Native Vegetation Council

Nature Restoration Grant Guide 2024 - 2026

Government of South Australia

Department for Environment and Water

Native Vegetation Council

Contents

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Introduction

Significant Environmental Benefit

There are circumstances where the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) may consent to the clearance of native vegetation if proposed in accordance with the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (the Act) or *Regulations 2017*. However the NVC may require the proponent to offset the loss of vegetation by providing a Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) elsewhere in the region.

To fulfil their SEB obligation the proponent may choose to make a payment into the Native Vegetation Fund, and essentially pay for the SEB that will be produced by someone else on their behalf. The NVC manages the Native Vegetation Fund to provide programs (including grants) that will achieve the SEB required.

Nature Restoration Grants

The Native Vegetation Council Nature Restoration Grants are a state wide initiative to use the Native Vegetation Fund to achieve on-ground Significant Environmental Benefits and offset the loss of native vegetation caused by approved clearance.

This initiative proposes 2 grant grounds each year between 2024 and 2026. The first round was held in August 2024.

Each round will be open for 12 weeks. Outcomes of rounds are likely to be provided within 8 weeks after the round has closed.

The grant rounds will be restricted to specific regions that have accumulated sufficient funds. It is strongly recommended that potential applicants check the Department for Environment and Water website or contact the Native Vegetation Branch to see if and when a round may be available in their region.

Instructions for Applicants

Prior to starting your application, check to see if grants are currently available in your region. Read the application criteria carefully and discuss your proposal with the Native Vegetation Branch by calling 08 8303 9777 or emailing nvc@sa.gov.au.

To be considered for a grant, you must ensure you are eligible (see Eligibility Criteria) and are developing a project that is aligned with the Assessment Criteria.

It is important that you read the following documents to assist you to prepare your application:

- This Restoration Grant Guide 2024-2026
- Restoration Grant Round Guide
- Restoration Grant Application Form

It is also recommended you familiarise yourself with the Policy for a Significant Environmental Benefit (September 2024) requirements, specifically the Requirements for a SEB Area.

Applications are to be submitted through SmartyGrants during the relevant opening period for the grant rounds.

The above documents are available on the SEB grant webpage:
https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/native-vegetation/protecting-native-vegetation/funding-and-support/nature-restoration-grants-2024-2026

Project Outcomes

Applications must increase protection (through new Heritage Agreement) and improve the condition of native vegetation communities by on-ground restoration.

Eligibility Criteria

Applications must meet all eligibility criteria. Applications that do not meet the eligibility criteria will not be accepted.

The eligibility criteria apply to all Nature Restoration Grant applications across South Australia. However, there may be additional criteria that applies to each round which takes precedence over this guide.

Eligibility Criteria	Details
Location	Applications must occur within the target Landscapes SA region for the applicable round. Please check the Department for Environment and Water website for details.
Land Tenure and Protection	The applicant (or relevant landowner if not the applicant) must be able and agree to protect the land in perpetuity by entering into a new Heritage Agreement or equivalent over the land that will be subject to grant-funded restoration works. The eligibility for a new Heritage Agreement is that the land must be held under fee simple, dedicated Crown Land or leased Crown Land. The land must not be already protected or covered by a conservation covenant, e.g. not a National Park, Heritage Agreement, SEB Area or not already dedicated to the purpose of conservation if Crown land. Approval under section 22(6)(c) of the Pastoral Act will be required for any projects on pastoral land. We can assist you with this process if your grant is recommended by the NVC.
Project Activities	The proposal must improve the protection, condition and/or extent of native vegetation. A preference is that sites already contain some remnant vegetation in moderate condition. Funding for the proposed activities must have not been provided by another arrangement e.g. another grant, SEB obligation or carbon farming or carbon credit, or Nature Repair Market biodiversity project. Eligible activities may include, but are not limited to: • revegetation of local native species • pest plant and animal control, including over-abundant native species • fencing to exclude stock or other activities that impact biodiversity (includes internal and boundary) • ecological burns that will benefit biodiversity and are approved by the Native Vegetation Council • other activities that are expected to improve biodiversity. If revegetation is proposed, it must seek to achieve a vegetation community with appropriate density and diversity across all strata (i.e. to mimic the original pre-European vegetation community at maturity) unless otherwise justified.

Project Scale	The proposal must occur over an area greater than 3 hectares. Sites greater than 10 hectares are preferred, however small sites that provide very high conservation value (e.g. feature a Nationally Endangered vegetation community) will also be considered. If the proposal includes multiple properties or patches, each patch must be greater than 3 hectares. All sites must be at least 30 m wide for at least 90% of their length.
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	Monitoring: Applications must include provision for vegetation assessment and reporting to monitor the change in vegetation condition as a result of grant funding. The assessment and report is to be conducted by an NVC Accredited Consultant and must use the relevant NVC approved methods (e.g. Bushland Assessment or Rangeland Assessment) and templates. The assessment is to be conducted in select representative locations to monitor change as a result of grant activities. The assessment is to be conducted at the following time intervals: • Baseline (prior to works commencing) • 5 years • 10 years (or at project completion). On project completion, the NVC Accredited Consultant is to provide a monitoring evaluation report summarising change in condition over the course of the grant. The cost for the monitoring above can be included in the funds you seek in your application e.g. covered by your grant. Reporting: Successful applicants must provide progress reports based on scheduled milestones. A final (end of project) report that evaluates the outcomes of the grant project and provides a financial acquittal must also be provided.
Timing	The project (including monitoring of outcomes) is to be delivered between 5 and 10 years (depending on scale of project) and should commence on award of the grant.
Funding	Amount of grant funding sought does not exceed the total pool of funding available for the round. On-ground activities to restore native vegetation and the required monitoring should account for greater than 80% of the funding sought. Project management and administration should account for less than 20% of the funding sought.
Applicant	The applicant must be the landowner or someone acting on behalf of a landowner. If the applicant is acting on behalf of a landowner or several, each landowner must provide a letter stating they: • authorise the applicant to be their representative and to receive and manage payments on their behalf (if relevant) • agree to the works being undertaken on their land as per the application • agree to manage the land for conservation in perpetuity • agree to protect the land by entering into a Heritage Agreement over the project area (note: only owners of the land can enter into a Heritage Agreement).

	All landowners, or people acting on behalf of the landowner, must have no outstanding matters with the Native Vegetation Council, including SEB obligations and overdue grant reports or acquittals.

Ineligible Activities

The following activities are not eligible for funding:

- activities for which individuals or bodies have a statutory obligation i.e. plant or animal control that would normally be expected to be undertaken under any relevant legislation i.e. *Landscape South Australia Act 2019,* unless appropriate justification can be provided
- activities or projects which are funded by other sources, such as carbon farming or carbon credits, or Nature Repair Market biodiversity project.
- activities that have potential to have net negative impacts on natural resources
- the purchase of land
- the purchase of assets and equipment, unless justified
- activities within areas that could be subject to future disturbance e.g. easements
- activities within protected areas e.g. National Parks, Heritage Agreements, SEB Areas
- activities for which individual or bodies are being required to undertake under court order

Assessment Criteria

Applications will be assessed against the criteria set out below. The criteria are designed to rank the applications based on project-specific criteria and applicable principles of the NVC's current Policy for a Significant Environmental Benefit.

Assessment Criteria	Details
Value for Money	The funding for the Nature Restoration rants comes from offset (significant environmental benefits) payments, and funded projects will help the NVC achieve the required environmental benefits. Therefore, value for money will be assessed against the equivalent offset payment ($/hectare). The formula for this is described in the Guide to Calculating a SEB. See extract in Appendix 3. Budget items are reasonable and relevant to project activities and apply to only eligible activities. We strongly recommend you attach quotes for grant activities. For activities over $10,000 (GST inclusive) 1 written quote should be attached to the application. For activities over $55,000 (GST inclusive) 2 written quotes should be attached. We strongly recommend you attach a budget that shows cost breakdown for each financial year (in MS excel format). If your grant is valued over $100,000, your application must include a financial year budget breakdown (in MS Excel format).
Conservation Significance	Applications that protect and improve habitat for threatened species or vegetation communities will be weighted higher. For example, species or communities listed within the: • Australian *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* • State *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*

	• Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems of South Australia (DEH in progress) (see Appendix 1), or • Relevant regional plans. It is recommended you read the Conservation Advice for relevant species, where available, and base your grant on activities that will have the best benefit for these species and communities. Applications that protect and improve the condition of vegetation in IBRA Associations with low remnancy (<10%) will be weighted higher. This information is available on NatureMaps. Refer Appendix 2 for screenshots on where to find this information. Applications that include the restoration and protection of watercourses or wetlands will be weighted higher.
Additionality	The project provides new works, additional to what is required by: • duty of care • any other environmental and planning legislation at any level of government, and • another grant, SEB obligation, carbon farming or carbon credit, or Nature Repair Market biodiversity project.
Area and Location	Applications that restore greater areas of native vegetation communities with appropriate density and structure will be weighted higher. Applications that are a part of a larger area of native vegetation or will connect areas of native vegetation will be weighted higher. Applications that will restore vegetation in close proximity to approved cleared areas will be weighted higher. This information is available for review on NatureMaps or may be included in guides for each round. Ensure your application includes a map clearly defining the boundary of the grant funded activities, proposed Heritage Agreement and any areas to be excluded. If proposing to exclude areas within the Heritage Agreement, please consider if the areas will be suitable for proposed future use e.g. there are tracks accessing the areas? If the areas feature high quality native vegetation or other features that are likely to restrict other use.
Site Condition	The sites that contain a large proportion of vegetation in moderate condition and have good potential to improve as a result of grant activities are preferred and will be weighted higher. Sites with no remnant vegetation or vegetation in poor condition (e.g. have low cover or the native vegetation has been highly degraded) are likely to require significant effort to restore. Given that reconstruction from a poor state has a higher likelihood of failure and is relatively much more expensive, these sites are not preferred. If your application is proposing total reconstruction or restoration of a site in poor condition, please describe strategies to ensure successful outcomes and how the application aligns with the value for money criteria (e.g. significant co-investment or in-kind contribution is possible). Sites that are already in excellent condition are unlikely to achieve a significant environmental gain and are unlikely to meet the criteria of this program. You may want to consider applying for a NVC Incentive payment (grant) to establish a Heritage Agreement instead. See information on the DEW website.

Methods and Feasibility	Activities must be feasible and based on the available scientific data and knowledge. The project risks are adequately assessed and managed. If you are proposing revegetation or bespoke activities, please ensure you describe how you will manage these risk around adverse weather and project failure. The applicant has any necessary approvals or can demonstrate they are able to attain necessary approvals, e.g. scientific permits.
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	The process to measure and evaluate the success of the project is realistic and feasible.
Applicant Capability, Experience and Capacity	The application demonstrates processes to ensure good project management, governance and procurement. The applicant has capacity to deliver within suitably nominated project timeframes (a works schedule with nominated resources is to be provided). Applications where the applicant has experience in successful delivery of projects of a similar type and scale will be weighted higher. If you are interested in applying for a grant, but do not yet have suitable skills and experience, you can partner up with a restoration contractor or professional (e.g. a Third Party Provider) to help with project implementation. The cost for this can be included within your grant.
Management Commitments	Applications that are part of a long-term project or demonstrate the area will be managed beyond the life of the grant will be weighted higher.

How to Apply

Applications are to be submitted via SmartyGrants (on-line) by 7 pm on the closing date of the relevant grant round.

When a round is open a link to the application form will be available on this website:

https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/native-vegetation/protecting-native-vegetation/funding-and-support/nature-restoration-grants-2024-2026

A link to the application form will also be in the Round Guide. Note you will be required to set up an account with SmartyGrants. However you will use this account throughout delivery of your grant for progress reporting if you are successful.

All applications received will be acknowledged within 5 business days of receipt.

Assessment Process

Once the application period closes, the applications will be screened to ensure they match the eligibility criteria. Ineligible or incomplete applications will be rejected, and applicants notified.

Eligible applications will be assessed against the Assessment Criteria.

Eligible applications will be assessed by a panel The panel will present a recommendation to the Native Vegetation Council for decision, which is expected to occur within 8 weeks of the round closing.

All applicants will be notified in writing if they are successful or unsuccessful in a timely manner.

If your site is on a pastoral lease under the *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989*, you will need approval from the Pastoral Board for use of land for a purpose other than pastoral purposes (Section 22(6) of the *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989*).

You do not need to have Pastoral Board approval to submit your grant applicant. If your grant is recommended by the Native Vegetation Council, we will let you know and you will need to apply to the Pastoral Board at this point. Once Pastoral Board approval is received, the Native Vegetation Council will offer you a grant.

To improve the likelihood of Pastoral Board approval being received, it is recommended your application consider its impact to the primary purpose of your lease. Prior to developing a proposal in this area, please speak to the Native Vegetation Branch.

Conditions of Funding

There are conditions associated with receiving grant funding. The most significant requirements are outlined below. Please read carefully before submitting your application.

Conditions of Approval

If your application is successful and you are offered funding, you will be required to agree to the conditions associated with the funding and the restoration proposal. The conditions will relate to the schedule for project delivery, achievement of expected outcomes, reporting and payment. It is recommended that you fully review and consider the conditions prior to accepting the funding. Changes to the conditions of approval are generally not permitted.

To review a draft version of the standard conditions, please contact the Native Vegetation Branch.

The NVC may not offer you the full amount of funding requested or may impose general or special conditions of the funding. The NVC will contact you to discuss any special conditions that must be fulfilled prior to awarding the grant.

Breach of Conditions

Failure to meet the conditions of approval may result in the requirement to repay funds or the NVC withholding funds.

Heritage Agreement

If your application is successful, you will be required to enter into a Heritage Agreement to protect the site in perpetuity. A standard Heritage Agreement template is available to view.

Once your land is protected by a Heritage Agreement you may receive some rate relief from your local Council for the portion of the land covered by the agreement.

You may also become eligible for Conservation Covenant Tax Concession from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). For information on this, please contact the ATO.

Payments and Reporting

Payments will be made in accordance with milestones as specified in the conditions of approval. Payments are dependent on receipt and approval of satisfactory progress and financial reports. Requirements of progress reports will be stipulated in the conditions of approval

If you have an ABN, you must supply the ABN as part of your application and indicate if you are GST registered. If you do not have an ABN and your grant is successful, you will be required to fill out a 'Statement of Supplier' form which declares why you do not have an ABN (the form will be supplied to you).

Payments will include the amount of GST that is included in the cost of goods and services required to undertake the proposed works.

Grant recipients that are GST registered will receive an extra 10% GST loading on top of the grant value that must be remitted to the Australian Taxation Office. Applicants with an ABN that currently are not GST registered are advised to consult with a taxation advisor to determine whether their proposed grant amount will change their GST registration requirements.

Project Completion Report

The grant recipient will be required to prepare a project completion report that can be made available to the public via the DEW website. The project completion reports shall be in electronic format, preferably as a single PDF file, or at least in a format that is able to be read by widely available software. If the project completion report contains information that is intended for research publication, the NVC may in its discretion, agree to withhold publication of the project completion reports on its website or otherwise for a period of up to 2 years.

Publicity

All projects funded in full or in part must acknowledge the NVC in all publications and promotional activities including electronic media.

You must prominently acknowledge the NVC's assistance in your final report and all publications and promotional material relating to the project with the NVC's logo and using the following statement:

'This project has been assisted by the Native Vegetation Council through a Significant Environmental Benefit Restoration Grant.'

The consistent presentation of the NVC brand is important to build recognition and reinforce the work the NVC is assisting. The NVC logo must only be used by grant recipients for funded projects and prior to use, you should first seek approval of the NVC.

Insurance

The applicant receiving a grant is required to assess and consider the risks and scope of insurance required under the project agreement. Necessary insurance arrangements are the responsibility of the applicant. Applicants may also with to seek legal and other professional advice at their own expense, prior to accepting the grant offer.

For More Information

Please contact the Native Vegetation Branch on:

E: NVC.Haprogram@sa.gov.au

Ph: (08) 8303 9777

Web: www.environment.sa.gov.au/nativevegetation

Appendix 1 – DEH Provisional list

PROVISIONAL LIST OF THREATENED ECOSYSTEMS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Please cite as DEH (in progress) unpublished and provisional list

EPBC Status: Three ecosystems are rated under EPBC Act and three others have been nominated.
Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions listed as **ENDANGERED** on 16 Jul 00
Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula listed as **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED** on 21 Mar 03
The community of native species dependent on natural discharge of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin listed as **ENDANGERED** on 04 Apr 01
Iron Grass (*Lomandra effusa – L. Multiflora* ssp. *Dura*) Tussock Grassland Nominated
Natural Temperate Grasslands (NSW, VIC, ACT, SA and Tas) Nominated
Peppermint Box (*Eucalyptus odorata*) Grassy Woodland Nominated

State Status: No ecosystems have any official State rating.

State Assessed: All have been assessed for the purposes of the NLWA Subregion Synopses and Conservation Strategy Case Studies project.

Threats: Apply across all subregions unless otherwise stated.

Reliability: This should be quantitative and qualitative for all ecosystems in all subregions **EXCEPT THOSE SUBREGIONS IN BOLD**. For the latter it is qualitative only.

Last update: 26 August 2005

Threatened Ecosystems of the Agricultural Regions

ENDANGERED

E. rubida ssp. *rubida* Open Forest on heavy soils of upland valleys
Very limited distribution in higher rainfall areas of Mount Lofty Ranges. Highly modified by invasion of exotics, and few examples in reserves.
IBRA Regions: FLB, KAN
RE ID: SA0001
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus forests with a heath understorey
Subregion: FLB1, KAN2

VULNERABLE

E. macrorhyncha ssp. *macrorhyncha* Open Forest
A relict occurrence with a very limited distribution in the hills near Clare. A single occurrence conserved in good condition in Spring Gully CP. Most other occurrences are degraded by grazing and weed invasion.
IBRA Regions: FLB
RE ID: SA0002
Trend: static
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus forests with a grassy understorey
Subregion: FLB2

VULNERABLE

Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. *camaldulensis* Woodland on seasonally inundated flats
Reduced in extent and still threatened by drainage (not MDD5), extensive clearance and grazing. Inadequately conserved in Mary Seymour CP, Big Heath CP, Penola CP and Glen Roy CP. (Note: this is not a riparian ecosystem.)
IBRA Regions: NCP, MDD, VVP, EYB
RE ID: SA0003
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a shrubby understorey
Subregion: NCP2, NCP3, **MDD5,** VVP2, EYB3, EYB4

VULNERABLE

Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. *cygnetensis* and/or *E. viminalis* ssp. *viminalis* Woodland on alluvial soils in moist areas
Threatened by clearance, grazing, drainage (in NCP2, NCP3) and koalas (in KAN1).
IBRA Regions: NCP, KAN, FLB, EYB
RE ID: SA0004
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: NCP2, NCP3, KAN1, KAN2, FLB1, EYB3

ENDANGERED
ENDEMIC to EYB

Eucalyptus petiolaris Grassy Woodland on heavy, fertile soils on plains
Few examples and highly modified by clearance, grazing, salinisation and degradation by weed invasion.
IBRA Regions: EYB
RE ID: SA0005
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: EYB3

ENDANGERED

E. microcarpa Grassy Woodland on cracking clays on plains
Limited distribution in Bordertown-Frances area. Heavily modified and fragmented by clearance for cropping and grazing, and no examples in reserves.
IBRA Regions: MDD
RE ID: SA0006
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: MDD4, MDD5

VULNERABLE

E. fasciculosa Grassy Woodland on red terra rossa soils of low hills
This has a very similar understorey to *E. leucoxylon* Grassy Woodland. Reserved examples mostly small and degraded eg Glen Roy CP. This ecosystem is vulnerable due to the widespread poor health of the pink gums. The pink gums generally exhibit limited regeneration, little leaf canopy, high mistletoe content, lerps and Mundulla Yellows.
Main recovery action required is further research into reasons for the decline.
IBRA Regions: NCP, MDD
RE ID: SA0007
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: NCP3, MDD5

VULNERABLE

E. fasciculosa +/- *E. leucoxylon* Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes.
Reserved examples mostly small and in poor condition. This ecosystem is vulnerable for the same reasons given above.
IBRA Regions: FLB, KAN, NCP, MDD
RE ID: SA0008
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus forests with a heath understorey
Subregion: FLB1, KAN1, KAN2, NCP1, NCP3, NCP4, **MDD4**

ENDANGERED *E. ovata* Grassy Low Open Forest in non-saline wetlands
Heavily modified and fragmented by drainage, clearance for grazing and by invasion of exotics. Few examples in reserves.
IBRA Regions: NCP
RE ID: SA0009
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus forests with a grassy understorey
Subregion: NCP2, NCP3

VULNERABLE *E. ovata* +/- *E. viminalis* ssp. *cygnetensis* +/- *E. camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* Low Woodland in valleys and drainage lines
Heavily modified and fragmented by clearance for grazing, and no examples in reserves.
IBRA Regions: KAN, NCP
RE ID: SA0010
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a shrubby understorey
Subregion: KAN1, KAN2, **NCP2**, NCP3

ENDANGERED
EPBC NOMINATED *E. odorata* +/- *E. leucoxylon* Grassy Low Woodland on loamy soils of low hills
Highly modified by clearance and grazing, and the few examples in reserves are very small. *E. odorata* is largely confined to SA.
IBRA Regions: FLB, MDD, KAN, GAW, EYB
RE ID: SA0011
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: FLB1, FLB2, FLB3, FLB4, MDD2, KAN2, GAW2, EYB3

ENDANGERED *E. microcarpa* Grassy Low Woodland on foothills and hill slopes of southern Mount Lofty Ranges
Limited distribution on hills south of Adelaide. Heavily modified by urban spread and associated invasion of exotics. Only a few degraded examples exist within reserves.
IBRA Regions: FLB
RE ID: SA0012
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: FLB1

VULNERABLE
EPBC NOMINATED *E. leucoxylon* ssp. *pruinosa* +/- *E. odorata* Grassy Low Woodland on loams of hill slopes
In Mid North from Barossa to southern Flinders. Previously extensive. Poorly conserved. Highly modified by clearance and grazing. Lack of regeneration. (listed in Robertson 1998)
IBRA Regions: FLB
RE ID: SA0013
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: FLB1, FLB2, FLB4

VULNERABLE *Callitris preissii* +/- *E. leucoxylon* Grassy Low Woodland on quartzite gravels on western footslopes of Adelaide Hills
Several examples in reserves but most have disturbed understorey (ie invasion of weeds at expense of native species).
IBRA Regions: FLB
RE ID: SA0014
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: callitris forests and woodlands
Subregion: FLB1

VULNERABLE *Allocasuarina verticillata* Grassy Low Woodland on clay loams of low hills
Formerly extensive but much lost through clearance. Poorly conserved. Some patches with good understorey remain. Probably always patchy by nature. Highly modified by clearance, grazing and invasion of exotics.
(Note: This does not include *Allocasuarina verticillata* Low Woodland on calcareous soils on coastal plains with a low shrubby understorey of *Lasiopetalum* spp., *Acacia* spp., *Acrotriche* spp.)
IBRA Regions: FLB, KAN, EYB
RE ID: SA0015
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: casuarina and allocasuarina forests and woodlands
Subregion: FLB1, FLB2, KAN1, KAN2, EYB1, EYB3

ENDANGERED *Allocasuarina leuhmannii* Low Woodland on gilgai soils on plains
EPBC ENDANGERED Limited distribution in Bordertown area. Heavily modified and fragmented by clearance for cropping and grazing.
IBRA Regions: MDD
RE ID: SA0016
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: casuarina and allocasuarina forests and woodlands
Subregion: MDD5

ENDANGERED Associations that have *Allocasuarina leuhmannii* as a subdominant to any one or more of the following:- *E. camaldulensis*, *E. leucoxylon*, *E. microcarpa*, *E. largiflorens*
EPBC ENDANGERED Limited distribution in Bordertown area. Heavily modified and fragmented by clearance for cropping and grazing, and no examples in reserves.
IBRA Regions: MDD
RE ID: SA0017
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a grassy understorey
Subregion: MDD5

ENDANGERED *Banksia marginata* Grassy Low Woodland on sandy loam plains in higher rainfall areas
Highly modified by clearance and grazing, and few examples in reserves.
IBRA Regions: NCP, FLB, KAN, MDD, (extinct in EYB)
RE ID: SA0018
Trend: rapidly declining (extinct in EYB3)
NVIS Subgroup: heath and banksia woodlands and shrublands
Subregion: NCP1, FLB1, KAN2, **MDD4**, and extinct in EYB3

ENDANGERED *Eucalyptus behriana*, +/- *E. odorata*, +/- *E. dumosa* Woodland/Mallee on gilgai soils on plains
Original small, disjunct occurrences in SA have been subject to extensive clearance and degradation.
IBRA Regions: MDD, FLB, EYB
RE ID: SA0019
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mallee eucalyptus low open woodlands
Subregion: MDD4, MDD5, FLB2, EYB3

ENDANGERED *E. peninsularis*, *E. dumosa* complex Mallee on loams or clay-loams on flats
ENDEMIC Very limited range and only small areas in reserves. Reduced in extent and modified by clearance and grazing.
IBRA Regions: EYB
RE ID: SA0020
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mallee eucalyptus low open woodlands
Subregion: EYB3

ENDANGERED *E. cretata* Mallee on clay loam plains
ENDEMIC
Limited distribution around Darke Peak, and few examples within reserves. Threatened by grazing and weed invasion.
(Note: this ecosystem excludes *E. cretata* Mallee on rocky hillsides with heath understorey, eg at Carappee Hill.)
IBRA Regions: EYB
RE ID: SA0021
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mallee eucalyptus low open woodlands
Subregion: EYB5

ENDANGERED *E. dumosa* Mallee over *Melaleuca uncinata* +/- *M. wilsonii* on heavy soils on plains
Heavily modified by clearance, grazing and weed invasion.
IBRA Regions: MDD, NCP
RE ID: SA0022
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mallee eucalyptus low open woodlands
Subregion: MDD2, MDD4, NCP4

ENDANGERED *E. cneorifolia*, *E. phenax* ssp. 'Kangaroo Island' Mallee on gilgai soils on plains
ENDEMIC
In lower Cygnet River catchment and MacGillivray plateau. Only conserved in Beyeria CP and an adjacent HA. Otherwise confined to roadsides where it is threatened by weed invasion and bulldozing.
IBRA Regions: KAN
RE ID: SA0023
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mallee eucalyptus low open woodlands
Subregion: KAN1

ENDANGERED *E. cneorifolia*, *E. rugosa* Mallee over *Rhagodia candolleana* on glacial sediments on plains
ENDEMIC
Locally common on roadsides between Kingscote and Emu Bay. Not conserved and largely confined to roadsides, where it is threatened by weed invasion and bulldozing.
IBRA Regions: KAN
RE ID: SA0024
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mallee eucalyptus low open woodlands
Subregion: KAN1

ENDANGERED *Leptospermum lanigerum* Closed Shrubland in non-saline wetlands
EPBC CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (KAN2) Occurs in small disjunct areas. Only small examples conserved.
Threatened by drainage (in KAN2 & NCP1), salinity and irrigation, some of which may be occurring distant to the ecosystem location.
IBRA Regions: FLB, KAN, NCP
RE ID: SA0025
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: tall shrublands
Subregion: FLB1, KAN1, KAN2, NCP1

VULNERABLE *Melaleuca squamea* +/- *Leptospermum continentale* Closed Shrubland on peaty soils
EPBC CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (KAN2) Threatened by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (?), salinity and drainage (in NCP2, NCP3, VVP2).
IBRA Regions: NCP, KAN (Flinders Chase NP), VVP
RE ID: SA0026
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: tall shrublands
Subregion: NCP2, NCP3, KAN1, **VVP2**

ENDANGERED *Lomandra effusa* Tussock Grassland on shallow loams in low hills
EPBC NOMINATED Heavily modified by clearance, grazing and exotics. Original vegetation structure probably included at least a scattering of tall shrubs, mallees or low trees.
IBRA Regions: FLB, MDD, KAN, EYB
RE ID: SA0027
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: other tussock grasslands
Subregion: FLB2, MDD2, KAN2, EYB2, EYB3

ENDANGERED *Lomandra multiflora* ssp. *dura* Tussock Grassland on shallow clay loams in low hills
EPBC NOMINATED Heavily modified by grazing and exotics. Mainly in Burra Hills.
ENDEMIC IBRA Regions: FLB (Note: not recorded in KAN in Robertson 1998)
RE ID: SA0028
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: other tussock grasslands
Subregion: FLB2

ENDANGERED *Themeda triandra* +/- *Danthonia* spp. Tussock Grassland on heavy, fertile soils of plains and hill slopes.
EPBC NOMINATED Highly modified by grazing and weed invasion, and few examples in reserves. May be the result of clearance of overstorey.
IBRA Regions: FLB, VVP, NCP, EYB?
RE ID: SA0029
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: other tussock grasslands
Subregion: FLB1, VVP2, NCP1, EYB3?

VULNERABLE *Gahnia filum* Sedgeland in drainage lines and depressions
EPBC CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (KAN2) A number of small areas in reserves. An ecosystem that historically has suffered severe degradation from drainage (in NCP mainly), increased salinity (can tolerate a certain level) and grazing. Little regeneration evident.
IBRA Regions: NCP, EYB, KAN (but most occurs in NCP)
RE ID: SA0030
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: herbland, sedgeland and rushland
Subregion: NCP1, NCP3, NCP4, EYB1, EYB3, EYB4, KAN2

ENDANGERED *Gahnia trifida* Sedgeland in drainage lines and depressions (of fresher water than *G. filum*)
A number of small areas in reserves. Has a more restricted range than *G. filum* Sedgeland and has less tolerance of saline water. Consequently it has suffered more from agricultural development. Less remnants remain and it is less well conserved than *G. filum* Sedgeland. Currently threatened by drainage (in NCP mainly) and increased salinity.
IBRA Regions: NCP, EYB
RE ID: SA0031
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: herbland, sedgeland and rushland
Subregion: NCP1, NCP3, EYB3, EYB4

VULNERABLE *Baumea arthrophylla* Sedgeland in drainage lines and depressions
Threatened by drainage and salinity. Inadequately conserved in Hacks Lagoon CP.
IBRA Regions: NCP, KAN, EYB
RE ID: SA0032
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: herbland, sedgeland and rushland
Subregion: NCP3, KAN1?, EYB3?

ENDANGERED Freshwater wetlands eg *Triglochin procerum* Herbland

EPBC CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (KAN2) Occurs in both agricultural and pastoral regions of SA. Threatened by clearance, drainage, build up off herbicides and fertilisers from adjacent agricultural land, salinity, grazing and trampling by stock, and weed invasion. (Only threatened by grazing and trampling by stock in Pastoral areas.)
IBRA Regions: all regions (?)
RE ID: SA0033
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: herbland, sedgeland and rushland
Subregion: FLB1, **FLB2, FLB4**, KAN1, KAN2, NCP1, NCP2, NCP3, **MDD3**, VVP2, EYB1, EYB2, EYB3, **CHC2, CHC4, CHC6, STP1, STP2, STP3, STP4, STP5, SSD3, SSD5**

2. Threatened Ecosystems of the Non Agricultural Regions

VULNERABLE *Acacia aneura* Low Woodland on sand plains
Threatened by extensive fires in good seasons, followed by inhibited regeneration due to rabbit grazing. May not have yet reached equilibrium from past Aboriginal burning. Poorly conserved if at all. Where it occurs in the Finke Bioregion it is in better condition and less threatened.
IBRA Regions: CR, GVD, FIN, STP, CHC, SSD, GAW
RE ID: SA0034
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mulga
Subregion: **CR3, GVD3, GVD4**, GVD5, STP1, STP2, STP3, STP4, STP5, CHC2, SSD5, GAW5 (also in FIN3 & FIN4 but not threatened, therefore don't list for these subregions)

VULNERABLE *Acacia aneura* Low Woodland over tussock grasses on ranges
In the Central Ranges this is threatened by extensive fires in good seasons, followed by inhibited regeneration due to rabbit grazing. May not have yet reached equilibrium from past Aboriginal burning. Poorly conserved if at all. In the Flinders Ranges the main threat is from goat grazing.
IBRA Regions: CR, FLB
RE ID: SA0035
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: mulga
Subregion: **CR1, CR2**, FLB4, FLB5

VULNERABLE *Acacia calcicola* Low Woodland on calcareous soils of breakaway tablelands
Threatened by camel and rabbit grazing. Occurrences few, small, thinly spread and widely scattered. (Note: Plenty of recruitment at Evelyn Downs – Mike Fleming)
IBRA Regions: STP, GAW, GVD
RE ID: SA0036
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: arid acacia low open woodlands and shrublands with chenopods
Subregion: STP1, STP2, GAW5, GVD5

VULNERABLE *Acacia carneorum* Low Woodland on low dunes and sand plains
Threatened by rabbit grazing. Seedlings extremely rare and new suckers are very palatable to rabbits. Grows on softer (sandy) country and this is also favoured by rabbits.
IBRA Regions: FLB, BHC
RE ID: SA0037
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: arid acacia low open woodlands and shrublands with tussock grass
Subregion: FLB3, BHC1

VULNERABLE *Acacia estrophiolata* Low Open Woodland on red sands of low hills, open flats and floodplains
Not conserved in SA. Threatened by rabbits and cattle grazing.
IBRA Regions: CR, GVD
RE ID: SA0038
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: arid acacia low open woodlands and shrublands with tussock grass
Subregion: **CR1, CR3, GVD4** (Officer Creek, Fregon)

VULNERABLE *Hakea divaricata*, *H. suberea*, *Acacia estrophiolata* Low Open Woodland on outwash slopes of ranges
Character ecosystem of range country, yet the most disturbed of all range country ecosystems. Not conserved. Threatened by fire and rabbits. While the hakeas are a fire tolerant species much

of the rest of the associated plant species are less so. Many settlements in region are associated with this community, therefore threatened by human habitation.
IBRA Regions: CR
RE ID: SA0039
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: other low open woodlands and shrublands with tussock grass
Subregion: **CR1, CR2, CR3**

VULNERABLE *Alectryon oleifolius* ssp. *canescens* Tall Shrubland on alluvial soils of plains
Although a very widespread community most areas have very little regeneration of the overstorey dominant and a severely degraded understorey. Regeneration is suppressed by rabbit and stock grazing.
IBRA Regions: GAW, FLB, BHC, MDD, SSD, GVD, EYB?
RE ID: SA0040
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: other low open woodlands and shrublands with tussock grass
Subregion: GAW1, GAW2, FLB3, FLB5, BHC4, MDD1, SSD5, GVD6, EYB5?

VULNERABLE *Hemichroa mesembryanthema* +/- *Maireana pyramidata* +/- *M. astrotricha* +/- *Atriplex vesicaria* +/- samphires Low Shrubland in saline soils of broad shallow depressions surrounding mound springs
Impact of grazing unclear. Badman (1999) suggests grazing impact to be negligible given the populations found close to mound springs had "survived in areas that domestic stock have been traversing on their way to water for more than a century". Roadworks at Strangways have destroyed part of the population there. Main threat likely to be changes to groundwater levels in GAB due to excessive extraction of artesian groundwater. Tourism is also a possible threat.
Very limited distribution. Apparent lack of regeneration.
IBRA Regions: STP, SSD
RE ID: SA0041
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: other shrublands
Subregion: STP2, STP3, **SSD4**

ENDANGERED Communities associated with Mound Springs
EPBC ENDANGERED Threatened by a reduction in flow due to excessive extraction of artesian groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin and grazing and trampling by stock. Tourism is also a possible threat.
IBRA Regions: STP, SSD
RE ID: SA0042
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: herbland, sedgeland and rushland
Subregion: STP1, STP2, STP3, STP4, **SSD4**

The following ecosystems are considered to be **OF CONCERN AT SUBREGIONAL LEVEL** but were unable to be rated at Bioregional/State level due to lack of detailed knowledge.

OF CONCERN Communities associated with major drainage lines and associated floodplains (particularly close to permanent waterholes)
Threats are the same for all these ecosystems. While the overstoreys are usually intact the understoreys are generally heavily modified by weeds and grazing by stock and rabbits.
Threatened by chronic grazing pressure.
IBRA Regions: CHC, STP, FIN, SSD, GAW

Examples: *Acacia salicina*, *Eucalyptus coolabah*, +/- *Lysiphillum gilvum* Woodland of drainage lines and floodplains
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: other forests and woodlands
Subregion: CHC6

Eucalyptus coolabah Woodland on levees and channel banks of regularly inundated floodplains
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a shrubby understorey
Subregion: STP1, STP2, STP3, STP4, STP5, SSD3, SSD4, SSD5, CHC2, CHC4, CHC6, CHC7, GAW4, FIN3, FIN4

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Woodland on levees and channel banks of regularly inundated floodplains
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: eucalyptus woodlands with a shrubby understorey
Subregion: CR1, FIN4, GVD4

Atriplex nummularia Open Shrubland with occasional emergent *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* or *E. coolabah* on low sandy rises of floodplains
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: chenopod shrublands
Subregion: STP1, STP2, STP3, STP5, SSD3, SSD4, SSD5, CHC2, CHC6, GAW4

Chenopodium auricomum (Queensland bluebush) Shrubland on cracking clay depressions subject to periodic waterlogging (swamps)
Common in channel country, particularly Alton Downs. Resilient and long lived species.
IBRA Regions: CHC
Trend: declining
NVIS Subgroup: chenopod shrublands
Subregion: CHC6, STP5, SSD3

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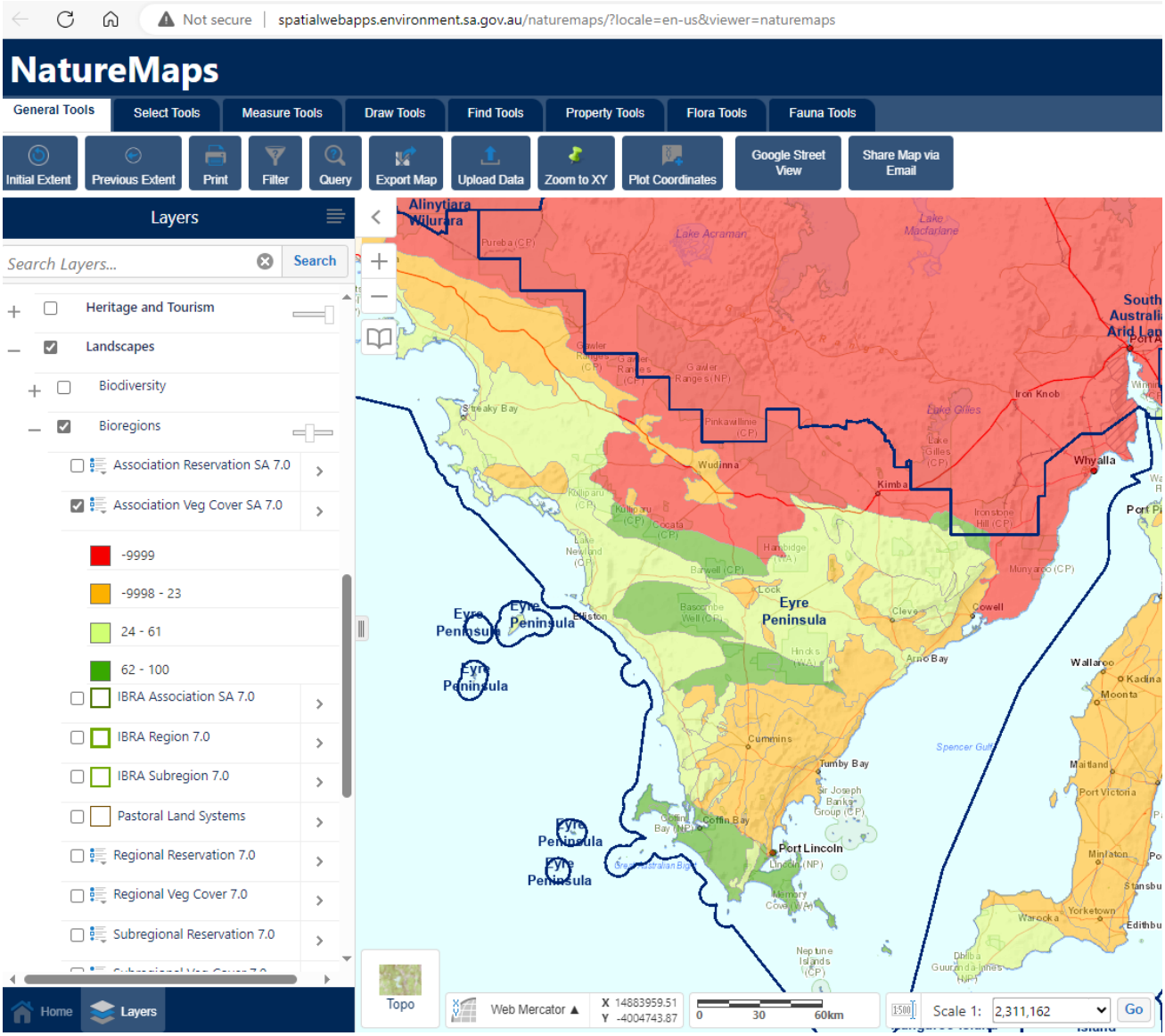
Appendix 2 – Naturemap – Remnancy Screenshot

Percentage of remnant vegetation based on IBRA Association:



Appendix 3 – Calculating a SEB – Extract SEB payment formula

The funding for the Restoration grants comes from offset (significant environmental benefits) payments and funded projects will help the NVC achieve SEBs. Therefore, value for money for your grant will be assessed against the equivalent SEB payment.

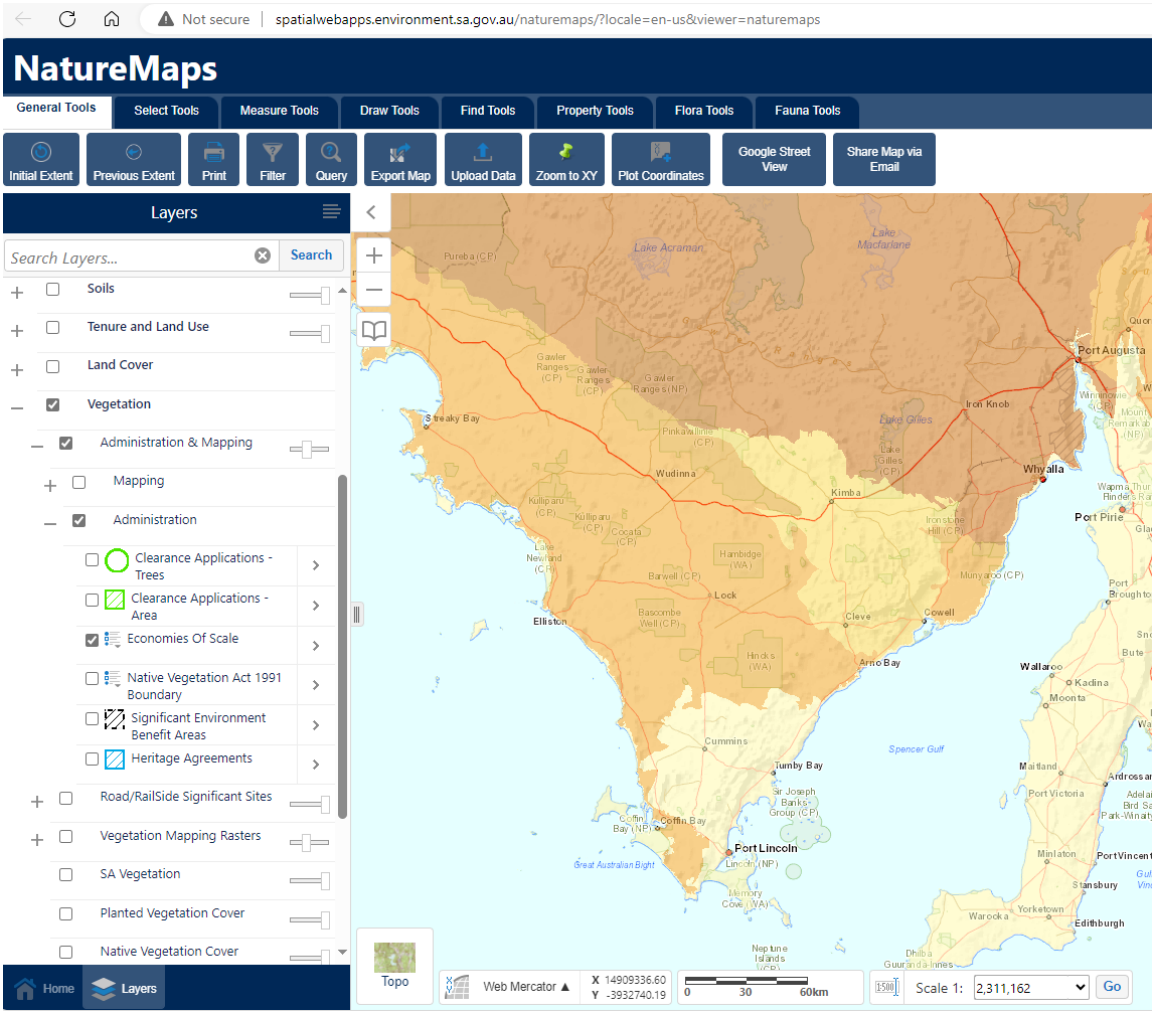
Calculate your cost in $/ha according to the following formula:

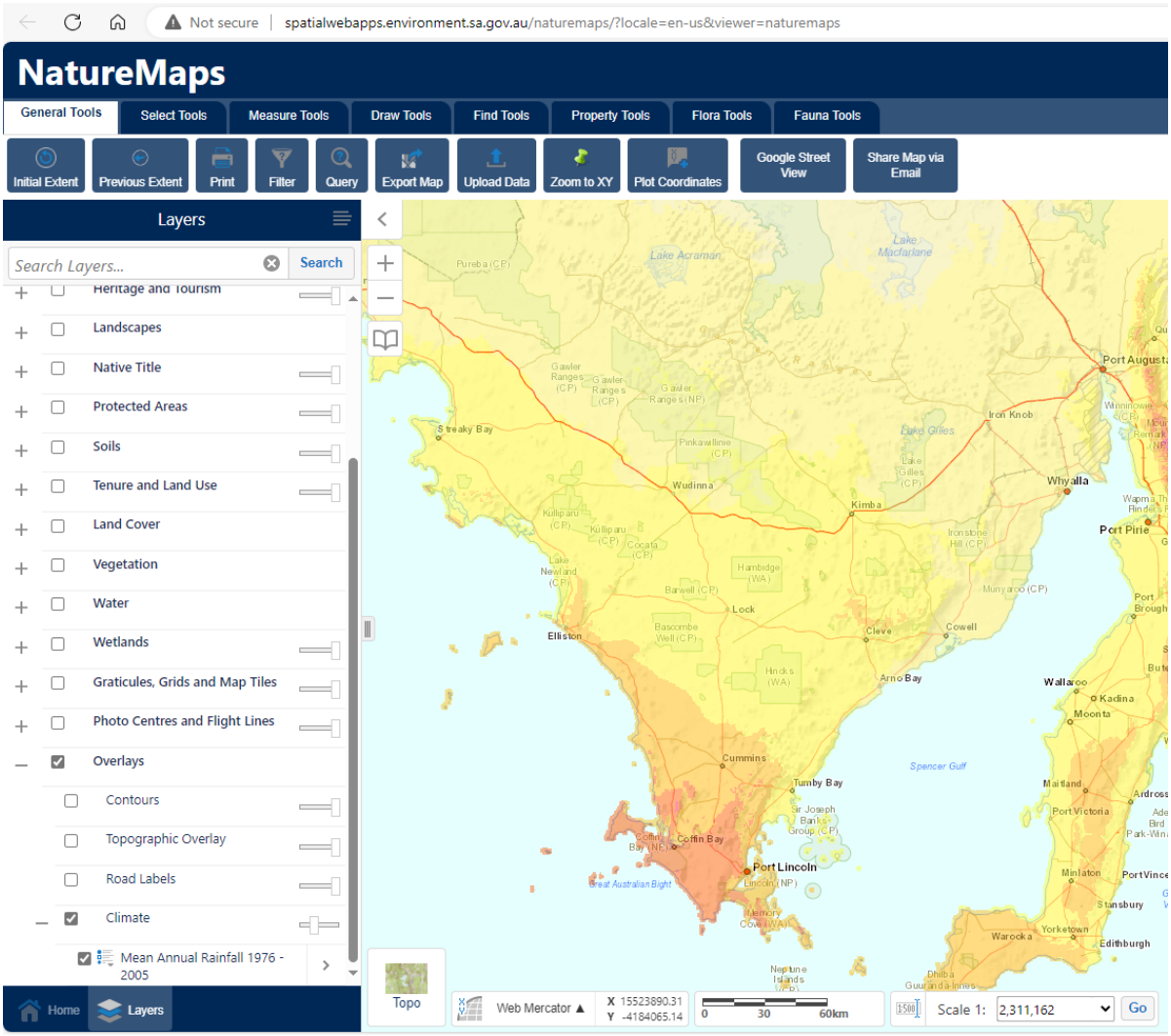
The Management Cost factor is indexed each year. The 2024/25 FY cost per hectare is $24,764/ha.

Rainfall Factor is the mean annual rainfall for the site in millimetres, divided by 1000

Economies of Scale is defined by classes (Class 1 = 0.5, Class 2= 0.35, Class 3 = 0.29, Class 4 = 0.23, Class 5 = 0.11 and Class 6 = 0.065)

The data for rainfall and economies of scale is to be sourced from Naturemaps, see screenshots below:




Not secure | spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps
NatureMaps
General Tools
Select Tools
Measure Tools
Draw Tools
Find Tools
Property Tools
Flora Tools
Fauna Tools
Initial Extent
Previous Extent
Print
Filter
Query
Export Map
Upload Data
Zoom to XY
Plot Coordinates
Google Street View
Share Map via Email
Layers
Search Layers...
Search
Landscapes
Native Title
Protected Areas
Soils
Tenure and Land Use
Land Cover
Vegetation
Water
Wetlands
Graticules, Grids and Map Tiles
Photo Centres and Flight Lines
Overlays
Contours
Topographic Overlay
Road Labels
Climate
Mean Annual Rainfall 1976 - 2005
Home
Layers
Topo
Web Mercator
X 1552389.31
Y -4184065.14
0 30 60km
Scale 1: 2,311,162
Go
Port Augusta
Whyalla
Port Pirie
Port Lincoln
Ceduna
Streaky Bay
Elliston
Cowell
Wallaroo
Kadina
Moonta
Maitland
Minlaton
Stansbury
Yorketown
Edithburgh
Warooka
Arno Bay
Cleve
Cummins
Tumby Bay
Coffin Bay
Iron Knob
Wudinna
Kimba
Spencer Gulf
Great Australian Bight

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