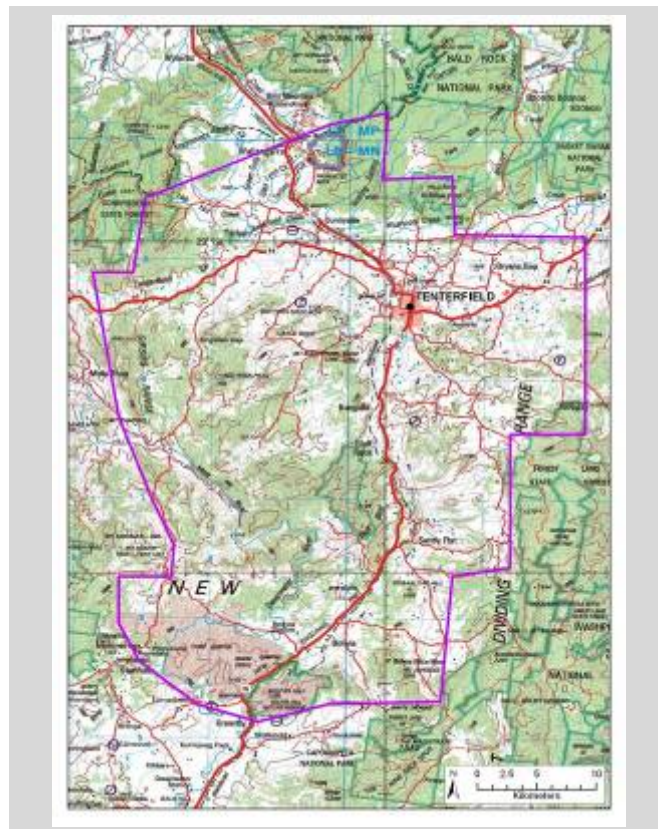


Tenterfield Plateau

MAINLAND ISLAND CHARACTERISTICS

Jurisdiction	New South Wales
NRM Regions	Border Rivers/Gwydir Northern Rivers
LGA	Tenterfield
Size	125, 000 hectares
Dominant Type	Eucalypt open forests
Land Tenure	Agriculture Nature Reserve
Surrounding Issues	Land use Pest density Weed density



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

Key Biodiversity Values

Key biodiversity and conservation values of TENTERFIELD PLATEAU

- 35 threatened species
- 3 threatened communities
- 8 migratory species
- Very high species richness
- Very high endemism
- Native vegetation present
- Vertebrate pest species present

CONSERVATION VALUE

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

THREAT STATUS

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

Feral cat <i>Apus pacificus</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> <i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>	<i>Pseudomys oralis</i> <i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i>	Feral goat <i>Acacia macnuttiana</i> <i>Acacia pubifolia</i> <i>Acacia pycnostachya</i> <i>Almaleea cambagei</i> <i>Boronia granitica</i> <i>Cadellia pentastylis</i>	<i>Grevillea beadleana</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> <i>Pimelea venosa</i> <i>Prostanthera staurophylla</i> <i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i>
Wild dog <i>Merops ornatus</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i>		
European red fox <i>Elseyia belli</i> <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> <i>Merops ornatus</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	<i>Potorous tridactylus tridactylus</i> <i>Pseudomys oralis</i> <i>Rostratula australis</i> <i>Underwoodisaurus sphyrurus</i>	Feral pig <i>Almaleea cambagei</i> <i>Cadellia pentastylis</i> <i>Diuris pedunculata</i> White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	<i>Diuris sheaffiana</i> <i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>
European wild rabbit <i>Diuris sheaffiana</i> <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> <i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	<i>Thesium australe</i> <i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Mosquito fish, Plague Minnow <i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	

Other threatening processes

- Situated on pest invasion front / range boundary
- High risk land use
- High density of Weeds of National Significance
- 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*, *Grevillea beadleana*, *Mixophyes iterates*, *Poephila cincta cincta*, *Xanthomyza phrygia* and *Pimelea venosa* (in prep)

Impacts of feral goats



CRITICAL SYNOPSIS OF VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT REGIME

Need for vertebrate pest management	<p>Tenterfield Plateau mainland island provides habitat for numerous plant and animal species protected under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> and <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>. Vertebrate pests pose a significant threat to the survival of these species. New South Wales Parks and Wildlife Service has a legal obligation to manage pests within the Bolivia Hill Nature Reserve, Bluff River Nature Reserve and Bald Rock National Park under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>.</p> <p>Private and public land managers within the area also have an obligation to control pests on their properties under the <i>NSW Rural Lands Protection Act 1998</i>.</p>
Planning instruments	<p>There are no available pest management plans specific to the nature reserves or National Park within the Tenterfield Plateau mainland island.</p> <p>The Northern Tablelands Region Pest Management Strategy 2008-2011 (DECC, 2008) is an overarching management document which outlines the management objectives and actions for the NPWS within this region.</p> <p>Recovery plans for the endangered <i>Pimelea venosa</i> and multi-species within the Bolivia Hill Nature Reserve are currently being prepared by the Department of Environment and Climate Change.</p>
Management actions	<p>Management actions undertaken in the Tenterfield Plateau mainland island to control vertebrate pest species include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect known (previous) habitat in Bolivia Hill NR and Bluff River NR of <i>Pimelea venosa</i> from goats (High priority) as described in the NSW "habitat management - feral control" recovery strategy in the Border Rivers/Gwydir Catchment Management Authority Region (DECC, 2005) Aerial baiting of wild dogs within the New England Livestock Health and Pest Authority Region (LHPA, 2009)
Monitoring regimes	<p>No specific information for the monitoring of pest species in this area is available.</p>
Management responsibility	<p>New England Livestock Health and Protection Authority (previously Northern New England Rural Lands Protection Board)</p> <p>New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service</p> <p>Private landholders</p>
Cost-benefit analysis	<p>The NSW Invasive Species Plan highlights that pest management will be prioritized in areas where it provides the best cost to benefit ration in protecting biodiversity, productivity and community most threatened by invasive species.</p>
Special features	<p>Contains records of a number of individuals of the endangered <i>Pimelea venosa</i> (DEWHA, 2009). This species is only found in this area in Australia. Vertebrate pest management actions are specific to the recovery and conservation of this species.</p>
Summary / comments	<p>The New England Livestock Health and Protection Authority undertakes a number of integrated pest management strategies throughout the region. The LHPA partners with the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Forests NSW and private land managers to implement co-ordinated vertebrate management programs within NSW.</p>

References:

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