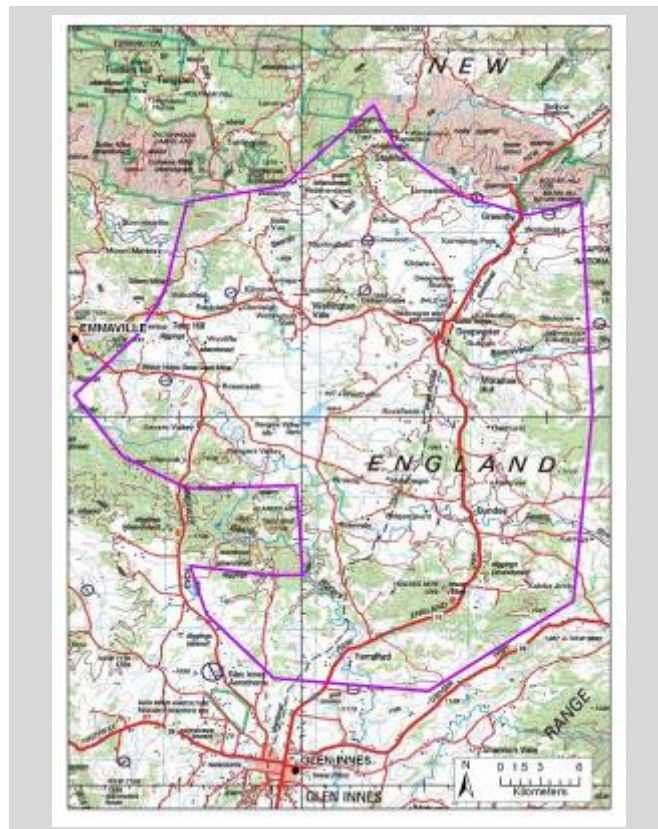


# Deep Water Downs

## MAINLAND ISLAND CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	New South Wales
<b>NRM Regions</b>	Border Rivers/Gwydir Northern Rivers
<b>LGAs</b>	Glen Innes Severn Shire Tenterfield
<b>Size</b>	94, 000 hectares
<b>Dominant Type</b>	Eucalypt open forests
<b>Land Tenure</b>	Agriculture
<b>Surrounding Issues</b>	Land use Pest density



Overall Priority	Conservation Value	Threat Status
Very High	Very High	Very High

## Key Biodiversity Values

### Key biodiversity and conservation values of DEEP WATER DOWNS

- 29 threatened species
- 3 threatened communities
- 6 migratory species
- Very high species richness
- Very high endemism
- Native vegetation present/absent
- Vertebrate pest species present

## CONSERVATION VALUE

Categories	Ranks/Scores
<b>1 Biodiversity values</b>	High (12)
<b>2 Uniqueness</b>	High (3)
<b>3 Representativeness</b>	Medium (2)
<b>4 Adjacency</b>	Very High (4)
<b>5 Area to perimeter ratio</b>	Very High (4)

## THREAT STATUS

Categories	Ranks/Scores
<b>1 Density of pest species</b>	Very High (8)
<b>2 Pest impact level</b>	Very High (8)
<b>3 Invasion fronts/range boundaries</b>	Medium (2)
<b>4 Land use risk</b>	Very High (5)
<b>5 Weed density</b>	Medium (2)
<b>6 Area without statutory protection</b>	High (3)



# Key Threats and Impacts

## Pest Species Present or Potentially Present

<input type="checkbox"/>	Cane toad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral cat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral pig	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rodents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Carp, European carp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feral water buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tilapia, Mozambique Tilapia
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European red fox	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral donkey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indian Myna, Common Myna	<input type="checkbox"/>	Weather loach; Oriental weather loach
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European wild rabbit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral goat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mosquito fish, Plague Minnow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wild dog
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feral camel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral horse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red-eared slider turtle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

## Potential impacts of pest species on matters of National Environmental Significance

<b>Feral goat</b> <i>Acacia macnuttiana</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> <i>Acacia pubifolia</i> <i>Pimelea venosa</i> <i>Almaleea cambagei</i> <i>Prostanthera staurophylla</i> <i>Astrotricha roddii</i> <i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i> <i>Boronia granitica</i> <i>Phelipium glandulosum subsp. eglandulosum</i>	<b>Mosquito fish, Plague Minnow</b> <i>Mixophyes balbus</i> <i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>
<b>Feral pig</b> <i>Almaleea cambagei</i> <i>Diuris pedunculata</i> <i>Astrotricha roddii</i> Upland Wetlands of the New England Tablelands (New England Tableland Bioregion) & the Monaro Plateau (South Eastern Highlands Bioregion)	<b>Feral cat</b> <i>Apus pacificus</i> <i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> <i>Litoria booroolongensis</i> <i>Pseudomys oralis</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> <i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i> Upland Wetlands of the New England Tablelands (New England Tableland Bioregion) & the Monaro Plateau (South Eastern Highlands Bioregion)
<b>European wild rabbit</b> <i>Dichanthium setosum</i> <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i> <i>Eucalyptus mckieana</i> <i>Thesium australe</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> Upland Wetlands of the New England Tablelands (New England Tableland Bioregion) & the Monaro Plateau (South Eastern Highlands Bioregion)	<b>Wild dog</b> <i>Merops ornatus</i> <i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i>
	<b>European red fox</b> <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> <i>Pseudomys oralis</i> <i>Merops ornatus</i> <i>Rostratula australis</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> <i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i> <i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> Upland Wetlands of the New England Tablelands (New England Tableland Bioregion) & the Monaro Plateau (South Eastern Highlands Bioregion)

### Other threatening processes

- High risk land use
- Lack of statutory protection

### Highest priority biodiversity issues

Pest impacts on *Petrogale penicillata*

Pest management actions listed in recovery plans for *Pseudomys oralis*, *Boronia granitica* and *Poephila cincta cincta*

Impacts of goats and foxes



## CRITICAL SYNOPSIS OF VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT REGIME

<b>Need for vertebrate pest management</b>	The NSW State Plan sets out natural resource management targets, one of which is that by 2015 there is a reduction in the impacts of invasive species. Further legislative requirements exist to abate threats (including pests) to threatened species listed under the federal EPBC Act and the NSW Threatened Species Conservation and Fisheries Management Acts.
<b>Planning instruments</b>	There is no single planning instrument which covers pest management for the Deepwater Downs mainland island. Pest management is coordinated under the NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008-2015. Several recovery and threat abatement plans apply to species found within this island.
<b>Management actions</b>	No information was available about pest management activities being undertaken in the Deepwater Downs mainland island.
<b>Monitoring regimes</b>	Both the Border Rivers Gwydir CMA and Glen Innes Severn Shire Council are encouraging residents of the Deepwater Downs mainland island to participate in the Rabbit Scan program, which aims to record data about rabbits from at least 5000 sites across Australia ( <a href="http://www.rabbitscan.net.au/joomla/index.php">http://www.rabbitscan.net.au/joomla/index.php</a> ).
<b>Management responsibility</b>	Pest management in NSW lies with a number of groups including several state agencies and land managers.
<b>Cost-benefit analysis</b>	The NSW Invasive Species Plan highlights that pest management will be prioritized in areas where it provides the best cost to benefit ratio in protecting biodiversity, productivity and community most threatened by invasive species.
<b>Special features</b>	Glen Innes Severn Shire Council has a noxious weeds section which undertakes the following roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identifying plants for landholders;</li><li>• Private property weeds inspections;</li><li>• Noxious weeds spray control program along roadsides;</li><li>• Conducting noxious weeds education programs</li></ul>
<b>Summary / comments</b>	There is very limited information available about the degree of vertebrate pest problems and their management in the Deepwater Downs mainland island. Based on information on the local Council website, it appears that weeds may be a greater problem than vertebrate pests.

**References:**

NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) (2008) *NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008-2015*, NSW DPI, Orange.  
Available on-line at: <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pests-weeds/nsw-invasive-species-plan>

