilitate use of 4WD tracks - minimise negative impacts of 4WD vehicles	Four Wheel Drive (4WD) Victoria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Victorian 4WD Club	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Idlers 4WD Club	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Bendigo 4WD Club	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

STAKEHOLDERS	KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
Four-wheel drivers (cont.)	(continued)	Goulburn Valley 4WD Club	✓				
		Melton and District 4WD Club		✓			
Hikers and walkers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide pathways for walkers, hikers to enjoy the Parks and surrounding landscape</li> <li>- encourage walking and hiking for its multiple health benefits</li> </ul>	Great Dividing Trail Association (Goldfields Track)	✓	✓			
Mountain bike riders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maintain access to parks for cycling</li> <li>- promote multiple benefits of mountain bikes</li> </ul>	Bendigo Mountain Bike Club	✓				
Orienteers	- organise and run bush orienteering events	Bendigo Orienteers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Private land holders on the Park boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fire, weeds, pests, over-abundant native herbivores</li> <li>- landscape and native vegetation connections and restoration</li> <li>- management of inappropriate access and boundaries</li> <li>- re-introduction of rare and threatened species</li> </ul>	Private land can be held individually or by organisations; different government agencies also hold many parcels of public land neighbouring the Parks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prospectors	- maintain access to public land for prospectors and small scale miners	Prospectors and Miners Association of Victoria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parks Victoria campground hosts and volunteer track rangers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- volunteer management of campgrounds</li> <li>- contribute to education and outreach</li> </ul>			✓			
Research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cultural study and history</li> <li>- environmental science</li> <li>- outdoor education</li> </ul>	La Trobe University					✓

STAKEHOLDERS	KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
Other stakeholders in surrounding landscape	- varied	Bendigo Native Plant Care Group	✓				
		Box-Ironbark Farm Forestry Network	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Maldon Folk Festival	✓				
		Maldon Men's Shed	✓				
		Holmgren Design permaculture demonstration site		✓			
		Loddon Campaspe Multicultural Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Loddon Campaspe Regional Partnerships	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT GROUPS

Regional environment groups	- advocate for and enable improved environmental management and conservation	Bendigo District Environment Council	✓				
		Wellsford Forest Conservation Alliance	✓				
	- increase community knowledge and awareness	Connecting Country (Mt Alexander Region)	✓	✓	✓		
		Barkers Creek Landcare and Wildlife Group	✓	✓			
	- implement on-ground actions to protect and restore natural environment	Ballarat Environment Network		✓	✓		
		Wombat Forestcare Inc.	✓	✓			

### STATE GOVERNMENT

State Members in region	- local community - environment - economy and jobs - well-being	Bendigo East	✓				
		Bendigo West	✓				
		Macedon		✓			
		Ripon			✓	✓	✓

STAKEHOLDERS KEY INTERESTS	GROUP	GREATER BENDIGO NATIONAL PARK	HEPBURN REGIONAL PARK	PADDYS RANGES STATE PARK	KARA KARA NATIONAL PARK	KOOYOORA STATE PARK AND WEHLA NCR
State Members in neighbouring regions	Eildon					
	Euroa					
	Yan Yean					

### TOURISM GROUPS

Regional tourism bodies	- lead and develop regional tourism opportunities, products, marketing and industry	Victorian Goldfields Tourism Executive	✓	✓			
	- best practice tourism	Daylesford and Macedon Ranges Regional Tourism Board		✓			

### NEIGHBOURS, ADJACENT LANDHOLDERS, AND MINERS IN THE PARKS

Diversity of groups and individuals	- managing the boundary	Many different groups and individuals, particularly with Greater Bendigo and Hepburn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	- weed and pest control						
	- fire, overabundant native herbivores	Different government agencies also hold many parcels of public land neighbouring the Parks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	- landscape and native vegetation connections and restoration						
	- management of inappropriate access and boundaries						
	- re-introduction of rare and threatened species						
	- access to mine site, off-site impacts (managed through the Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources)	Miners	✓				✓



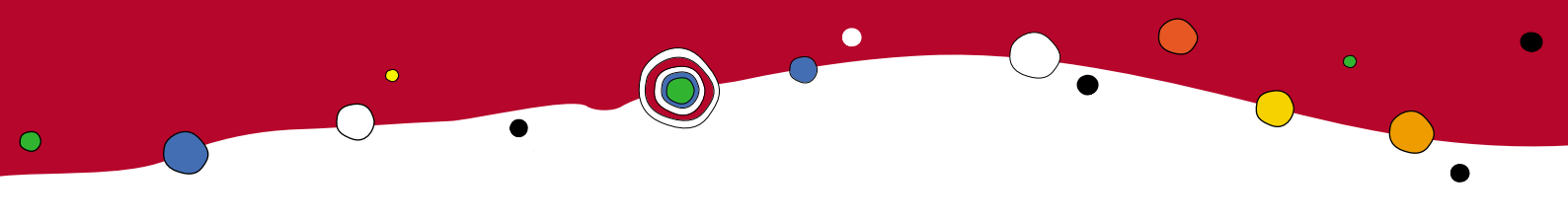
## 5.1.2 EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

Dja Dja Wurrung leadership, in collaboration with partners and stakeholders, for education of the broader public about the significance of the Parks, and their joint management with the State of Victoria, will be guided by the actions set out in Table R5.

Table R5 Education Management

SITE/ACTIVITY	MAIN TOPIC	FACILITY/SERVICE	ACTION
<b>OUTSIDE PARKS:</b>			
<b>DDWCAC and PV websites</b>	General information on the Joint Managed Parks including provisions for ongoing public access for multiple purposes and stakeholders	Park Notes/ Visitor Guides	Develop and keep up-to-date
<b>DDWCAC Office, PV Offices and Visitor Information Centres, gateway facilities (e.g. potentially Hepburn Bathhouse and Spa)</b>	Visitor information, e.g. - Dja Dja Wurrung cultural values and heritage - Plants and animals - Stories of Country - Public access for multiple park users	Recreation information  Interpretive materials, e.g. audio-visual, brochures, fact sheets, seasonal calendar	Develop and keep up-to-date
<b>Programs and events e.g.</b> - School activities - 'Spring in the Bendigo Bush' and similar events in other Parks - Engagement with 'Friends' groups working on Parks and in surrounding landscape	DDW cultural values and heritage  Plants and animals  Stories of Country  Recreation and public access  Other topics as appropriate  Recognition of community participation and achievements; report on past works, facilitate community's input on management  Promote healing and reconciliation	Face-to-face interpretive talks  Dja Dja Wurrung Parks information kits  Box-Ironbark Education Kit	Plan, resource and implement a variety of regular interpretive events and programs  Investigate process for considering community input when developing local works priorities  Co-develop and deliver new material and programs with stakeholders
<b>Dja Dja Wurrung knowledge e.g. apply DDW People's knowledge of seasons and indicators of change to Joint Management activities</b>	Sharing DDW management knowledge  Capture and store knowledge about Culture and Country	DDWCAC operations, PV and DDW planning processes	DDWCAC supported to develop and maintain cultural database

SITE/ACTIVITY	MAIN TOPIC	FACILITY/SERVICE	ACTION
<b>Spatial information system owned and managed by DDWCAC</b>	Knowledge exchange	DDWCAC, PV planning and management	DDWCAC to establish if/when resources are available
<b>Targeted activities to involve identified stakeholders</b>	Dja Dja Wurrung cultural values and heritage  Information on opportunities to engage in the Parks, e.g. through comment on future plans and strategies; restoration events  Information about opportunities for access to the parks	Web-site, face-to-face meetings, attendance at club meetings etc.  Participation and presentation at meetings of stakeholder advisory committees for each Park	Investigate and implement ongoing targeted stakeholder activities  Co-develop and deliver new material and programs with stakeholders
<b>Targeted programs with Joint Management and governance partners e.g.</b> - Cultural awareness training - Cultural mentoring program	Knowledge exchange  DDW cultural values and heritage  Traditional uses and practices  Traditional management e.g. <i>Wi cultural fire in the landscape</i>  Traditional ecological knowledge	PV, DELWP training processes	Co-develop, resource and deliver programs  Update based on feedback
<b>Local Businesses e.g.</b> - Recreational equipment retailers - Community health organisations - Visitor information centres - Licensed tour operators	DDW cultural information  Opportunities, access and management for specific recreational activities  Healthy Parks/Country, Healthy People  Park features and values e.g. Indigenous cultural, historical, natural and recreational	Recreation Information  Notes/Visitor Information  'Healthy Parks/Country, Healthy People'  Face-to-face interpretive talks	Develop and supply information in consultation with businesses  Keep up-to-date
<b>IN PARKS:</b>			
<b>Recreation, Cultural Practices and Customs Overlays in each Park e.g. signage and messaging</b>	DDW cultural awareness and understanding  Improved protection and management of cultural resources, places, sites and objects	Interpretive material designed as part of the (modified) Visitor Area Experience Plans led by DDW People	Plan, develop and maintain



SITE/ACTIVITY	MAIN TOPIC	FACILITY/SERVICE	ACTION
<b>Employment of DDW People as cultural heritage field staff with PV</b>	<p>DDW cultural awareness and understanding</p> <p>Mobilisation and application of DDW knowledge to management</p> <p>DDW engagement in ecological surveys as appropriate</p> <p>Knowledge exchange</p>	PV recruitment and human resourcing processes	Co-develop roles, resources and integrate into PV teams
<p><b>Field days, walks and talks</b></p> <p><b>Guided tours</b></p> <p><b>'Park information, community recognition and reception' events</b></p>	<p>Purpose and significance of the Parks and Joint Management</p> <p>DDW cultural values and heritage</p> <p>Traditional uses and practices</p> <p>Recreational uses and practices</p> <p>Traditional management e.g. fire, plant harvesting and forest gardening</p> <p>Traditional ecological knowledge</p>	Face-to-face engagement, interpretive walks and tours	<p>Investigate materials, programs</p> <p>Support development of active tourist operations by DDW People</p>
<b>Collaborative baseline surveys, monitoring, research of plants and animals e.g. with DDW Ranger team</b>	<p>Improved management of plants and animals</p> <p>Condition assessment of upside-down country</p> <p>Knowledge and skills exchange</p> <p>Citizen science</p> <p>Develop understanding of climate change responses</p>	<p>PV survey schedules</p> <p>Research programs, courses and projects from universities, CSIRO, government departments</p>	Develop and maintain collaboration agreements
<p><b>DDW led activities with key stakeholder groups e.g.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Cultural awareness training</b></li> <li>- <b>Cultural mentoring program</b></li> </ul>	<p>Information about cultural heritage values and management practices</p> <p>Knowledge exchange</p> <p>Promote healing and reconciliation</p>	Joint Codes of Practice	<p>Co-develop and deliver new material and programs with stakeholders</p> <p>Keep-up-to-date</p>

### 5.1.3 ZONES AND OVERLAYS TO GUIDE, PROTECT AND MANAGE VALUES

The zones and overlays for the Parks aim to balance the interests of the different stakeholder groups, through providing for a range of opportunities while separating uses that can be incompatible (see Strategy document Table 8, and this document Table R6, Table R7, Table R8, Table R9, Table R10, and Table R11)<sup>3</sup>. Very few changes to zoning and overlays

have been made between the previous and this Plan for the Parks. Recreation, Cultural Practices and Customs Overlays are applied in key sites to enable more detailed planning through a modified version of Parks Victoria's Visitor Experience Area approach. See Maps GB2a and b, H2, PR2, KK2 and KW2.

Table R6 Greater Bendigo National Park Zones and Overlays

<b>ZONE/OVERLAY</b>	<b>NAME/AREA/PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>MAP/TOTAL AREA</b>
<b>Reference Areas</b>	634 ha, 4% of Park Kamarooka Reference Area, 197 ha Sandhurst Reference Area, 437 ha	Greater Bendigo National Park Zones and Overlays, GB2a and 2b
<b>Conservation</b>	4,000 ha, 23%	17,387 ha (total area)
<b>Conservation and Recreation</b>	12,688 ha, 73%	
<b>Recreation, Cultural Practices and Customs</b>	272 ha, 2%	
<b>Special Protection Area</b>	SPA 1 – Skylark Dam, 6 ha, <1% SPA 2 – Skylark Road, 15 ha, <1% SPA 3 – Erodible Soils, 1 ha, <1% SPA 4 – Costas Road, 35 ha, <1%	
<b>Special Management Area</b>	High voltage electric line corridor	
<b>Prospecting</b>	8,601 ha, 50%	

Table R7 Hepburn Regional Park Zones and Overlays

<b>ZONE/OVERLAY</b>	<b>NAME/AREA/PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>MAP/TOTAL AREA</b>
<b>Conservation</b>	625 ha, 20% of Park	Hepburn Regional Park Zones and Overlays, H2
<b>Conservation and Recreation</b>	2,479 ha, 80% of Park	
<b>Recreation, Cultural Practices and Customs</b>	488 ha, 16% of Park	3,104 ha (total area)
<b>Prospecting</b>	2,479 ha, 80%	

Table R8 Paddys Ranges State Park Zones and Overlays

<b>ZONE/OVERLAY</b>	<b>NAME/AREA/PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>MAP/TOTAL AREA</b>
<b>Conservation and Recreation</b>	2,014 ha, 100% of Park	Paddys Ranges State Park Zones and Overlays, PR2
<b>Recreation Cultural Practices and Customs</b>	144 ha, 7% of Park	

<sup>3</sup> See also Maps GB2a and b, H2, PR2, KK2, and KW2.

<b>ZONE/OVERLAY</b>	<b>NAME/AREA/PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>MAP/TOTAL AREA</b>
<b>Special Protection Area</b>	SPA – Natural Values, 86 ha, 4% of Park	2,014 ha (total area)
<b>Special Management Area</b>	SMA – Research, 117 ha, 6% of Park	
<b>Prospecting</b>	560 ha, 28% of Park	

Table R9 Kara Kara National Park Zones and Overlays

<b>ZONE/OVERLAY</b>	<b>NAME/AREA/PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>MAP/TOTAL AREA</b>
<b>Reference Area</b>	Mt Separation Reference Area, 188 ha, 1% of Park	Kara Kara National Park Zones and Overlays, KK2
<b>Conservation</b>	4,904 ha, 39% of Park	12,516 ha (total area)
<b>Conservation and Recreation</b>	7,421 ha, 60% of Park	
<b>Recreation Cultural Practices and Customs</b>	75 ha, <1% of Park	
<b>Special Protection Areas</b>	SPA1 – Fauna Refuge, 401 ha, 3% of Park SPA2 – Large old Trees, 2,362 ha, 19% of Park	
<b>Prospecting</b>	4,174 ha, 30% of Park	
<b>Declared Water Supply Catchment</b>	1,460 ha, 12% of Park	

Table R10 Kooyoora State Park Zones and Overlays

<b>ZONE/OVERLAY</b>	<b>NAME/AREA/PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>MAP/TOTAL AREA</b>
<b>Reference Areas</b>	800 ha, 7% of Park Kingower Reference Area, 340 ha Kooyoora Reference Area, 463 ha	Kooyoora State Park and Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve Zones and Overlays, KW2
<b>Conservation and Recreation</b>	10,319 ha, 93% of Park	11,119 ha (total area)
<b>Recreation Cultural Practices and Customs</b>	740 ha, 7% of Park	
<b>Special Protection Areas</b>	SPA – Large old Trees, 2,793 ha, 25% of Park SPA – Threatened Fauna, 1,611 ha, 15% of Park SPA – Fauna Refuge, 493 ha, 4% of Park	
<b>Prospecting</b>	7,369 ha, 69% of Park	

Table R11 Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve Zones and Overlays

<b>ZONE/OVERLAY</b>	<b>NAME/AREA/PERCENTAGE</b>	<b>MAP/TOTAL AREA</b>
<b>Conservation</b>	410 ha, 100% of Park	Kooyoora State Park and Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve Zones and Overlays, KW2
<b>Recreation Cultural Practices and Customs</b>	410 ha, 100% of Park	
<b>Prospecting</b>	410 ha, 100% of Park	410 ha (total area)



## 6. RESOURCES FOR THE *RECREATION, CULTURAL PRACTICES AND CUSTOMS* STRATEGY

The Parks are popular destinations for visitors who use the roads, walking tracks, visitor facilities and different zones for a range of purposes. The resources in this section support the allowed uses of roads, tracks and zones.

### 6.1 ROADS

Some roads within the Parks come under the authority of Parks Victoria, while others are under the management<sup>4</sup> of DELWP, local councils and VicRoads. Roads are maintained at different standards, and have different permitted uses and management approaches, including seasonal closures. Maps GB1a and GB1b, H1, PR1, KK1, KW1 show many of the roads in the Parks. Registered vehicles are only permitted on designated vehicle roads and tracks open to public vehicles.

Vehicles (including trail bikes) are not permitted on walking tracks or off-track. Similarly, horse-riders and cyclists must remain on designated roads and tracks. Off-track riding and cycling is not permitted. Please check Parks Victoria's website and local offices for current conditions of the roads (e.g. seasonal closures) and the availability of horse-riding and cycling opportunities.

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<sup>4</sup> Parks Victoria is not a road authority, but takes on management responsibility for some roads. Other roads are managed by the relevant authority, DELWP, local councils and VicRoads.

## 6.2 WALKING TRACKS

Walking tracks are provided at a range of different grades for walkers to enjoy the natural environment of the Parks (Tables R12 – R16). In this Plan, tracks and their designated uses under the previous management plans are maintained, and

a number of new tracks are proposed. In general, the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks are managed without shared tracks between walkers/joggers and cyclists, except in a few cases. Similarly, dog-walking is provided for only on some tracks.

### 6.2.1 KEY TO THE TABLES OF WALKING TRACKS

Track grades [based on Australian Standards Classification for Walking Tracks (AS 2156.1 – 2001)]:

1. Flat even surface, suitable for a large number of visitors, with no steps or steep sections. Provides disabled access e.g. wheel chairs.
2. For a large number of visitors to walk easily in a natural environment with frequent encounters and a moderate to high level of interpretation and facilities.
3. For visitors to walk in slightly disturbed natural environments, requiring moderate levels of fitness, with occasional encounters and perhaps signage—interpretation and facilities are not common.
4. For visitors to explore and discover relatively undisturbed

natural environments along defined and distinct tracks with few encounters and no interpretive signage.

5. For visitors with advanced outdoor knowledge and skills to find their way along often-indistinct trails to remote locations with frequent opportunities for solitude and few encounters.

**Other uses:**

- Bi Bicycling and mountain bike riding
- Wa Walking
- Ho Horse riding
- Dog Dog walking

### 6.2.2 TABLES OF WALKING TRACK MANAGEMENT

Table R12 Greater Bendigo National Park Track Management

TRACK	LENGTH (KM)	GRADE	USE	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/ COMMENTS
<b>Kamarooka Tracks</b>				
Mulga Dam to Black Rock	15.9 (total 19.1)	3	Wa	Links Mulga and Flagstaff visitor sites
Mulga Dam	1.7	3	Wa	Short loop track from Mulga Dam visitor site
<b>Whipstick Tracks</b>				
Flagstaff Hill	1	3	Wa	
Mulga Dam to Black Rock	3.2 (total 19.1)	3	Wa	Links Mulga and Flagstaff visitor sites
Black Rock to Flagstaff Hill	10.2	3	Wa	Links Mulga, Flagstaff and Old Tom visitor sites
Old Tom Mine	4.2	4	Wa, Bi	Requires signage; links Old Tom and Flagstaff visitor sites
Frog Mouth	1.5	3	Wa	Loop Track from Notley visitor site
<b>One Tree Hill Tracks</b>				
Bendigo Bushland Trail	9.5	3	Wa, Bi, Dog	
College	1.6	4	Wa, Bi, Dog	

TRACK	LENGTH (KM)	GRADE	USE	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/COMMENTS
Channel	9.2	4	Wa, Bi, Dog	Develop and sign track
Grevillia	4.7	3	Wa, Bi, Dog	Develop and sign track
Lookout	1.3	3	Wa, Bi, Dog	Develop and sign track
Ridge	4.2		Wa, Bi, Dog	Develop and sign track
Hovea	2.3	3	Wa, Bi, Dog	Develop and sign track
Dedicated downhill mountain bike track	2.9	n/a	Bi	Develop one-way single width track using existing tracks and sign
<b>Big Hill Tracks</b>				
Great Dividing Trail (Coliban Main Channel)	8.4	3	Wa, Bi	Relocate sections of this trail using existing tracks
Scarlet Robin Tk	2.4	3	Wa, Bi	Develop and sign track
Thornbill Tk	4.7	3	Wa, Bi	Develop and sign track

Table R13 Hepburn Regional Park Track Management

TRACK	LENGTH (KM)	GRADE	USE	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/COMMENTS
Goldfields Track	14	4	Wa, Dog	
Sailors Falls Loop	1.4	4	Wa, Dog	
Tipperary Walking Track (Lake Daylesford to Bryces Flat)	6.9	4	Wa, Dog	Section between Lake Daylesford and Twin Bridges is predominantly Hepburn Shire managed
Blowhole Spur Loop Walk	0.75	4	Wa, Dog	
Blowhole Diggings Walk	3.4 return	4	Wa, Dog	
Golden Spring	0.15	4	Wa, Dog	
Jacksons Lookout to Mineral Spring Reserve	1.4	4	Wa, Dog	
Argyle Spring Walk	1.4	4	Wa, Dog	
Mount Franklin Summit Loop	1.7	4	Wa, Dog	

Table R14 Paddys Ranges State Park Track Management

TRACK	LENGTH (KM)	GRADE	USE	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/COMMENTS
Disabled Access Walk	0.4	1	Wa	Suitable for visitors with reduced mobility
Paddys Ranges Walking Track	8.1	3	Wa	Comprises four loops and links the camping ground with the picnic area



Table R15 Kara Kara National Park Track Management

TRACK	LENGTH (KM)	GRADE	USE	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/COMMENTS
Upper Teddington Reservoir Walk	2.5	2	Wa	Requires signage.
Kara Kara Walk	14.0	3	Wa, Bi	Requires signage. From Teddington Camping area to Mt Separation Rd, mostly following Strathfillan Creek. Uses Teddington Rd and Chimney Tk. Return route follows Mt Separation Rd and Blue Gum Tk to Teddington Hut.
Teddington Hut Walk	2.6	2	Wa, Bi	Requires signage. From Teddington Camping Area to Teddington Hut using Teddington Rd.
Dodgers Loop Walk	3.5	3	Wa, Ho	Requires signage. Loop using Dodgers Tk (management vehicles only) and sections of Teddington Rd and Chimney Tk.
Wagon Loop Walk	3.8	3	Wa, Ho	Requires signage. Loop using Wagon Tk (management vehicles only) and sections of Chimney Tk and Mt Separation Rd.

Table R16 Kooyoora State Park and Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve Track Management

TRACK	LENGTH (KM)	GRADE	USE	MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/COMMENTS
Melville Caves Lookout	0.3	3	Wa	Requires signage. Starts from Melville Caves Lookout carpark.
Melville Caves Walking Tk	1.0	3	Wa	Requires signage. Starts from Melville Caves Picnic area.
Long Rock Walking Tk	5.3	4	Wa	Requires signage. Loop track connecting picnic area and camping ground.
McLeods Lookout Walking Tk	0.5	3	Wa	Requires signage. Starts from Melville Caves camp ground.
Eastern Walking Tk	4.5	3	Wa	Requires signage.
Southern Lookout Walking Tk	0.6	3	Wa	Requires signage.
Mt Brenanah Lookout Walk	0.2	3	Wa	Requires signage.
White Swan Mine Walk	0.2	3	Wa	Requires signage.
Mt Kooyoora Walk	1.2	5	Wa	Requires signage, no defined track.

## 6.3 ZONES AND RECREATIONAL USES

The Park zones and overlays determine what types of recreational use are allowed in the different areas (Table R17). The Recreation, Cultural Practices and Customs overlay does not change the uses in the underlying zone, and so is

not included in Table R17. Most of the Parks also have Special Protection Areas and Special Management Areas with different allowed uses.

### 6.3.1 TABLES OF ALLOWED ACTIVITIES AND ZONES/OVERLAYS FOR EACH OF THE PARKS

Table R17 Allowed Uses by Visitors: Zones and Overlays

ACTIVITY	REFERENCE AREA	CONSERVATION ZONE	CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ZONE	PROSPECTING OVERLAY	WATER SUPPLY OVERLAY (KARA KARA)
Authorised uses	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Permit required. Assessed on an individual basis.					
Bee keeping	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Permit required. Assessed on an individual basis in accordance with apiary policies for public land.					
Bird watching	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bushwalking	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Car Rallies	N	N	Y	Y	N
Permit required. Assessed on an individual basis. Not permitted in Hepburn Regional Park.					
Cycling and mountain bike riding	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cyclists must remain on designated roads and tracks. Off-track riding is not permitted.					
Cultural heritage appreciation	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Camping—designated sites or areas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Camping—dispersed/bush (walk-in)	N	N	Y	Y	N
Not permitted in Hepburn Regional Park. Only permitted in set-aside areas in Greater Bendigo National Park. <sup>5</sup>					
Camping—dispersed/bush (vehicle-based, within 100m of road or less, subject to local conditions e.g. more than 20m from a watercourse)	N	N	Y	Y	N
Not permitted in Hepburn Regional Park. Only permitted in set-aside areas in Greater Bendigo National Park. <sup>5</sup>					
Camping—dispersed/bush Dja Dja Wurrung Authorised Users (walk-in/vehicle-based)	N	Y	Y	Y	
Dispersed/bush campfires and firewood collection for immediate use in campfires is also permitted.					
Campfires—designated	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Campfires and solid fuel fires within BBQs, fire pots or braziers are only permitted in designated fireplaces provided.					
Campfires—dispersed/bush	N	N	Y	Y	N
Includes solid fuel fires in BBQs, fire pots or braziers. Not permitted in Hepburn, Kooyoora, Wehla, Paddys or Kara Kara where fires are not permitted other than in fireplaces provided.					

<sup>5</sup> In Greater Bendigo National Park, the set-aside areas include the “Conservation and Recreation” zones in the Mandurang, Kamarooka and Whipstick, blocks (Map GB2a and 2b), except within 500m of the Notley, Loeser, Rush Dam, Mulga Dam, Shadbolt and Flagstaff Hill visitor sites (Map GB1a).

ACTIVITY	REFERENCE AREA	CONSERVATION ZONE	CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ZONE	PROSPECTING OVERLAY	WATER SUPPLY OVERLAY (KARA KARA)
Gas or liquid fuels—stoves and BBQ's	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Firewood collection—campfires	N	N	Y	Y	Y
					Firewood collection only permitted for use in campfires. Firewood may also be brought into the Parks for use in campfires.
Firewood collection—for commercial or domestic use	N	N	N	N	N
Commercial filming and photography	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
					Permit required. Assessed on an individual basis.
Dog walking	N	N	Y	Y	N
					Only permitted on walking and vehicle tracks, parking areas and designated camping areas. Dogs must be on lead at all times. All dog waste must be removed.
Education	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Feeding wildlife	N	N	N	N	N
Fishing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Four wheel driving	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
					Registered vehicles are only permitted on designated vehicle roads and tracks open to public vehicles. Vehicles not permitted on walking tracks or off-track.
Fossil collection	N	N	N	N	N
Hang-gliding	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
Horse riding	N	N	Y	Y	N
					Only permitted on designated roads and tracks. Not permitted within designated camp sites or areas. Off-track riding not permitted.
Hunting	N	N	N	N	N
					Dja Dja Wurrung Authorised Users are to exercise their rights for hunting in accordance with a Natural Resources Agreement under the RSA 2013 and Authorisation Orders and any other applicable legislation.
Licensed tours	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
					Permit required. Assessed on individual basis.
Nature photography/painting	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Orienteering/rogaining	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Organized events	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
					Permit required. Assessed on individual basis.
Picnicking	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prospecting for Minerals	N	N	Y	Y	N
					Only within the prospecting overlay.
Rafting/canoeing/kayaking	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

ACTIVITY	REFERENCE AREA	CONSERVATION ZONE	CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ZONE	PROSPECTING OVERLAY	WATER SUPPLY OVERLAY (KARA KARA)
Rock-climbing/abseiling	N	N	Y	Y	N
Scenic driving	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Registered vehicles are only permitted on designated vehicle roads and tracks open to public vehicles. Vehicles not permitted on walking tracks or off-track.					
Sight-seeing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Trail bike riding	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Registered vehicles are only permitted on designated vehicle roads and tracks open to public vehicles. Vehicles not permitted on walking tracks or off-track.					
Walking	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table R18 Allowed Uses by Visitors: Special Protection Areas and Special Management Areas

ACTIVITY	GBNP SPA 1 AND 3	GBNP SPA 2 AND 4, PLUS SMA	PR SPA	PR SMA	KARA KARA SPA 1 AND 2	KARA KARA SMA <sup>6</sup>	KSP SPA LARGE OLD TREES	KSP SPA THREAT-ENED FAUNA	KSP SPA FAUNA REFUGE	KSP SMA <sup>7</sup>
Authorised Uses	Permit required. Assessed on an individual basis									
Bee keeping	Permit required. Assessed on an individual basis in accordance with apiary policies.									
Bird watching	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bushwalking	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Car Rallies	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cycling and mountain bike riding	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Cultural heritage appreciation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Camping—at designated sites or areas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Camping—dispersed/bush (walk-in)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Camping—dispersed/bush (vehicle-based within 100m of road or less, subject to local conditions e.g. more than 20m from a watercourse)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Camping—Dja Dja Wurrung Authorised Users (walk-in/ vehicle-based)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Campfires—designated	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Campfires—dispersed	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N

ACTIVITY	GBNP SPA 1 AND 3	GBNP SPA 2 AND 4, PLUS SMA	PR SPA	PR SMA	KARA KARA SPA 1 AND 2	KARA KARA SMA <sup>6</sup>	KSP SPA LARGE OLD TREES	KSP SPA THREAT- ENED FAUNA	KSP SPA FAUNA REFUGE	KSP SMA <sup>7</sup>
Gas or liquid fuels—stoves and BBQs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Firewood collection—campfires	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Firewood collection for commercial or domestic use	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Commercial filming and photography	Permit required. Assessed on individual basis.									
Dog walking	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Education/guided activities	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Feeding wildlife	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Fishing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Four-wheel driving	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Fossil collection	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hang gliding, paragliding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Horse riding	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hunting	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Dja Dja Wurrung Authorised Users are to exercise their rights for hunting in accordance with a Natural Resources Agreement under the RSA 2013 and Authorisation Orders and any other applicable legislation.										
Licensed tours	Permit required. Assessed on individual basis.									
Nature photography/painting	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Orienteering, rogaining	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Organised events	Permit required. Assessed on individual basis.									
Picnicking	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prospecting for minerals (within prospecting overlay only)	N	Y-2 N-4	N	N	N	N	Y	Y and N Check Map KW2	Y	N
Rafting/canoeing /kayaking	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rock-climbing/abseiling	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Scenic driving	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sightseeing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Trail bike riding	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Walking	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

<sup>6</sup> West of England Fire Tower, not shown on maps due to scale, <1ha

<sup>7</sup> Mt Brenanan Fire Tower, not shown on maps due to scale, <1ha

## 7. RESOURCES FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE STRATEGY

### 7.1 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

Millennia of Aboriginal occupation has left a diverse material cultural heritage within the Parks, including: ancestral burials; artefact scatters; earth features; scarred galka (*trees*); quarries; larr (*stone*) features; rock art; and places of Aboriginal historical significance. The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) has a large number of listings and

many Preliminary Reports of Discovery. Large tracts of land in the Parks have never been surveyed. For example, no registered Aboriginal places (other than historical places) have been identified at Hepburn Regional Park, Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve, or Paddys Range State Park, as these Parks have not been surveyed.

Table R19 Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sites and Preliminary Reports of Discovery in the Parks

PARK	LISTED HERITAGE TYPE AND EXTENT <sup>8</sup>	PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF DISCOVERY <sup>8</sup>
Greater Bendigo National Park	21 sites including scarred galka, artefacts scatters, and hearths.	10 reports including scarred galka, burnt clay and larr, and artefact scatters.
Hepburn Regional Park	2 Aboriginal historical places registered, Holcombe Station and Wombat Station. (Note that Lalgambuk ( <i>Mt Franklin</i> ), is a highly significant cultural landscape associated with traditional knowledge, language and oral history of Dharrangowar ( <i>Mt Tarrengowerr</i> )).	1 report of larr artefacts.
Paddys Ranges State Park	None yet registered (although several registered rock wells are nearby).	No reports yet made.
Kara Kara National Park	16 sites including artefact scatters, scarred galka, and rock wells.	1 report of a scarred galka.
Kooyoora State Park	98 sites including larr features, many scarred galka, rock art, numerous artefact scatters, a quarry and two galka of Aboriginal historic significance.	10 reports including rock wells, ochre blocks, carved and cut rock, ring galka and scarred galka, and rock carvings.
Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve	None yet registered.	No reports yet made. Part of the same cultural landscape as Kooyoora State Park which has many registered sites.

### 7.2 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

The Central Victorian Goldfields have been described as a cultural landscape with associative, evolved and continuing and designed elements (Table R20)<sup>9</sup>. In addition, each Park has a diverse range of listings under the Victorian Heritage Register

as well as non-registered historic heritage. The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* also provides protection to local historic heritage.

Table R20 Cultural Landscape Elements of the Central Victorian Goldfields and the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	ASSOCIATIVE	EVOLVED AND CONTINUING	DESIGNED
<b>Various elements intersect with and provide a backdrop connection to all the Parks</b>	Dja Dja Wurrung stories of the landscape, its distinctive volcanic cones and granitic outcrops; the wider communities' association with these distinctive landscape features	Landscapes of past activities reflected in abandoned water races, dam walls, diggings, rubble footings; and the continuing landscapes of farming and housing on cleared land with a backdrop of forest	Public and botanical gardens and street-spaces with town halls, post offices and courthouses

<sup>8</sup> These Lists are based on information contained in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System during the period of inquiry from 28 May 2017 to 5 June 2017. Other Aboriginal cultural heritage sites may have been registered since. Registration of several sites is currently underway.

<sup>9</sup> Lennon 1997, see Reference List

The gold mining heritage across the Central Victorian Goldfields regions and the Parks includes: tracks and trails; mine shafts; mullock heaps; relict machinery; water races and channels; rock retaining walls; and diggings. Charcoal

and eucalyptus oil distillation has left a heritage of pits and relict equipment and machinery. Early honey and timber production, and occupation including prisoner of war camps, have also left visible historic heritage in the Parks (Table R21).

Table R21 Historic Cultural Heritage in the Parks

PARK	REGISTERED SITES	OTHER HERITAGE
Greater Bendigo National Park	3 sites: Old Tom Reef Gold Puddling site, Phillips Gully Gold Mining Precinct and Reudin's Eucalyptus Distillery	Range of historic sites associated with gold mining, charcoal production, eucalyptus oil distillation, water storage and distribution, honey production and forestry.
Hepburn Regional Park	6 sites: Blowhole, Jim Crow, Breakneck Gold Puddling Site, North Nuggety Ajax, Mt Franklin, and Maxwell Consolidated	Historic sites associated with mineral springs harvesting (including hand pumps) and early gold mining and associated water races and channels. Includes the Blowhole, an artificial diversion tunnel on Sailors Creek built around the early 1870s, spectacular in full flow.
Paddys Ranges State Park	9 sites registered, including puddling machines, a drain, diggings, an ore crushing battery and a mine	The Park also has miners' dams and hut sites. At Hamilton's eucalyptus distillery near Reserve Dam, distillery foundations and remains of two huts can be seen. A water race from the picnic area to the Goldfields Reservoir was constructed in 1878 to supply water to Maryborough.
Kara Kara National Park	Registered sites include numerous historic places associated with mining: Cement Lead Diggings; Rostrons Puddlers; Victoria Gully Puddlers; New Years Flat/Crawlers Gully; and Grumblers Gully	Numerous historic places associated with mining: Cement Lead Diggings; Rostrons Puddlers; Victoria Gully Puddlers; New Years Flat/Crawlers Gully; and Grumblers Gully. Historic occupation and forestry heritage associated with: Carapooee West Boys Camp; Carapooee West Sawmill; several temporary prisoner of war camps from World War II; woodcutters' rock carvings; charcoal pits; and numerous tree stumps throughout the lower parts of the Park.
Kooyoora State Park	1 site: the Chilean Mill, a rare machine used for ochre crushing	A range of heritage sites associated with: gold mining; bushrangers; forestry; early settlement; crystal mining; sheep grazing; honey production; recreation; and the four squatter runs that once covered the Park. Umber, sienna and quartz crystal (for radios) historic mines sites occur here, and there is evidence of a coach route. Melville Caves has an interesting history, including usage for concerts.
Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve	1 site: Prince of Wales Mine	Significant mining heritage and a mining licence occur here. A range of heritage sites associated with Chinese gardens, charcoal pits, and hotels are found at the location of the historic township of Wehla.

## 8. RESOURCES FOR THE *PLANTS AND ANIMALS* STRATEGY

Habitat distribution models of some of the seven priority food and fibre plants for Dja Dja Wurrung People are available to assist with implementation of projects for their re-establishment (Table R22). Available data on pre-European and current vegetation community maps may assist with the

goal of restoring and maintaining healthy Country, i.e. the Mt Franklin section of Hepburn Regional Park originally contained “Scoria Cone Woodland”. However, models of how vegetation communities will alter under climate change will also need to be considered.

Table R22 Availability of DELWP Habitat Distribution Models to Support Restoration of Dja Dja Wurrung People’s Priority Food and Fibre Plants

<b>DJA DJA WURRUNG OR COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT DISTRIBUTION MODEL (HDM) AVAILABILITY</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>
Murnang ( <i>Yam Daisy</i> )	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i> (3 sub-species: Alps; Basalt Plains; Wide-spread)	Yes, but not for relevant subspecies	Known to be widespread on DDW Country and within the Parks. Models needed of relevant subspecies and/or distributions.
Spreading Flax Lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Yes	
Pale Flax Lily	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> (sp. aff. <i>benambra</i> and sp. aff. <i>riverina</i> and <i>tarda</i> )	Yes, but not for relevant subspecies	Known to be widespread on DDW Country and within the Parks. Models needed of relevant subspecies and/or distributions.
Vanilla Lily	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Yes	Known to be widespread on DDW Country and within the Parks.
Chocolate Lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Yes	Known to be widespread on DDW Country and within the Parks.
Spiny-headed Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Yes	Known to be widespread on DDW Country and within the Parks.
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Yes	Known to be widespread on DDW Country and within the Parks.



Dja Dja Wurrung harvesting in the Parks occurs through arrangements under the *RSA 2013* which recognise that DDW People can: collect many common species without limitation (Table R23); require a permit to collect most protected plants;

collect some protected plants without a permit according to certain rules (Table R24); and are prohibited from collecting certain wattle species (Table R25).

**Table R23 Common Wattles and Other Plants that can be Collected by Dja Dja Wurrung People Without Regulated Restrictions**

**DJA DJA WURRUNG OR COMMON NAME**

Bolitj ( <i>Cherry Ballart</i> )	Common Wattle species such as:	Grey Mulga	Wallawo
Drooping Sheoak	Juniper Wattle	Drooping Wattle	Silver Wattle
Common Reed	Golden Wattle	Blackwood	Spreading Wattle
	Gold Dust Wattle	Mallee Wattle	Lightwood
	Varnish Wattle	Hedge Wattle	Seymour Cinnamon Wattle
	Wirilda	Black Wattle	

**Table R24 Protected Plants that can be Collected by Dja Dja Wurrung People Without a Permit and the Limitations**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LIMIT</b>
Common Sneezeweed	If whole plants are taken, 10% of the population of that species can be taken per collection OR if only parts of a plant are taken, 10% of the parts of any plant can be taken per collection.
Pink Beard-heath	
Twin-flower Beard-heath	
Ruddy Beard-heath	
Common Beard-heath	
Common Nardoo	If whole plants are taken, only 10% of the population of that species can be taken per collection.

**Table R25 Wattle Plants that cannot be Collected by Dja Dja Wurrung People**

**COMMON SPECIES NAMES**

<b>Listed under the FFG Act</b>	<b>Listed on the Advisory List</b>		
Nealie Wattle	Ausfeld's Wattle	Woolly Wattle	Southern Varnish Wattle
Yarran	Bent-leaf Wattle	Streaked Wattle	Mallee Golden Wattle
Yarran Wattle	Western Silver Wattle	Dean Wattle	
Umbrella Wattle	Currawang	Hickory Wattle	
Weeping Myall	Spur-wing Wattle	Whirakee Wattle	

There are many rare and threatened species in the Parks, some of which have Action Statements that can help support their recovery (Table R26).

Table R26 Threatened species in the Parks

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VICTORIAN ADVISORY LIST <sup>10</sup>	FFG ACTION STATEMENTS <sup>11</sup>	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
<b>PLANTS</b>								
<i>Acacia ausfeldii</i>	Ausfield's Wattle	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Deane's Wattle	Rare	No					✓
<i>Acacia flexifolia</i>	Bent-leaf Wattle	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>	Umbrella Wattle	Vulnerable	No <sup>12</sup>	✓				
<i>Acacia williamsonii</i>	Whirrakee Wattle	Rare	No	✓				✓
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Buloke	Endangered	No	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Alternanthera sp. 1 (Plains)</i>	Plains Joyweed	K <sup>13</sup>	No	✓				
<i>Amyema linophylla subsp. orientalis</i>	Buloke Mistletoe	Vulnerable	No				✓	
<i>Austrostipa breviglumis</i>	Cane Spear-grass	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Bossiaea riparia</i>	River Leafless Bossiaea	Rare	No		✓			
<i>Brachyscome chrysoglossa</i>	Yellow-tongue Daisy	Vulnerable	No		✓			
<i>Caladenia audasii</i>	Mclvor Spider-orchid (Audas Spider-orchid)	Endangered	No	✓				✓
<i>Caladenia clavescens</i>	Castlemaine Spider-orchid	Vulnerable	No		✓			
<i>Caladenia venusta</i>	Large White Spider-orchid	Rare	191 <sup>14</sup>					✓
<i>Caladenia xanthochila</i>	Yellow-lip Spider-orchid	Endangered	No					✓
<i>Callitriche umbonata</i>	Winged Water-starwort	Rare	No	✓				✓
<i>Choretrum glomeratum</i> var. <i>glomeratum</i>	Common Sour-bush	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i>	Small Milkwort	Vulnerable	96 <sup>15</sup>	✓			✓	
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil	K	No	✓				

<sup>10</sup> Categories above are based on the status in Victoria according to the Advisory Lists prepared by DELWP for rare and threatened species and available at <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/threatened-species-advisory-lists>. Many of these species are also listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth) and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Victoria).

<sup>11</sup> FFG is the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Victoria) and the numbers refer to Action Statements prepared under the FFGA and are available at <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements>.

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0014/50450/Advisory-List-of-Threatened-Vertebrate-Fauna\\_FINAL-2013.pdf](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/50450/Advisory-List-of-Threatened-Vertebrate-Fauna_FINAL-2013.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Poorly known and suspected, but not definitely known, to belong to one of the categories x, e, v or r within Victoria. At present accurate field distribution information is inadequate.

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Caladenia+venusta&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Caladenia+venusta&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Comesperma+polygaloides&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Comesperma+polygaloides&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VICTORIAN ADVISORY LIST	FFG ACTION STATEMENTS	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Glaucous Flax-lily	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Dipodium pardalinum</i>	Spotted Hyacinth-orchid	Rare	No		✓			
<i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>	Hairy Hop-bush	Rare	No					✓
<i>Eriocaulon scariosum</i>	Common Pipewort	Rare	No					✓
<i>Eucalyptus froggattii</i>	Kamarooka Mallee	Rare	27 <sup>16</sup>	✓				
<i>Eucalyptus polybractea</i>	Blue Mallee	Rare	No	✓				✓
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine (Purple Clover)	Vulnerable	No			✓	✓	
<i>Goodenia benthamiana</i>	Small-leaf Goodenia	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Goodenia macbarronii</i>	Narrow Goodenia	Vulnerable	72 <sup>17</sup>					✓
<i>Grevillea confertifolia</i>	Grampians Grevillea	Rare	No		✓			
<i>Grevillea dryophylla</i>	Goldfields Grevillea	Rare	No	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Grevillea micrantha</i>	Small-flower Grevillea	Rare	No					✓
<i>Grevillea repens</i>	Creeping Grevillea	Rare	No		✓			
<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i> subsp. <i>rosmarinifolia</i>	Rosemary Grevillea	Rare	No	✓	✓			
<i>Hovea asperifolia</i> subsp. <i>spinosissima</i>	Rough Hovea	Rare	No		✓			
<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i>	Native Peppercross	K <sup>13</sup>	No	✓				
<i>Lepidium pseudopapillosum</i>	Erect Peppercross	Endangered	No	✓				
<i>Leptorhynchus elongatus</i>	Lanky Buttons	Endangered	No	✓				
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>brevifolius</i>	Common Beard-heath	Rare	No				✓	
<i>Levenhookia sonderi</i>	Slender Stylewort	Rare	No			✓		
<i>Mimulus prostratus</i>	Small Monkey-flower	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Waterbush	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Myriophyllum striatum</i>	Striped Water-milfoil	Vulnerable	No					✓
<i>Olearia tubuliflora</i>	Rayless Daisy-bush	Rare	No	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Orobanche cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i>	Australian Broomrape	Vulnerable	No	✓				✓

<sup>16</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Eucalyptus+froggattii&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Eucalyptus+froggattii&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Goodenia+macbarronii&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Goodenia+macbarronii&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VICTORIAN ADVISORY LIST	FFG ACTION STATEMENTS	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
<i>Phebalium festivum</i>	Dainty Phebalium	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Philotheca difformis</i> subsp. <i>difformis</i>	Small-leaf Wax-flower	Endangered	No	✓				
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>dichotoma</i>	Diosma Rice-flower	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> subsp. <i>paniculosa</i>	Inland Pomaderris	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek-orchid	Vulnerable	No				✓	✓
<i>Prasophyllum patens</i>	Broad-lip Leek-orchid	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Prasophyllum validum</i>	Sturdy Leek-orchid	Endangered	No					✓
<i>Prostanthera nivea</i> var. <i>nivea</i>	Snowy Mint-bush	Rare	No					✓
<i>Prostanthera saxicola</i> var. <i>bracteolata</i>	Slender Mint-bush	Rare	No			✓	✓	
<i>Pseudanthus ovalifolius</i>	Oval-leaf Pseudanthus	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Pterostylis aciculiformis</i>	Slender Ruddyhood	K <sup>13</sup>	No	✓				
<i>Pterostylis boormanii</i>	Sikh's Whiskers	Rare	199 <sup>18</sup>	✓				
<i>Pterostylis despectans</i>	Lowly Greenhood	Endangered	123 <sup>19</sup>			✓	✓	
<i>Pterostylis maxima</i>	Large Rustyhood	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Pterostylis setifera</i>	Bristly Greenhood	Rare	No	✓				✓
<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i>	Hairy Tails	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>	Tiny Bog-sedge	Rare	No					✓
<i>Senecio campylocarpus</i>	Floodplain Fireweed	Rare	No		✓			
<i>Stylidium calcaratum</i> var. <i>ecorne</i>	Book Triggerplant	K <sup>13</sup>	No			✓		
<i>Swainsona behriana</i>	Southern Swainson-pea	Rare	No	✓	✓			
<i>Templetonia stenophylla</i>	Leafy Templetonia	Rare	No	✓				
<i>Thelymitra X macmillanii</i>	Crimson Sun-orchid	Vulnerable	No	✓		✓		
<i>Thelymitra mackibbinii</i>	Brilliant Sun-orchid	Endangered	No			✓		
<i>Westringia crassifolia</i>	Whipstick Westringia	Endangered	40 <sup>20</sup>	✓				
<i>Zieria aspalathoides</i> subsp. <i>aspalathoides</i>	Whorled Zieria	Vulnerable	No					✓

<sup>18</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Pterostylis+boormanii&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Pterostylis+boormanii&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>19</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Pterostylis+despectans&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Pterostylis+despectans&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>20</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Westringia+crassifolia&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Westringia+crassifolia&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VICTORIAN ADVISORY LIST	FFG ACTION STATEMENTS	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
<b>ANIMALS</b>								
<b>MAMMALS</b>								
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	Endangered	166 <sup>21</sup>				✓	
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Vulnerable	79 <sup>22</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Fat-tailed Dunnart	Near threatened	No	✓				✓
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<b>BIRDS</b>								
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	Vulnerable	No			✓		
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	Vulnerable	No				✓	
<i>Anas rhynchos</i>	Australasian Shoveler	Vulnerable	No	✓			✓	
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	Vulnerable	No				✓	
<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	Vulnerable	No			✓		
<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo	Near threatened	No	✓		✓		✓
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	Vulnerable	No	✓			✓	✓
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush	Near threatened	No	✓		✓		✓
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	Near threatened	No				✓	
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown Treecreeper	Near threatened	No				✓	✓
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern subsp.)	Near threatened	No	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	Near threatened	No	✓			✓	
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	Vulnerable	No					✓
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Diamond Dove	Near threatened	No	✓			✓	
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	193 <sup>23</sup>	✓		✓		
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	No		✓			
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Endangered	169 <sup>24</sup>	✓		✓	✓	✓

<sup>21</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Petaurus+norfolcensis&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Petaurus+norfolcensis&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Phascogale+tapoatafa&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Phascogale+tapoatafa&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Grantiella+picta&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Grantiella+picta&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Lathamus+discolor&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Lathamus+discolor&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VICTORIAN ADVISORY LIST	FFG ACTION STATEMENTS	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	Purple-gaped Honeyeater	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	Vulnerable	No	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	Near threatened	No	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	Near threatened	No	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	Near threatened	No	✓				✓
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Endangered	116 <sup>25</sup>	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Vulnerable	92 <sup>26</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird	Near threatened	No	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Endangered	174 <sup>27</sup>				✓	
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant	Near threatened	No			✓		
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	Endangered	34 <sup>28</sup>	✓				
<i>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</i>	Speckled Warbler	Vulnerable	No			✓		
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Near threatened	No	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button-quail	Near threatened	No	✓				
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered	41 <sup>29</sup>			✓		✓

#### MEMBERS OF THE FFG-LISTED VICTORIAN TEMPERATE-WOODLAND BIRD COMMUNITY

<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone	–	No					✓
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	–	No	✓			✓	✓
<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater	–	No	✓			✓	✓
<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	–	No				✓	✓
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	–	No					✓
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	–	No	✓			✓	
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter	–	No				✓	✓
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	–	No					✓
<i>Turnix varia</i>	Painted Button-quail	–	No	✓				✓

<sup>25</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Ninox+connivens&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Ninox+connivens&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>26</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Ninox+strenua&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Ninox+strenua&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Oxyura+australis&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Oxyura+australis&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>28</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Pomatostomus+temporalis&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Pomatostomus+temporalis&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

<sup>29</sup> [https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search&queries\\_title\\_query=Xanthomyza+phrygia&search\\_page\\_51084\\_submit\\_button=Search#search\\_page\\_51084](https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements?search_page_51084_submit_button=Search&queries_title_query=Xanthomyza+phrygia&search_page_51084_submit_button=Search#search_page_51084)

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	VICTORIAN ADVISORY LIST	FFG ACTION STATEMENTS	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>								
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Brown Toadlet	Endangered	No	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Southern Toadlet	Vulnerable	No			✓		
<b>REPTILES</b>								
<i>Apsasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard	Endangered	No	✓				
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Eastern Bearded Dragon	Vulnerable	No	✓				
<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Woodland Blind Snake	Near threatened	No	✓				✓
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Tree Goanna/Lace Monitor	Endangered	No	✓			✓	✓

DELWP models of the most cost-effective actions to control invasive species in the Parks, local and Dja Dja Wurrung

knowledge, are available to support delivery of control measures (Table R27).

Table R27 DELWP Models for the Most Cost-effective Actions for Invasive Species Control in the Parks

PARK	MOST COST EFFECTIVE PEST ON WHICH TO FOCUS CONTROL ACCORDING TO DELWP MODELS	PARTS OF THE PARK WHERE IT APPLIES
<b>Greater Bendigo National Park</b>	Weeds and predators*	Majority of Park
	Weeds, rabbits and predators	Northern and western edges
	Weeds and rabbits	South eastern and western parts of the Park
<b>Hepburn Regional Park</b>	Weeds, predators and deer	Majority of Park
	Rabbits, predators and Large Invasive Herbivores*	Scattered around edges of Park
	Predators and Large Invasive Herbivores	Southern edge of Park
<b>Paddys Ranges State Park</b>	Weeds, predators and Large Invasive Herbivores	Majority of Park
	Weeds, rabbits and Large nvasive Herbivores	Scattered throughout the Park
<b>Kara Kara National Park</b>	Weeds, rabbits and goats	North and eastern sections
	Weeds and rabbits	Small eastern sections
	Deer and goats	Southern sections
<b>Kooyoora State Park and Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve</b>	Weeds and rabbits	Most of the Park, particularly north
	Weeds and predators	Eastern and southern sections
	Weeds, rabbits and predators	Small sections throughout

\*Predators = foxes and feral cats

\*Large Invasive Herbivores = Deer, goats and feral pigs (which ever are present)

Zoning of the Parks for Conservation and Conservation and Recreation took account of the DELWP's Habitat Distribution Models (where available) for Endangered and Critically Endangered species, and the Australian Government's Priority Species (a total of 20 Birds, 20 Animals and 30 Plants by 2020, some of which occur in the DDW Parks) (Table R28). For each of these listed species, and for all species combined, the DELWP Biodiversity team also modelled the location of

the most benefits of the following actions to reduce threats: control feral cats; control deer; control foxes; control foxes and feral cats; undertake fuel reduction; control weeds; control noisy miners; control pigs; control rabbits and undertake revegetation. This information highlighted that in most cases the location of the most cost-effective actions to benefit threatened species is outside the Parks.

Table R28 Species for which DELWP Habitat Distribution Models were Currently Available and Considered to Underpin Park Zoning

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	RELEVANT STATUS
<b>BIRDS</b>		
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered (EPBC Act)
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered (EPBC Act)
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush	Critically Endangered (EPBC Act)
<i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	Endangered (EPBC Act)
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Endangered (Victorian Advisory List)
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	Endangered (Victorian Advisory List)
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Endangered (Victorian Advisory List)
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Mallee Fowl	Australian Government Priority
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	Australian Government Priority
<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	Plains Wanderer	Australian Government Priority
<b>MAMMALS</b>		
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	FFG Listed; Vulnerable in Australia (Victorian Advisory List)
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	FFG listed; Endangered (Victorian Advisory List)
<b>LIZARDS AND FROGS</b>		
<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	Pink-tailed Worm-lizard	FFG Listed Endangered (Victorian Advisory List)
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Bibron's Toadlet	FFG Listed Endangered (Victorian Advisory List)
<b>PLANTS</b>		
<i>Levenhookia sonderi</i>	Slender Stylewort	Critically Endangered (EPBC Act)
<i>Pimelea spinescens</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>	Spiny Rice-flower	Australian Government Priority
<i>Sclerolaena napiformis</i>	Turnip Copperburr	Australian Government Priority



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	RELEVANT STATUS
<i>Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides</i>	Button Wrinklewort	Australian Government Priority
<i>Caladenia audasii</i>	Mclvor Spider Orchid	Endangered ( <i>EPBC Act</i> )
<i>Caladenia xanthochila</i>	Yellow-lip Spider Orchid	Endangered ( <i>EPBC Act</i> )

Only very small areas of one plant community listed as threatened under the *FFG Act 1988* (Victoria) are found in the Parks: the Creekline Grassy Woodlands (Figure R2). The

modelled plant communities<sup>30</sup> and the Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) with which they are associated are presented in Table R29 and Figure R2.

Table R29 Modelled Plant Communities and Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) in the Parks

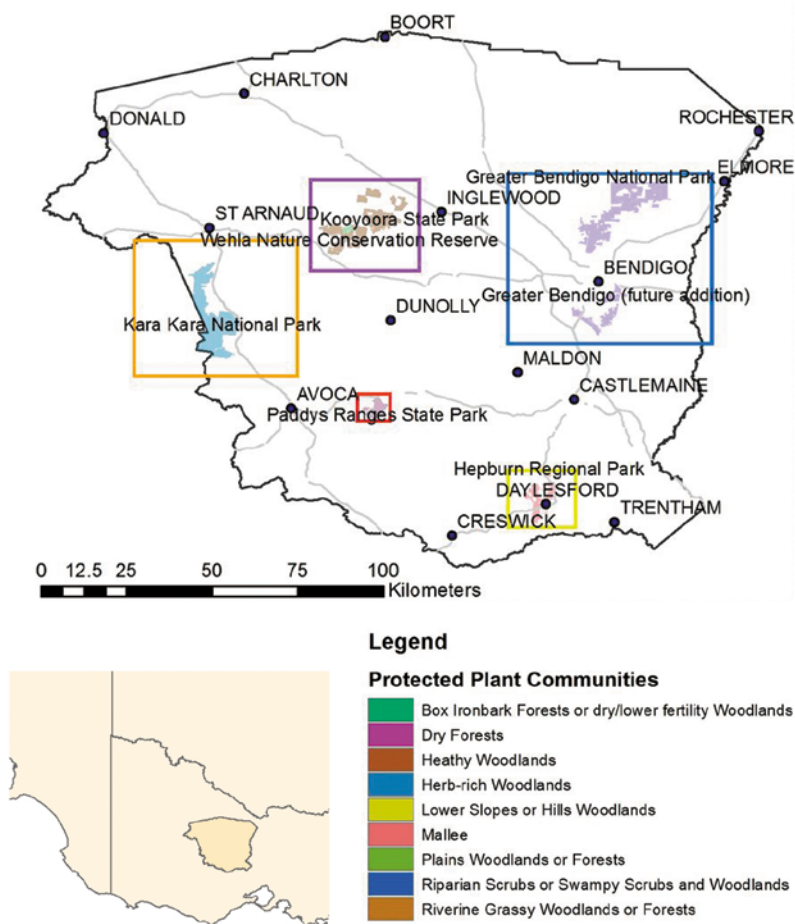
MODELLED PLANT COMMUNITY, ASSOCIATED EVC AND CONSERVATION STATUS	DESCRIPTION	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
Box-Ironbark Forests (EVC 61, depleted)	Occurs in low rainfall areas on gently undulating rises, low hills and peneplains on infertile, often stony soils derived from a range of geologies. The open overstorey to 20m tall consists of a variety of eucalypts, often including one of the Ironbark species. The mid-storey often forms a dense to open small tree or shrub layer over an open ground layer ranging from a sparse to well-developed suite of herbs and grasses.	✓		✓	✓	✓

<sup>30</sup> The dataset is derived from a combination of both Victorian bioregions (VBIOREG100) and the modelled 1750 EVC dataset (NV1750\_EVC), with an assigned conservation status on the basis of unique Bioregion EVC units. These data sets underpin biodiversity planning. The most closely related EVC Benchmark is used here to describe the Plant Community. The models are coarse-scale and do not show all the EVCs currently occurring across the Parks. For example, Hepburn Regional Park is shown with Grassy Woodland (EVC 175, Vulnerable); Heathy Dry Forest (EVC 20, least concern), but also includes Grassy Dry Forest (EVC 22, Depleted); Valley Grassy Forest (EVC 47, Vulnerable); Streambank Shrubland (EVC 851, Endangered); Scoria Cone Woodland (EVC 894, Endangered); Herb-Rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23, Depleted); Creekline Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 164, Endangered); and Shrubby Dry Forest (EVC21, Vulnerable).

MODELLED PLANT COMMUNITY, ASSOCIATED EVC AND CONSERVATION STATUS	DESCRIPTION	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
Heathy Dry Forests (EVC 20, least concern)	Grows on shallow, rocky skeletal soils on a variety of geologies and on a range of landforms from gently undulating hills to exposed aspects on ridge tops and steep slopes at a range of elevations. The overstorey is a low, open eucalypt forest, poor in form to 20 m tall with an open crown cover. The understorey is dominated by a low, sparse to dense layer of ericoid-leaved shrubs including heaths and peas. Graminoids and grasses are frequently present in the ground layer, but do not provide much cover.	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Heathy Woodlands (EVC 48, depleted)	Spans a variety of geologies but is generally associated with nutrient-poor soils including deep uniform sands (aeolian or outwash) and Tertiary sand/clay which has been altered to form quartzite gravel. Eucalypt-dominated low woodland to 10 m tall lacking a secondary tree layer and generally supporting a diverse array of narrow or ericoid-leaved shrubs except where frequent fire has reduced this to a cover of fire resprouters. Geophytes and annuals can be quite common but the ground cover is normally fairly sparse.					✓
Hills Herb-rich Woodlands (EVC 71, depleted)	A dry, open eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall often with a sparse shrub layer. The understorey is dominated by a carpet of herbs and grasses. Soils are generally shallow but fertile, and outcropping rock is not uncommon. This seasonally dry environment is favourable for annual herbs, with the fertile nature of the various geologies also supporting perennial herbs. Landforms can vary from relatively flat ground to ridge tops on sedimentary sandstones (along seams of mineral-rich sandstone) to undulating, rounded, granite hill landforms.					✓
Grassy Woodlands (EVC 175, vulnerable)	A variable eucalypt woodland or open forest to 15 m tall over a distinct large and medium shrub layer and diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs. It occurs on sites with moderate fertility on plains or weathered undulating granitic hills in areas with moderately high rainfall (> 600 mm per annum).		✓	✓	✓	
Plains Woodlands (EVC 69, depleted)	Occurs on rocky slopes of contact metamorphosed ridges adjacent to granitic plutons. Slopes have stony soils and fractured bedrock resulting in high permeability to water and low effective rainfall. A very low open woodland to 8 m tall with a dense layer of medium to large shrubs. Ground layer can be sparse with scattered grasses, forbs and low shrubs. The presence of geophytes in the ground stratum indicates seasonally moist soil conditions.	✓				

MODELLED PLANT COMMUNITY, ASSOCIATED EVC AND CONSERVATION STATUS	DESCRIPTION	GBNP	HRP	PRSP	KKNP	KNP WNCR
Creekline Grassy Woodland (EVC 68, endangered)	Eucalypt-dominated woodland to 15 m tall with occasional scattered shrub layer over a mostly grassy/sedgy to herbaceous ground-layer. Occurs on low-gradient ephemeral to intermittent drainage lines, typically on fertile colluvial/alluvial soils, on a wide range of suitably fertile geological substrates. These minor drainage lines can include a range of graminoid and herbaceous species tolerant of waterlogged soils, and are presumed to have sometimes resembled a linear wetland or system of interconnected small ponds.		✓	✓	✓	
Alluvial Terraces Herb-Rich Woodland (EVC 67, endangered)	Open woodland to 15 m tall on broad alluvial plains and along ephemeral drainage lines. Soils are generally poorly drained duplex soils with sandy loam overlying a heavier clay subsoil. Understorey consists of few, if any shrubs with the striking feature of this EVC being the high species-richness of the ground-layer and the low biomass of this cover, particularly in summer.		✓	✓	✓	✓

Figure R2 Modelled Vegetation Communities in the Parks



## 9. RESOURCES FOR THE *RIVERS AND WATERWAYS STRATEGY*

The North Central Catchment Management Authority (NCCMA) sets out the broad management framework for the rivers and waterways of Dja Dja Wurrung Country, including those reaches that are within the Parks. The lower Campaspe, Loddon and Avoca Rivers are all identified as regional priority waterway assets under the North Central Regional Catchment Strategy 2013 - 2019. Sailors Creek and Jim Crow Creek,

both of which flow through Hepburn Regional Park, are also recognised as regional priority waterways (Map H2).<sup>31</sup> No wetlands classified as priorities in the Appointed Land, and no wetlands classified as important at the state level, are found in the Parks. The Parks do overlap with Special Water Supply Catchments, and Kara Kara National Park has one Declared Water Supply Catchment (Figure R3, Map KK1, KK2).

Figure R3 Special Water Supply Catchments and the Dja Dja Wurrung Parks



<sup>31</sup> [http://www.nccma.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/north\\_central\\_waterway\\_strategy\\_2014-2022.pdf](http://www.nccma.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/publications/north_central_waterway_strategy_2014-2022.pdf)

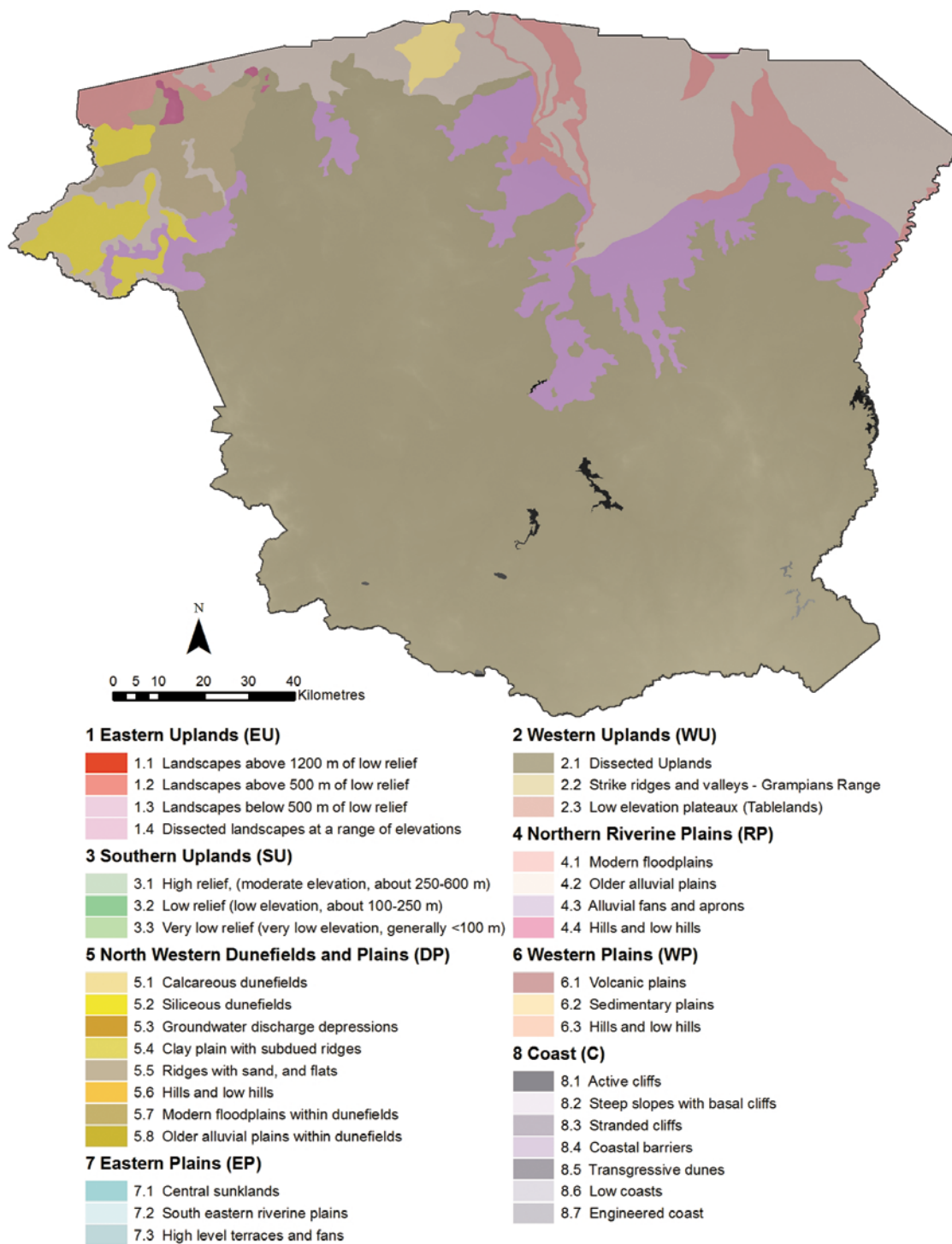
## 10. RESOURCES FOR THE *LANDSCAPES AND OPEN SPACES* STRATEGY

The landforms of the Parks have a range of interesting and significant features (Table R30, Figure R4).

Table R30 Landform Features in the Parks

<b>PARK</b>	<b>NOTABLE LANDFORM FEATURES AND SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>
Greater Bendigo National Park	Graptolites, extinct marine creatures (animals) that formed twig-like or net-like colonies composed of one or more branches, attract geologists to the area from around the world, with many fossil localities occurring in the Park. As noted in the Strategy, part of the Big Hill Range is a Geological Site of State Significance.
Hepburn Regional Park	Lalgambuk, described in geological terms as a conical scoria cone, breached in the rim on the southeastern side, is the most notable landform.
Paddys Ranges State Park	The ancient sediments, folded and uplifted with gold and quartz veins, characterise the Park.
Kara Kara National Park	A series of large north-south corrugations in the ancient sediments dominate the Park and sandstone outcrops. Some soils on lower slopes with poor drainage are prone to erosion if the ground cover is disturbed.
Kooyoora State Park	The Mt Kooyoora granite outcrops dominate the Park and provide panoramic views from many lookouts. Melville Caves, Seal Rock and Balancing Rock are interesting granite forms showing unusual features. The Melville Caves–Mt Kooyoora area is a Geological Site of State Significance, displaying excellent examples of weathering in granitic rocks that looks a lot like weathering in limestones to form karsts.
Wehla Nature Conservation Reserve	The north-trending line of gold-bearing reefs in the ancient sediments of this Park stimulate ongoing interest from miners and prospectors.

Figure R4 Landforms in Dja Dja Wurrung Country and the Parks<sup>32</sup>



<sup>32</sup> To explore this map further see [http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/grg\\_vic\\_tier2](http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/grg_vic_tier2)

# 11. RESOURCES FOR THE SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE DJA DJA WURRUNG PEOPLE STRATEGY

A Prosci approach has the potential to assist in guiding the development of the Change Management Plan (Box R4).

## Box R4 Developing the Change Management Plan with the Prosci Approach

### Prosci

The intention of the Plan is to guide the change towards Dja Dja Wurrung People taking on their roles as owners and Joint Managers. Development and implementation of the Change Management Plan will involve the people who work in the organisations, many of whom will have to do their jobs differently under the Joint Management arrangements. Without effective change management, there are risks that people's productivity will decline, or that the intended changes will fail to be achieved. In short, implementation of the Change Management Plan will increase the chance that the Plan will be successful.

The Change Management Plan, based on the Prosci<sup>33</sup> method, includes recognition of the importance of individuals as well as organisations. Prosci sees change management as 'the process, tools and techniques to manage the people side of change to achieve a required business outcome'. A framework, **ADKAR**, is used for understanding the stages involved in how individuals change. This understanding helps to manage change, work out where there are gaps or sources of resistance, and develop ways to deal with these. These stages can be summarised as follows:

- i) Awareness of the need to change (**A**)
- ii) Desire to make the change happen (**D**)
- iii) Knowledge of how to make the change (**K**)
- iv) Ability to put the change into practice using new skills and behaviours (**A**)
- v) Reinforcement to maintain the change once it's been made (**R**)

The Change Management Plan needs to focus on three key outcomes:

- Outcome 1.** Skills exchange and development focused on lifting the capability of Dja Dja Wurrung People
- Outcome 2.** Skills exchange and development focused on lifting the cultural competency of the Joint Management partners, particularly Parks Victoria and DELWP
- Outcome 3.** Learning together, and sharing our learning with others.

These three outcomes can be enabled through a range of activities targeting either individuals, the DDW Enterprises and DDWCAC organisations, and all the Joint Management partners, particularly Parks Victoria and DELWP.

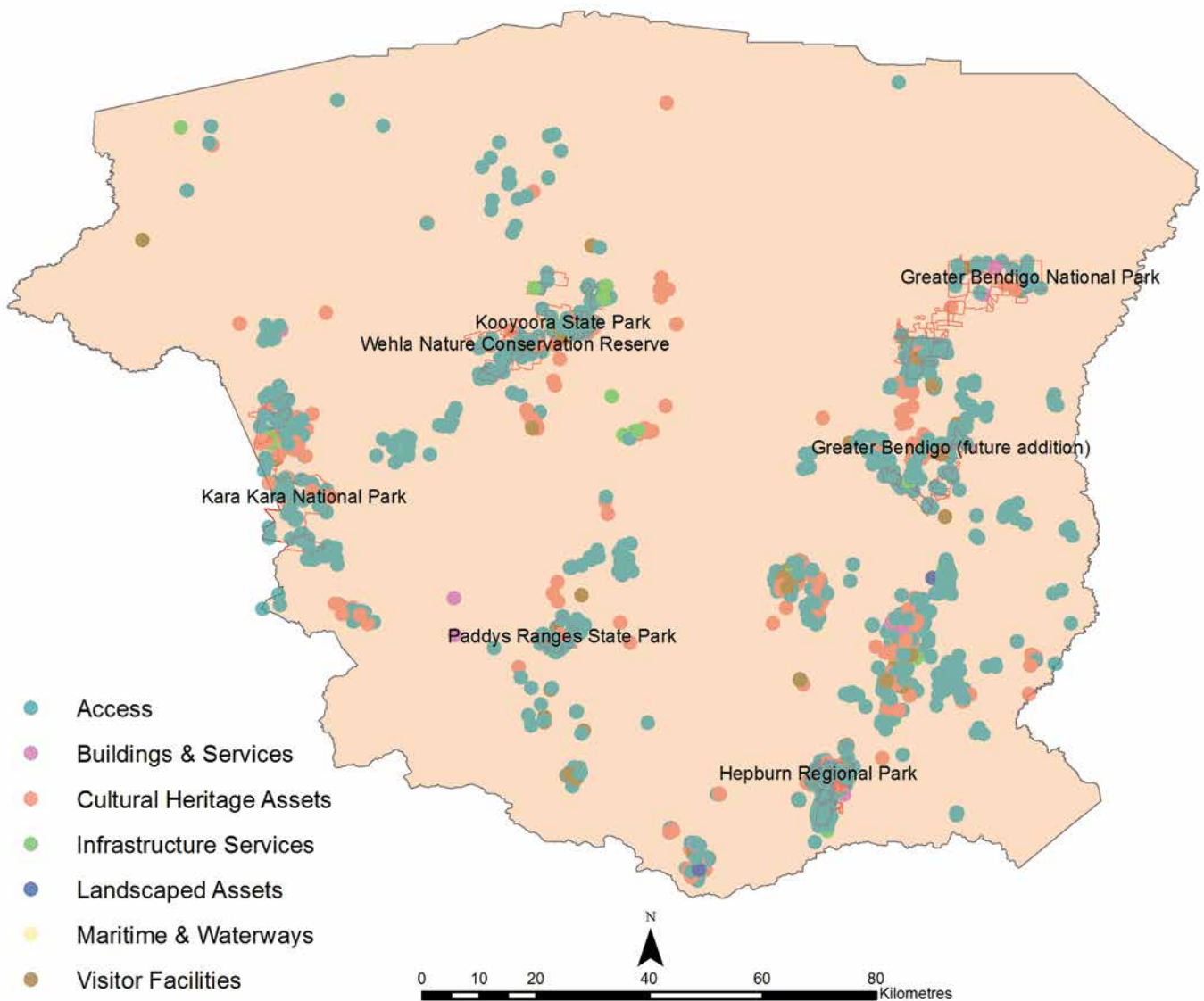
<sup>33</sup> Prosci, created by founder Jeff Hiatt, is an internationally recognised evidence-based change management approach. <https://www.prosci.com/>

## 12. RESOURCES FOR THE *ENTERPRISES* STRATEGY

Existing Park assets provide an important foundation from which to build the enterprises strategies (Figure R5). Visitor

sites in the Parks are also shown in the Visitor Access and Facilities maps GB1a and GB1b, H1, PR1, KK1, and KW1.

Figure R5 Parks Victoria's Existing Visitation Assets in the Parks







## 13. RESOURCES FOR THE *JOINT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY*

Joint Governance of the Parks is established by the *RSA 2013* between DDWCAC (on behalf of the Dja Dja Wurrung People) and the State of Victoria (on behalf of the people of Victoria). The State of Victoria has delegated its authority to the Dhelkunya Dja Land Management Board for development of the Draft and Final Joint Management Plan for agreement

with the Secretary of the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, and the approval of the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change. Free Prior Informed Consent of the Dja Dja Wurrung People through the DDWCAC is required for the Draft and Final Plans (See Section 3.2.2 of the Strategy document).



PART D

# OUR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

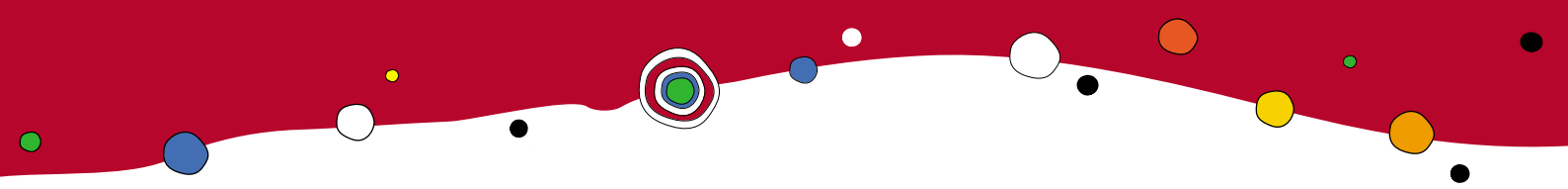
## 14. RESOURCES FOR THE STRATEGIC INITIATIVES AND MONITORING EVALUATION, REPORTING AND IMPROVEMENT (MERI)

Indicators are provided here that are tailored to measure the extent to which the Actions in each of the Strategic Initiatives are being implemented and are effective in delivering the Objectives of the Strategic Initiatives (Table R31).

Table R31 Details of Strategic Initiatives and Indicators Relevant to Monitoring Progress

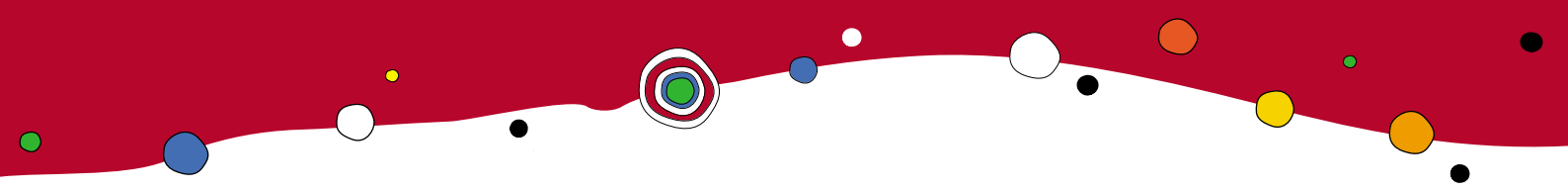
15 YEAR OUTCOME	STRATEGIC INITIATIVE	INDICATOR
1. DDW People's health and wellbeing is good, underpinned by strong living culture	Strengthen Dja Dja Wurrung Cultural Practices, Customs and Heritage	Number of DDW trips with the Parks on-Country and effectiveness in strengthening connections
		Number and content of culture camps
		Number of signs and communication products using DDW language
		This Plan for the Parks has been made available in a suitable format for the Dja Dja Wurrung People
		Number of objects repatriated
		Number of management actions timed by DDW Seasonal Calendar
		DDWCAC has and is using an effective spatial information system to manage data
		Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage registrations
		Number and content of ceremonies with Country in the Parks
		Number of DDW People camping on the Parks and with self-reported satisfaction
		Number of private ceremonies and cultural practices completed by DDW People
		Survey priorities for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage have been identified
		Number and extent of priority areas for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage that have been surveyed
		Number of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites registered
		Number of preliminary cultural heritage reports finalised
		Number and extent of priority management actions to protect cultural sites that have been implemented
		Number and type of priority management actions implemented
		Number of repatriations effectively completed
		Number and type of appropriate healing and reconciliation events
		Number and quality of DDW recordings of knowledge of plants, animals and Country
Number of DDW People engaged in knowledge-sharing activities		

15 YEAR OUTCOME	STRATEGIC INITIATIVE	INDICATOR
1. DDW People's health and wellbeing is good, underpinned by strong living culture (continued)	Strengthen Dja Dja Wurrung Cultural Practices, Customs and Heritage (continued)	<p>Cultural flows business case by DDW People and partners includes relevant contribution from the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Pilot of a method for assessing cultural and ecological flows successfully implemented and findings shared with all relevant parties</p> <hr/> <p>Number of Dja Dja Wurrung People engaged in knowledge-gathering and sharing activities relevant to water and/or landscape</p>
	Re-establish Wi	<p>Trends in animal populations show healthy populations in the right places on Country</p> <hr/> <p>Number and extent of DDW cultural burns</p> <hr/> <p>DDW People are satisfied with the pace and extent of re-establishment of Wi</p> <hr/> <p>Carbon accounting is in place for the Parks operation</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of participation and level of community satisfaction with engagement in activities related to Wi</p>
2. DDW People are empowered, managing their own affairs from a strong economic, cultural, spiritual, environmental and social base	Establish New and Support Existing DDW Businesses on and linked to the Parks	<p>A report on the options for a gateway facility is completed and findings shared with DDW People and others</p> <hr/> <p>Number of DDW people employed in PV to work on the Parks as Rangers and in other roles</p> <hr/> <p>Number of DDW Enterprises staff, including cultural heritage officers and others engaged on the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Number and quality of DDW visitor facilities in place and in use</p> <hr/> <p>Number of Parks with a DDW Management Team (including, for example, rangers, cultural heritage officers, interpretation experts and other relevant staff)</p> <hr/> <p>Number of contracts and licences that DDW People have in the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Quantification of liability for legacy mine sites is completed and a restoration fund has been established and paid to DDWCAC</p> <hr/> <p>Number of DDW businesses engaged and value of contracts for mining rehabilitation in the Parks</p>
	Support Self-Determination of the DDW People	<p>DDW People are satisfied with their collective decision-making</p> <hr/> <p>DDW report effective support from agencies</p> <hr/> <p>Government partners report that they are changing the way they are doing things (internal systems, processes) and that they have access to knowledge and expertise to support power-sharing with DDW People and organisations</p> <hr/> <p>Number of Memoranda of Agreement in place</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence that Memoranda of Agreement are being implemented</p>



15 YEAR OUTCOME	STRATEGIC INITIATIVE	INDICATOR
(continued)	Support Self-Determination of the DDW People (cont.)	Number of high-quality education and interpretation events and materials available Prosci Change Management Plan is in place and implemented effectively
3a. Equitable power sharing occurs between DDW People and the State of Victoria in sustainable, culturally inclusive Joint Management of the Parks	Strengthen Equity, Empowerment and Capacity for Joint Management	Effective delegation is in place and DDWCAC, PV, DELWP and other partners are fulfilling their responsibilities Effective transition is planned and implemented that supports a greater role for DDW People, the DDWCAC and DDW Enterprises in the Parks Number of DDW People employed in PV to work on the Parks as Rangers and in other roles
3b. The Minister, Secretary, DDW People and wider community accept the Plan and commit to its successful implementation		Effective resources agreement is in place Effective capacity development strategy in place and evidence exists that the gaps are being identified and filled in a timely manner Number of DDW People successfully completing training Number of those who have completed training who are subsequently employed in the Parks Number of DDW staff employed in cultural heritage roles
Engage and Raise the Cultural Awareness of the People of the Parks and Surrounding Landscapes		Number of advisory committees and other advisory processes Number and types of cultural education events Number of field days and cultural awareness training activities Number of DDW cultural mentors in place Number of knowledge-sharing events and extent of participation Number of Joint Codes of Practice and/or Memoranda of Agreement in place and evidence that they are being implemented to respect cultural heritage Parks are renamed with DDW names with support from DDW People following completion of research project Number of the Parks renamed Number of visitors and their self-reported satisfaction with experiences and facilities Number of (modified) Visitor Area Experience Plans completed and implemented Number of signs and communication products using DDW language

15 YEAR OUTCOME	STRATEGIC INITIATIVE	INDICATOR
(continued)	Engage and Raise the Cultural Awareness of the People of the Parks and Surrounding Landscapes (continued)	<p>Number of Dja Dja Wurrung People and the amount of time spent with the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of compliance of campers with regulations</p> <hr/> <p>Number of prospectors and their self-reported satisfaction with experiences</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence that Codes of Practice are being followed</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of community awareness and understanding of Dja Dja Wurrung People's knowledge</p> <hr/> <p>Number of DDW People engaged in sharing knowledge relevant to water and/or landscape</p> <hr/> <p>Number of fields days and events</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence that field days support mutual understanding</p>
4. The DDW Parks have achieved a net gain in ecological condition and are actively managed to protect multiple community, cultural and environmental values and include DDW laws, culture, rights and responsibilities	Manage tracks, trails and roads	<p>Number of tracks closed and rehabilitated</p> <hr/> <p>Number of visitors and their self-reported satisfaction with experiences</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence of compliance with designated track uses</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of damage to natural and cultural values in the Parks that can be attributed to tracks, roads and trails</p>
	Manage Invasive Plants and Animals	<p>Number and extent of actions to manage invasive species that are guided by DDW cultural knowledge</p> <hr/> <p>Number extent, and effectiveness of actions to manage invasive species</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence from monitoring that the impact of invasive species is declining</p> <hr/> <p>Number and extent of effective invasive animal hunting events</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of DDW involvement in these events</p> <hr/> <p>Number of harvests and products of over-abundant native species accessed by DDW People as part of invasive species management</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence from monitoring that the Wi are effectively changing the location and populations of animals</p> <hr/> <p>Number and extent of Wi</p> <hr/> <p>Numbers of large and mid-range fauna in the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of weed invasion in the Parks</p>



15 YEAR OUTCOME	STRATEGIC INITIATIVE	INDICATOR
(continued)	Manage Camping	<p>Number of campers and their self-reported satisfaction with experiences</p> <hr/> <p>Number of camping events timed by DDW People’s knowledge of seasons and seasonal indicators</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of rubbish in the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Number of partnerships and extent and effectiveness of collaboration</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of Parks with DDW food and fibre plants</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of harvesting in the Parks according to the DDW knowlefe of season indicators and the DDW Seasonal Calendar, once it is documented</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage of Lalgambuk returned to native vegetation</p> <hr/> <p>Level of DDW People’s satisfaction with the speed of recovery of woodlands and forests in the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Number of nesting animals in the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Extent of compliance with zoning and overlays</p> <hr/> <p>Number of collaborative baseline surveys of plants and animals in the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Extent and health of seepages and the associated wetland communities in the Parks</p> <hr/> <p>Evidence of decreasing illegal dumping</p>
	Overall ecological condition	Annual rate of change (ha per year) and yield (e.g. habitat hectares per year) of terrestrial, waterway and marine habitats (site specific and broad-scale)

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## APPENDIX 1: FEDERAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR INTEGRATED LAND MANAGEMENT IN VICTORIA<sup>34</sup>

Joint Management of the Parks occurs within an overarching framework of Federal (Table R32 and Table R33) and Victorian

legislation and policy (Table R34 and Table R35).

Table R32 Relevant Federal Legislation

FEDERAL LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Act 1994</i>	Can protect areas and objects that are of particular significance to Aboriginal people. Declarations can be made to protect an area, object or class of objects from a threat of injury or desecration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected areas and objects</li> </ul>
<i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>	Commenced on 16 June 2016, the new Act focuses on managing diseases and pests that may harm human, animal or plant health or the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasive plants and animals</li> </ul>
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	The Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. Provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Places</li> <li>Wetlands of international importance</li> <li>Threatened species list</li> <li>Nationally threatened species and ecological communities</li> <li>Migratory species</li> <li>Key threatening processes</li> </ul>
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	Established a framework for the protection and recognition of native title. The Act gives Indigenous Australians who hold native title rights and interests or who have made a native title claim the right to be consulted and, in some cases, participate in decisions about activities proposed to be undertaken on the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determinations</li> <li>Consultation requirements</li> </ul>
<i>Water Act 2007</i>	Provides for the management of the water resources of the Murray-Darling Basin, and for other matters of national interest in relation to water and water information, and for related purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waterways within the Murray-Darling Basin Plan</li> <li>Commonwealth environmental water holdings</li> </ul>

<sup>34</sup> Adapted from DELWP. 2016. Legislative and policy framework for integrated catchment management. Melbourne, Victoria. Online: [http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/328633/FINAL-Fact-sheet-5\\_-Legislative-and-Policy-Framework-for-ICM\\_Apr-2016\\_1.pdf.pdf](http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/328633/FINAL-Fact-sheet-5_-Legislative-and-Policy-Framework-for-ICM_Apr-2016_1.pdf.pdf); Department of Environment, Lands, Water and Planning

Table R33 Relevant Federal Policy

FEDERAL POLICY	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010–2030	<p>A guiding framework for conserving Australia's biodiversity. Functions as a policy 'umbrella' over other more specific national frameworks including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy for Australia's National Reserve System 2009-2030</li> <li>• Australian Weeds Strategy (revised 2007)</li> <li>• Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2007</li> <li>• Australia's Native Vegetation Framework 2012.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision</li> <li>• Priorities for action: engaging all Australians; building ecosystem resilience in a changing climate; and getting measurable results</li> <li>• Principles</li> <li>• National targets</li> </ul>
Australia's Native Vegetation Framework 2012	Developed to maintain or build healthier and more connected native vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions for regional NRM bodies</li> <li>• Goals and targets</li> </ul>
Australia's Strategy for the National Reserve System 2009-2030	Outlines the strategy to achieve an effective reserve system by 2030 that secures biodiversity assets in their landscape setting and ensures they are effectively managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance to improve cross-jurisdictional co-ordination and collaboration</li> <li>• National targets and guiding principles</li> </ul>
Australian Framework for Landcare 2010-2020	Developed to support the resilience and growth of the Landcare movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision, approach, guiding principles</li> <li>• Key elements, critical issues</li> <li>• Stakeholders and partnerships</li> </ul>
Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2007	Addresses the undesirable impacts caused by exotic vertebrate animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish) that have become pests in Australia, and aims to prevent the establishment of new exotic vertebrate pests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principles, vision, goals</li> <li>• Objectives, actions, outcomes</li> <li>• Threat abatement plans for species</li> </ul>
Australian Weeds Strategy 2007	Aims to minimise the impact of weeds on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. It is part of an integrated approach to national biosecurity and complements other strategies for invasive species, such as those for terrestrial vertebrate pests and marine pests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principles, goals, objectives</li> <li>• Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Priority weeds and Weeds of National Significance</li> </ul>
Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia	Provides a substantial knowledge base of what defines wetlands, their variety, and the many flora and fauna species that depend on them. In addition, it contains information about their social and cultural values and some of the ecosystem services and benefits they provide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tool for managers and others interested in Australia's important wetlands</li> </ul>
Commonwealth Environmental Water Use 2013	Used to guide decisions on the use of Commonwealth environmental water in accordance with the environmental watering plan of the Murray-Darling Basin Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental water use in the Murray-Darling Basin</li> <li>• Roles in environmental water management under the Basin Plan</li> </ul>

FEDERAL POLICY	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
Murray-Darling Basin Plan 2012	Introduces a regime for the management of the water resources of the Murray-Darling Basin, and imposes legal limits on the amount of water that can be taken from the Murray-Darling Basin's surface and groundwater resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally sustainable limits</li> <li>• Environmental watering plan</li> <li>• Water quality and salinity management plan</li> <li>• Water resource plan requirements</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation program</li> </ul>
National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Framework and Implementation Plan 2006	Sets the scene for national cooperation in managing coastal issues and achieving ecologically sustainable development outcomes in the coastal zone over the next decade. The priority areas are integration across the catchment-coast-ocean continuum; land- and marine-based sources of pollution; climate change; pest plants and animals; planning for population change; and capacity building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key themes for national action</li> <li>• Integration of catchment-coast-ocean continuum</li> </ul>
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement 2012	Sets out emergency response arrangements for biosecurity incidents that primarily affect the environment and/or social amenity and where the response is for the public good.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• National approaches to outbreaks of pests and diseases</li> <li>• Implementation measures</li> </ul>
National Soil, Research, Development and Extension Strategy—Securing Australia's Soils 2014	Aims to ensure soil research becomes more targeted and collaborative and better meets the needs of farmers; provides information and tools on soil use and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land productivity</li> <li>• Mapping, modelling and monitoring of soil issues</li> <li>• Improving understanding of soil's role in delivering ecosystem services</li> <li>• Improve management of soils</li> </ul>
Threatened Species Strategy 2015	Outlines an action-based approach to protecting and recovering threatened plants and animals with a long-term goal of reversing species decline and supporting species recovery. It sets out a plan to prioritise effort and work in partnership with the community and state and territory governments from 2015 until 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feral cats</li> <li>• Safe havens for species most at risk</li> <li>• Habitat improvement</li> </ul>

Table R34 Relevant State Legislation

STATE LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i>	Provides protection for all Aboriginal places, objects and human remains in Victoria regardless of their inclusion in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register or land tenure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural Heritage Management Plans</li> <li>• Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties</li> <li>• Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register</li> </ul>

STATE LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
<i>Biological Control Act 1986</i>	Provides for biological control of pests in Victoria, uniform with legislation passed throughout Australia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invasive animals and plants</li> </ul>
<i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>	Establishes a framework for the integrated and coordinated management of catchments to maintain and enhance productivity while conserving the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established 10 CMAs across the State</li> <li>Promotes preparation and implementation of Regional Catchment Strategies</li> </ul>
<i>Climate Change Act 2017</i>	The Act sets out a clear policy framework and a pathway to 2050 that is consistent with the Paris Agreement to keep global temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. The Act gives effect to the majority of the commitments set out in the Victorian Government Response to the 2015 Independent Review of the now repealed <i>Climate Change Act 2010</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act provides a platform for subsequent action by government, community and business and the long-term perspective and policy stability needed to keep temperature rise below 2°C.</li> </ul>
<i>Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003</i>	Defines that the Commissioner's role is to review the overall condition of Victoria's natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catchment monitoring and reporting</li> <li>Five-yearly State of the Environment Reports</li> </ul>
<i>Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987</i>	Provides for government administration, a framework for a land management system, and necessary administrative, financial and enforcement provisions along with public participation in formulation of codes of practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Management Co-operative Agreements</li> <li>Traditional Owner Land Management Boards</li> </ul>
<i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i>	Provides for reservation of Crown land for a variety of public purposes, the appointment of committees of management, and leasing and licensing in regard to reserves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown Land Reserves</li> <li>Committees of Management</li> </ul>
<i>Domestic (Feral and Nuisance) Animals Act 1994</i>	Promotes animal welfare, the responsible ownership of dogs and cats, and the protection of the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feral and nuisance animal management</li> </ul>
<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>	Enables statutory decision makers (Ministers, local government and statutory authorities) to make decisions about whether a project with potentially significant environmental effects should proceed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed projects (works) that are capable of having a significant effect on the environment</li> </ul>
<i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i>	Established the Environment Protection Authority and makes provision for the Authority's powers, duties and functions relating to improving the air, land and water environments by managing waters, controlling noise and controlling pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Environment Protection Policies</li> </ul>
<i>Fisheries Act 1995</i>	Provides a legislative framework for the regulation, management and conservation of Victorian fisheries including aquatic habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishery Management Plans</li> <li>Fishing regulation</li> </ul>

STATE LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>	Provides the basic legal powers and the management systems needed to protect the State's native species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threatened species lists</li> <li>• Action statements</li> <li>• Threatened communities</li> <li>• Potentially threatening processes</li> </ul>
<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Provides for the management of State forests, including the protection of public land from fire, the development of working plans, and licensed occupations, including grazing and the sale of forest produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State assets</li> <li>• Regional Forest Agreements</li> <li>• Forest Management Plans</li> </ul>
<i>Heritage Rivers Act 1992</i>	Provides for the protection of public land in certain rivers and river catchment areas in Victoria that have significant nature conservation, recreation, scenic or cultural heritage attributes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage rivers and natural catchments areas</li> </ul>
<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Provides for the leasing, occupation and sale of unreserved Crown land; and for licencing activities in the Parks such as beekeeping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of land</li> </ul>
<i>Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990</i>	Encourages economically viable mining and extractive industries that makes the best use of mineral and stone resources in a way that is compatible with the economic, social and environmental objectives of the State.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of environmental impacts</li> <li>• Public safety and land use concerns</li> <li>• Provisions to prohibit prospecting in some Parks</li> </ul>
<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>	Provides for government administration and management of parks, appointment of a National Parks Advisory Council and park advisory committees. Provides for special uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State assets and plans</li> <li>• National and State Parks, Marine National Parks and Sanctuaries</li> </ul>
<i>Parks Victoria Act 1998</i>	Established Parks Victoria to manage Victoria's national, state, regional and metropolitan parks, conservation reserves, significant cultural assets and Melbourne's bays and major waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of the Parks</li> <li>• Parks Management Plans</li> <li>• Assets</li> </ul>
<i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>	Established a framework for planning the use, development and protection of land in Victoria in the present and long-term interests of all Victorians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Schemes</li> </ul>
<i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>	Provides for the proclamation of reference areas to serve as a reference for comparative purposes, particularly research identifying and solving problems caused by the use of the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management activities must be consistent with ministerial directives</li> <li>• The Guidelines for the Management of Reference Areas 1998 contain prescriptions for activities in reference areas and their buffers</li> </ul>

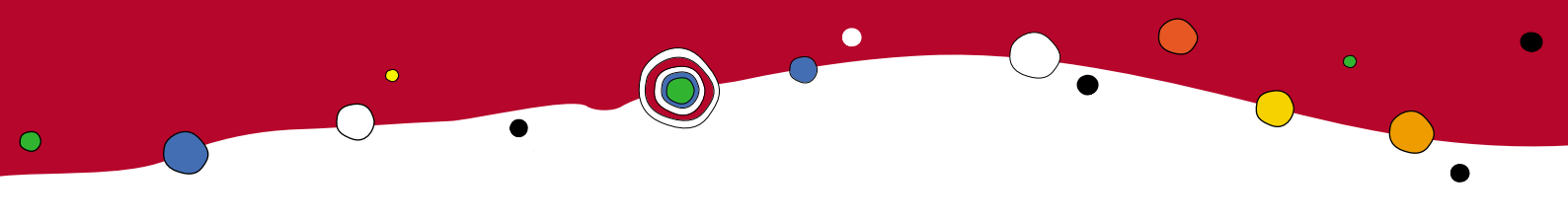
STATE LEGISLATION	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
<i>Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010</i>	<p>Allows the Victorian Government to make agreements to recognise Traditional Owners and their rights in Crown land, in return for agreement to withdraw all current native title claims and not to lodge any claims in the future. Agreements can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hand back of parks and reserves to be jointly managed with the State (Land Agreement)</li> <li>• A new simplified regime to guide consultation and negotiation for activities that have a substantial impact on Traditional Owners’ rights in Crown land (Land Use Activity Agreement)</li> <li>• Increased access to, and sustainable use of, natural resources (Natural Resource Agreement).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties</li> <li>• Dja Dja Wurrung Recognition and Settlement Agreement</li> <li>• Gunaikurnai Settlement Agreement</li> <li>• Yorta Yorta Agreement</li> <li>• Wimmera Settlement Agreement</li> <li>• Gunditjmara Settlement Agreement</li> <li>• River Red Gum Boards of Management commitments</li> </ul>
<i>Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Established the Trust for Nature, which protects bushland with land management agreements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trust for Nature</li> <li>• Covenants</li> </ul>
<i>Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001</i>	Established the Council to conduct investigations and make recommendations relating to the protection and ecologically sustainable management of the environment and natural resources of public land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations for public land</li> <li>• Government responses to investigations e.g. Remnant Native Vegetation Investigation and Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation</li> </ul>
<i>Heritage Act 2017</i>	The Act identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of state-level cultural heritage significance to Victoria, including: archaeological sites and artefacts; historic buildings, structures and precincts; gardens, trees and cemeteries; cultural landscapes; shipwrecks and artifacts; and significant objects. The Act establishes the Victorian Heritage Register, the Heritage Inventory and the Heritage Council of Victoria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Listing and management of heritage of state significance</li> </ul>
<i>Water Act 1989</i>	Establishes rights and obligations in relation to water resources and allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Water Strategies</li> </ul>
<i>Water (Irrigation Farm Dams) Act 2002</i>	Extends licensing arrangements to cover all irrigation and commercial use in the catchment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water management</li> </ul>
<i>Wildlife Act 1975</i>	Covers the management of State wildlife and nature reserves, wildlife management co-operative areas, prohibited areas and sanctuaries and for the management of wildlife licences, research and management, noxious wildlife, offences and enforcement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State assets—wildlife and nature reserves</li> </ul>



Table R35 Relevant State Policies

STATE POLICIES	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land 2012	<p>Governs the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning’s fire management activities, and sets out two main objectives for managing fire on public land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the impact of major bushfires on human life, communities, essential and community infrastructure, industries, the economy and the environment. Human life will be afforded priority over all other considerations.</li> <li>• Maintain or improve the resilience of natural ecosystems and their ability to deliver services such as biodiversity, water, carbon storage and forest products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk-based bushfire management and planning</li> <li>• Prevention</li> <li>• Preparedness</li> <li>• Fuel management (including planned burning)</li> <li>• Response</li> <li>• Recovery</li> <li>• Monitoring, evaluation and reporting</li> </ul>
Invasive Plants and Animal Framework 2010	<p>Overarching approach to the management of existing and potential invasive species within the context of the Whole of Government Biosecurity Strategy for Victoria. Incorporates a biosecurity approach and ensures that Victoria maintains a comprehensive planning framework to guide future policy, planning and community activity specific to invasive species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy framework for managing invasive species</li> <li>• Regional Invasive Plants and Animals Strategies</li> </ul>
Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation	<p>Sets out and describes the application of Victoria’s statewide policy in relation to assessing and compensating for the removal of native vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native Vegetation removal regulations and Planning for biodiversity (landscape-wide, linking with the Parks)</li> </ul>
Regional Riparian Action Plan 2015	<p>Outlines riparian management outcomes and aspirational targets for regional Victoria 2015 to 2020 with an aim to accelerate improvement in the condition of riparian land for priority waterways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional riparian priorities and outcomes</li> <li>• Statewide initiatives</li> </ul>
State Environment Protection Policy (Groundwaters of Victoria) 2003	<p>Provides an integrated framework of environment protection goals for groundwater. Aims to maintain and improve groundwater quality to a standard that protects existing and potential beneficial uses of groundwaters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEPP provisions to be implemented through regional catchment strategies and other management strategies</li> <li>• Research and monitoring</li> <li>• The policy is under review</li> </ul>
State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) 2003	<p>Aims to help achieve sustainable surface waters by: setting out the environmental values and beneficial uses of water that Victorians want, and the environmental quality required to protect them; and setting, within a 10-year timeframe, goals for protection, agencies, businesses and communities and means by which they can be met.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large number of actions in the SEPP implemented through regional catchment strategies</li> <li>• Clause 10 of the SEPP, list the objectives</li> <li>• The policy is under review</li> </ul>
The Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework	<p>Brings together Government and Aboriginal community commitments and efforts to create a better future for Victoria’s Aboriginal population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informs the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning’s Aboriginal Inclusion Plan 2016-2020</li> </ul>

STATE POLICIES	PURPOSE	MATTERS RELEVANT TO PARK MANAGEMENT
Biodiversity 2037	Plan to achieve a net gain in native vegetation, stop the decline of native plants and animals, and improve the natural environment so it is healthy, valued and actively cared for.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy environment</li> <li>• Linking society and the economy to the environment</li> <li>• Investing together</li> <li>• Response planning</li> <li>• Working with Traditional Owners</li> <li>• Protection and management</li> <li>• Government leadership</li> </ul>
Victoria's Nature-Based Tourism Strategy 2008-2012	Advocates for a range of tourism activities and infrastructure on both public land and freehold land. It also identifies regulatory and policy changes required to improve nature based tourism opportunities and to create a more enabling investment environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It identifies key regions within the State as a focus for nature based tourism activities</li> <li>• Funding of strategy expired on 30 June 2011</li> </ul>
Victorian Floodplain Management Strategy 2016	Sets the proposed direction for floodplain management. It aligns with responses to the Victorian Floods Review and the parliamentary inquiry into flood mitigation infrastructure. It also aligns with the broader emergency management framework set out in the <i>Emergency Management Act 2013</i> . It helps integrate floodplain management with the Victorian Waterway Management Strategy 2013 and the Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State-wide policy framework</li> <li>• Priorities</li> <li>• Requirement for Regional Floodplain Management Strategies</li> </ul>
Victorian Landcare Program Strategic Plan 2012	The purpose of this Strategic Plan is to support the Landcare community. The Strategic Plan outlines the five functions of Landcare that the program will target with its support: Operate, Engage, Collaborate, Do and Tell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victorian Landcare Grants</li> <li>• Landcare support staff: Regional Landcare Coordinators, Aboriginal Landcare Facilitators</li> <li>• Victorian Landcare Gateway website</li> <li>• Victorian Landcare and Catchment Management Magazine</li> <li>• Victorian Landcare Awards</li> </ul>
Victorian Planning Provisions 1998/99	Provides a framework within which decisions about the use and development of land can be made; expresses state, regional, local and community expectations for areas, land uses and development; and implements State, regional and local policies affecting land use and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State and Local Planning Policy Framework</li> </ul>



**STATE POLICIES**

**PURPOSE**

**MATTERS RELEVANT TO  
PARK MANAGEMENT**

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Victorian Soil Health Strategy  
2012

Articulates the soil health management goals, outcomes and actions to guide planning and government investment in soil health across public and private land for environmental benefits in Victoria.

- Supports work in planning and managing for the environmental benefits of soil health
- Framework for regional and local planning and delivery of soil health
- Priorities for investment related to soil research, development and extension

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Victorian Waterway  
Management Strategy 2013

Provides the framework for government, in partnership with the community, to maintain or improve the condition of rivers, estuaries and wetlands so that they can continue to provide environmental, social, cultural and economic values. The framework is based on regional planning processes and decision making within the broader system of integrated catchment management in Victoria.

- State priorities
- Regional waterway strategies

