

STATEWIDE CONSERVATION PLAN 2021–2030



TRUST FOR
NATURE

Snapshot of conservation objectives and targets





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Front cover: Pink Cockatoos. Photo by Fiona Murdoch

RECOGNITION OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS

Trust for Nature recognises the continuing spiritual and cultural connection of Traditional Owners to Victoria's land, wildlife and freshwater and saltwater environments. The Trust shares with Victoria's Traditional Owners a deep appreciation of native wildlife and habitats on public and private land and water.

The Trust recognises that all Victorians share in the benefits of the custodianship and caring for Country that Traditional Owners have practised for centuries. The Trust is committed to working with Traditional Owners to conserve, restore where possible and protect natural environments, wildlife and cultural heritage values.

Our vision is a future in which Victoria's nature is valued, protected and thriving. Our purpose is to work with Victorians to protect nature on private land forever.



Red Parrot-pea

INTRODUCTION



FOR 50 YEARS, TRUST FOR NATURE HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY PROTECTING VICTORIA'S UNIQUE PLANTS AND ANIMALS AND THE DIVERSE HABITATS THEY NEED TO SURVIVE.

We are not-for-profit and Victoria's only organisation empowered by law to permanently protect habitat on private land, through conservation covenants and other means.

In Victoria, 62% of land is privately owned, and it has some of the most at-risk vegetated areas in the state: 78% of all native vegetation on private land is rare or threatened.

Our vision is a future in which Victoria's nature is valued, protected and thriving. Protecting land helps to give wildlife and plants a home forever and prevent species extinction.

Together with conservation covenants and reserves, we have protected 109,256 ha across Victoria. We have partnered with more than 1,500 Victorians, who have voluntarily taken legal steps to protect habitat on their property with conservation covenants.

We don't do our work alone. Trust for Nature works in partnership with more than 140 organisations, including Aboriginal Traditional Owner groups, farmers, Zoos Victoria, catchment management authorities, conservation bodies and community groups. We are also only able to achieve what we do thanks to the generous support of the Victorian and Australian governments, philanthropic organisations and the public.

The 2021–2030 *Statewide Conservation Plan* builds on Trust for Nature's initial *Statewide Conservation Plan* (SCP) published in 2013. That Plan remains a critical resource for private land conservation in Victoria. This updated plan aims to complement that resource by refining the Trust's conservation objectives and priorities in the context of new plans, strategies and datasets developed since the first SCP was prepared.

Acknowledgements

This *Statewide Conservation Plan* was made possible through funding from the Victorian Government's Sustainability Fund. Research support was provided through RMIT University and the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research. The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning; Parks Victoria; Victorian Environmental Assessment Council; catchment management authorities; Spatial Vision; Deakin University and Zoos Victoria also contributed data or advice and we thank them.



Scar tree

SUMMARY



Our aims

Trust for Nature's work is guided by our *Statewide Conservation Plan*, which provides a scientific framework to inform conservation on private land across Victoria. This 2021–2030 plan guides our priorities through to the end of the decade.

We aim to protect an additional 100,000 ha of habitat on private land by 2030.

As part of this indicative target, 18 landscapes across Victoria, making up 13.5% of all private land in the state, are nominated as 'focal landscapes'. These landscapes contain some of Victoria's rarest and most threatened ecosystems and species. The two largest areas of targeted habitat are in the Goulburn Broken and North Central regions, and 4,000 ha are in the Greater Melbourne area.

Twenty-one species of animals and 21 species of plants have been identified to represent flagship species for the Trust's work. The top five priority animal species/species groups are Plains-wanderer, burrowing crayfish, Southern Bent-wing Bat, sun moth and Australian Painted Snipe. The top five priority plant species are Yarran, Western Goldfields' Spider Orchids, Swamp Sheoak, Dwarf Kerrawang and Small Scurf-pea.

Over the next 10 years, we will:

1. increase the protection of ecosystems and species at a landscape scale
2. increase the protection of priority ecosystems
3. increase the protection of priority aquatic and coastal ecosystems
4. increase the protection of habitat for priority species
5. enhance and protect landscape restoration and connectivity
6. maintain and improve the condition of ecosystems and species.

This plan is informed by the conservation work of many other organisations, including the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Zoos Victoria, Parks Victoria, and catchment management authorities.

Strategic protection and conservation of private land are a bit like 'town planning 101': we want to make sure our resources are used as effectively as possible to give our plants and animals the best chance.

The conservation sector is in the early stages of including Traditional Owners' knowledge, conservation strategies and targets needs to incorporate this knowledge. We will work on making these improvements in a future review of this statewide conservation plan.

Climate change is the greatest long-term threat

Climate change is the greatest long-term threat to biodiversity globally. The warming of the planet due to greenhouse gases released by human activity is already damaging ecosystems and compounding other threats, including land clearing, overharvesting and pollution. These threats and their impacts will increase in the coming decades.

Addressing climate change has become central to conservation planning and policy across Australia.

Victoria's *Climate Change Act 2017* commits Victoria to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Victorian Government's *Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037* recognises the need for scaled-up conservation actions and innovative recovery actions to help ecosystems and species persist in the face of the rapidly changing climate. It identifies revegetation and better management of existing forests as important strategies. Each of the state's catchment management authorities has also prepared a climate change adaptation plan to identify priority areas for conservation and/or revegetation to contribute to climate adaptation goals.

Trust for Nature has adapted its conservation planning and delivery to consider climate change mitigation and adaptation actions more explicitly. Since 2013, the Trust has undertaken research to identify priority areas for carbon sequestration in Victoria and the contributions of its protected areas towards carbon sequestration. The Trust has also developed resources for landholders and the community to help them think about options to mitigate the impacts of climate change on biodiversity.

We are also increasingly focused on helping protect land for restoration to contribute to carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation. This includes partnering with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) to co-design the private land component of its 15-year BushBank program.

This plan focuses on ensuring the National Reserve System is protecting enough land for the viability, integrity and resilience of ecosystems and species.

Between 2021 and 2030, Trust for Nature aims to increase the extent of climate change refuges that are protected by 5,000 ha, outside of the 18 focal landscapes. These are areas that have been identified as having resilient ecosystems, such as those that can withstand higher temperatures.

With the support of partners, donors and volunteers, we look forward to protecting more of Victoria and creating more robust and healthy environments over the next decade and beyond.

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Objective 1. Increase the protection of ecosystems and species at a landscape scale

This objective identifies a set of focal landscapes and other priority areas across Victoria that provide the best opportunities for maintaining and improving viable ecosystems and viable populations on private land.

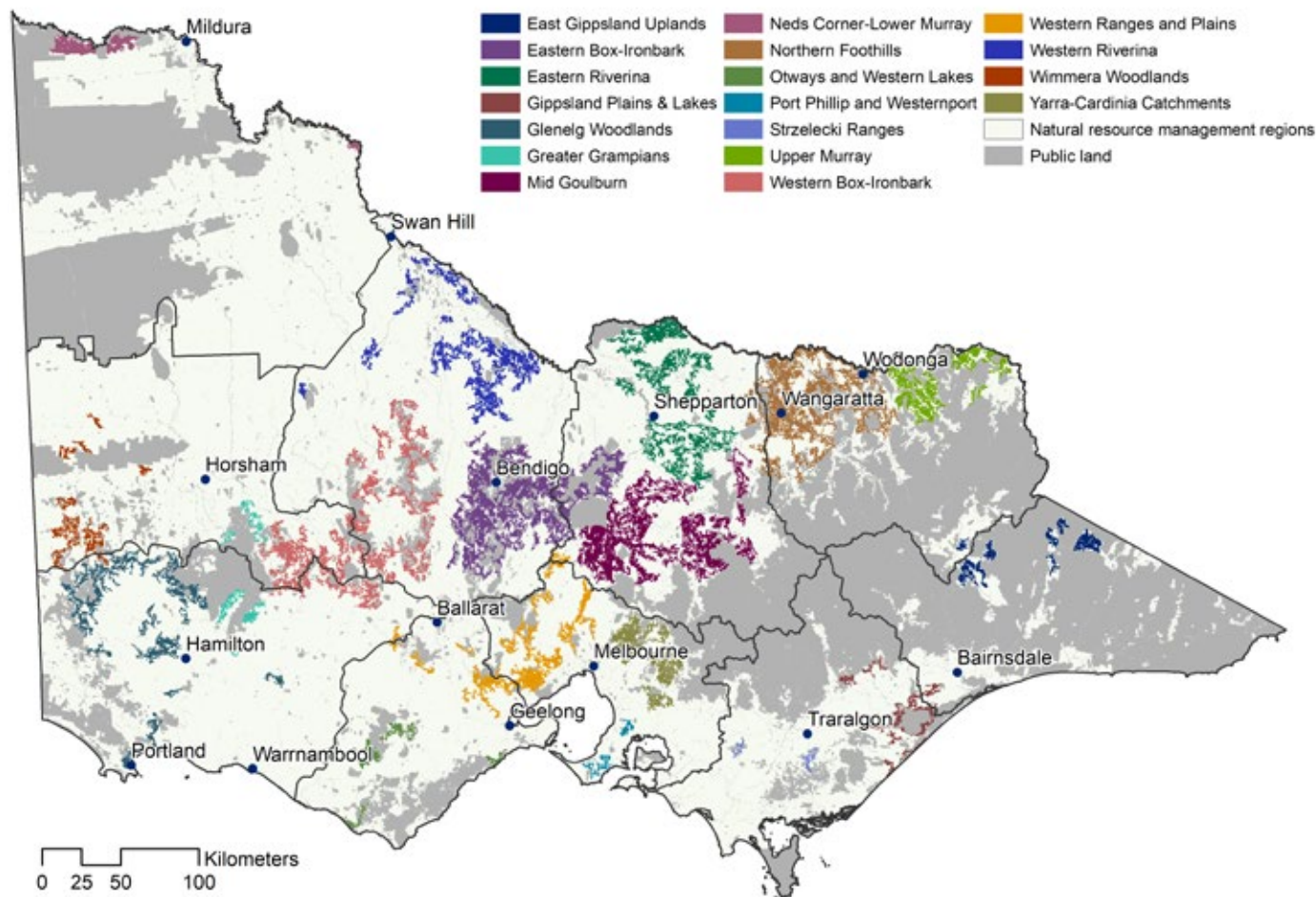
1.1 Protect 50,000 ha more land in 18 focal landscapes

Seventy-eight per cent of all native vegetation on private land is rare or threatened, so it's essential we protect what is left.

We have identified 18 focal landscapes across Victoria that provide the best opportunities for maintaining and improving viable ecosystems and viable populations on private land. We will aim to protect an additional 50,000 ha of land in these landscapes.

The focal landscapes total 2,099, 282 ha of land, of which 89% (1,872,970 ha) is on private land. The 18 focal landscapes encompass:

- 13.5% of all privately owned land in Victoria
- 62% of areas protected by Trust for Nature (including covenants and Trust-owned reserves)
- representation of every under-represented Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia bioregion and subregion
- 36% of all native vegetation left on private land in Victoria
- 40% of under-represented ecological vegetation classes on private land
- 45% of climate refuges on private land.

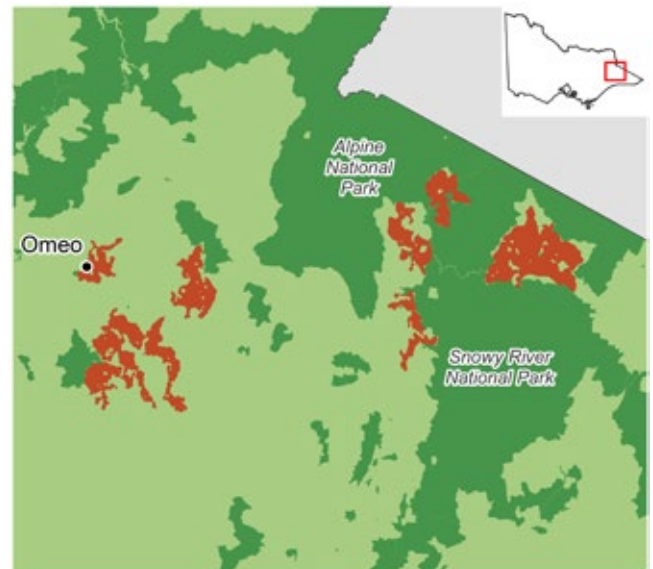




Lace Monitor

East Gippsland Uplands

| | |
|--|--|
| Location | In the middle and upper catchments of the Tambo and Snowy rivers between Omeo, Benambra and Bonang |
| Total area | 46,717 ha |
| Private land | 43,698 ha (94% of the total area) |
| Native vegetation | 39,384 ha |
| Major EVCs | Lower Slopes Woodlands, Dry Forests, Montane Grasslands, Shrublands or Woodlands |
| Nationally significant aquatic ecosystems | Snowy, Suggan Buggan and Berrima rivers |
| Flagship animal species | Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | Matted Flax-lily |

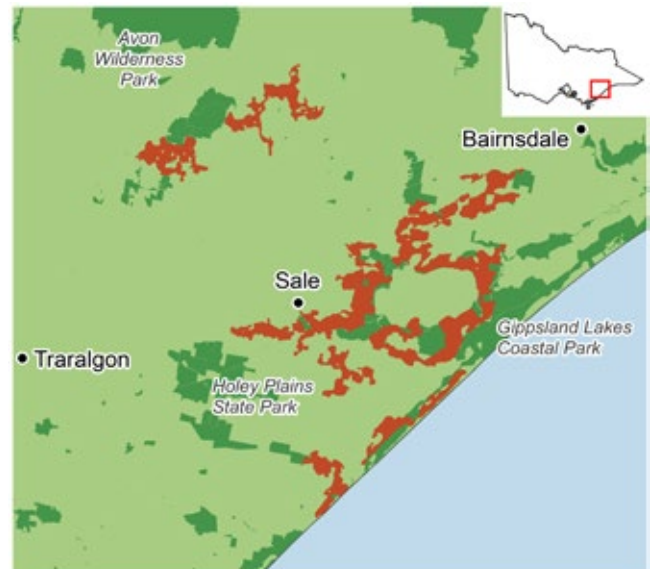




Growling Grass Frog

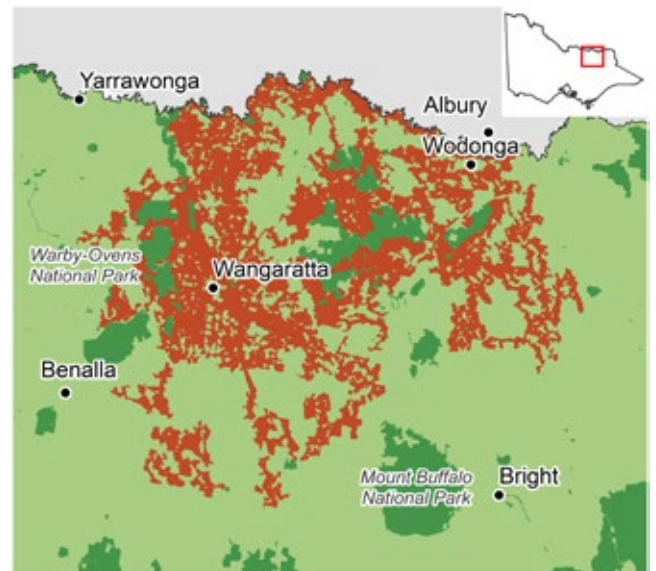
Gippsland Plains and Lakes

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Location | Between Yarram, Rosedale, Glenmaggie and Bairnsdale |
| Total area | 49,930 ha |
| Private land | 41,279 (83% of the total area) |
| Native vegetation | 36,702 ha |
| Major EVCs | Lowland Forest, Riparian Scrubs/ Swampy Scrubs, Wetlands, Herb-rich Woodlands, Plains Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Growling Grass Frog, Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | Dwarf Kerrawang, Matted Flax-lily, Purple Diuris, Swamp Everlasting |



Northern Foothills

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | In north-east Victoria, from about Swanpool to Bundalong, Rutherglen and Wodonga |
| Total area | 245,770 ha |
| Private land | 211,843 ha (86% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Dry Forests, Plains Woodlands, Riverine Grassy Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Golden Sun Moth, Australian Painted Snipe, Regent Honeyeater, Striped Legless Lizard, Grey-crowned Babbler, Squirrel Glider, Brown Toadlet, Swift Parrot, Lace Monitor, Brolga |
| Flagship plant species | Yarran, Purple Diuris, Narrow Goodenia |



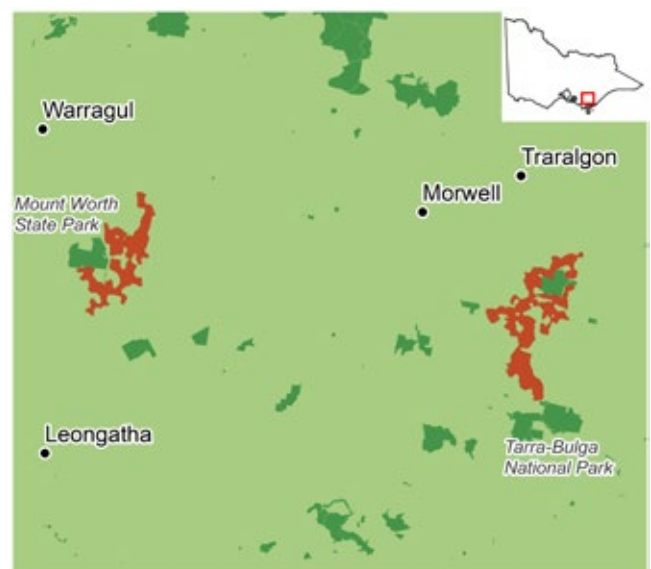
Squirrel Glider



Narracan Burrowing Crayfish. Photo by Beverley Van Praagh

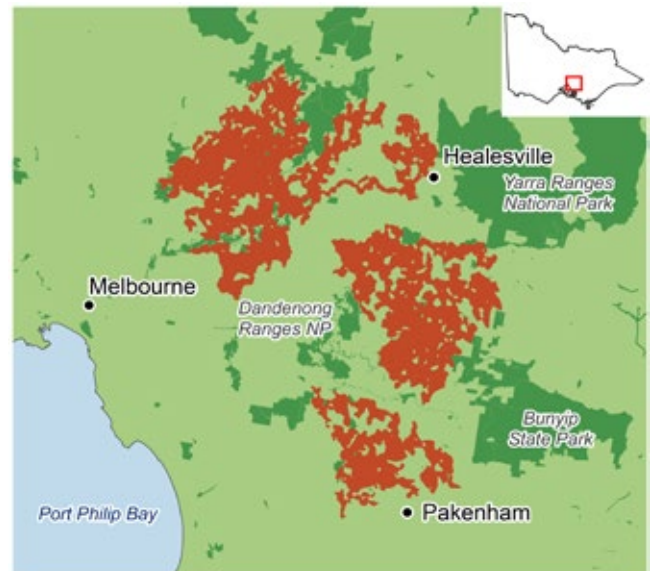
Strzelecki Ranges

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | Two distinct areas centred on Mt Worth State Park and Traralgon south to Callignee |
| Total area | 8,013 ha |
| Private land | 6,561 ha (82% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Wet or Damp Forests, Lowland Forests |
| Flagship animal species | Narracan Burrowing Crayfish, Strzelecki Burrowing Crayfish, Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | None |



Yarra-Cardinia Catchments

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | From north-east of Melbourne near Whittlesea east to Gembrook and Bunyip |
| Total area | 79,327 ha |
| Private land | 65,266 ha (82% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Dry Forests, Lowland Forests, Riparian Scrubs/Swampy Scrubs |
| Flagship animal species | Helmeted Honeyeater, Dandenong Burrowing Crayfish, Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | None |



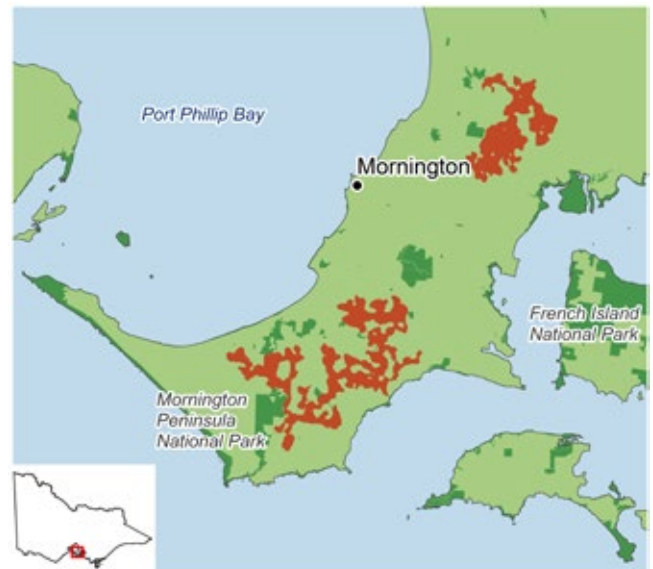
Helmeted Honeyeater



Orange-bellied Parrot. Photo by Chris Tzaros

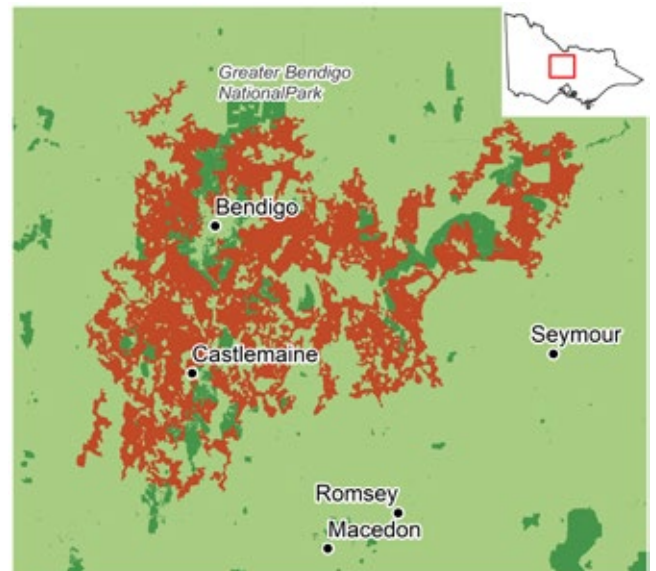
Port Phillip and Westernport

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Location | Encompasses the Mornington Peninsula and the western shoreline of Western Port |
| Total area | 11,187 ha |
| Private land | 9,719 ha (87% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Dry Forests, Lower Slopes Woodlands (UR), Heathy Woodlands, Riparian Scrubs/Swampy Scrubs (UR), Lowland Forests |
| Flagship animal species | Orange-bellied Parrot, Growling Grass Frog, Swift Parrot |
| Flagship plant species | Purple Diuris, Swamp Everlasting |



Eastern Box-Ironbark

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Location | In north-central Victoria between Raywood, Daylesford, Bendigo, Seymour and Murchison |
| Total area | 303,277 ha |
| Private land | 264,414 ha (87% of the total area) |
| Native vegetation | 208,030 ha |
| Major EVCs | Box-ironbark Forests, Dry Forests, Plains Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Regent Honeyeater, Grey-crowned Babbler, Squirrel Glider, Brown Toadlet, Swift Parrot, Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | Velvet Daisy-bush |



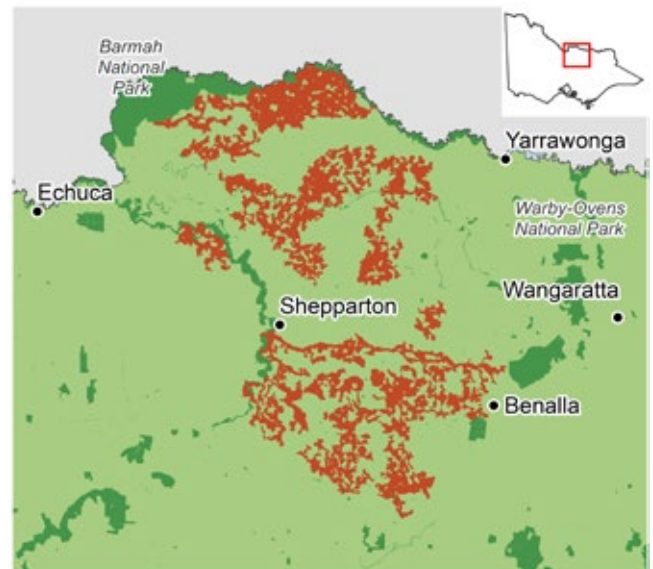
Velvet Daisy-bush



Grey-crowned Babblers. Photo by Chris Tzaros

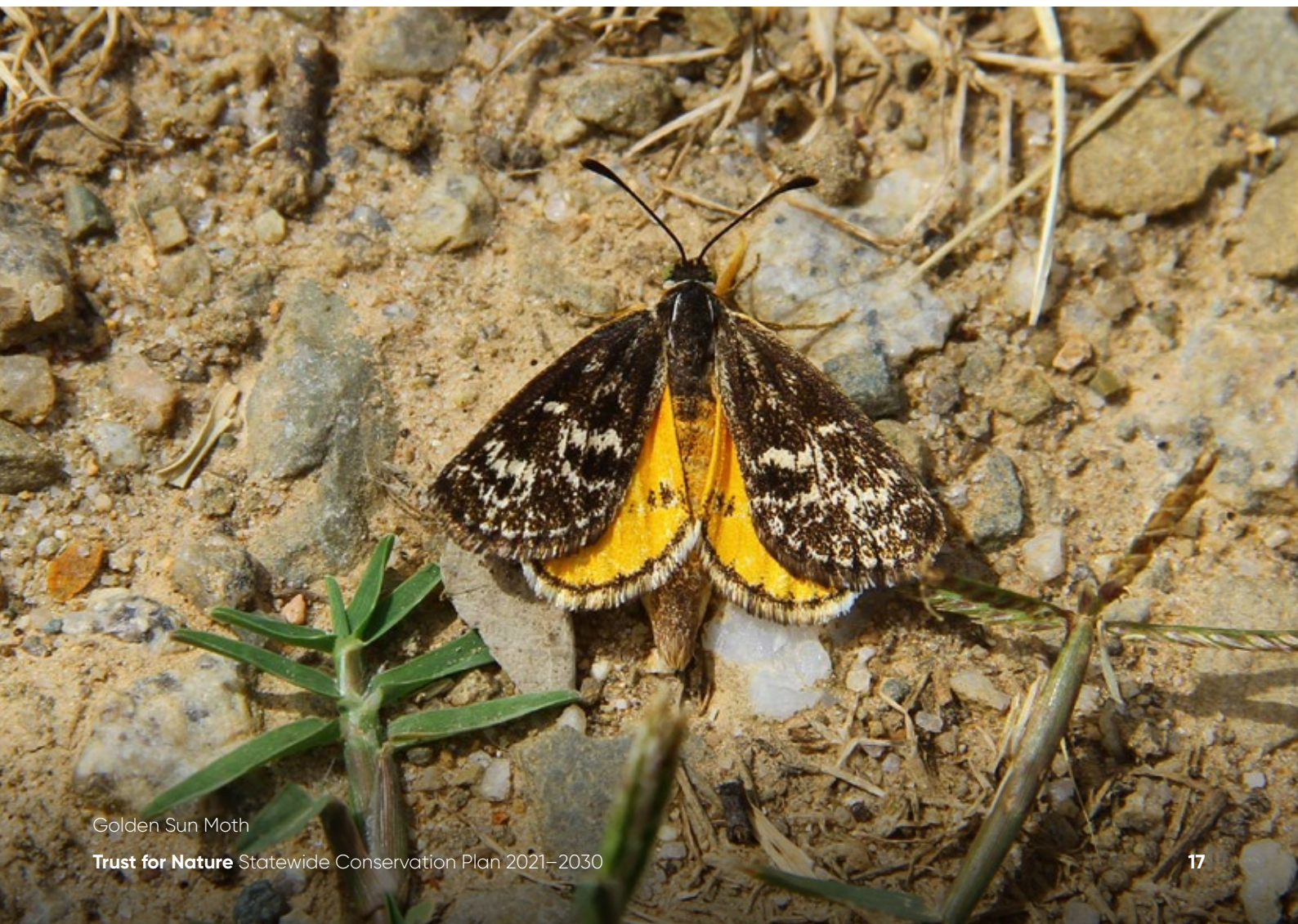
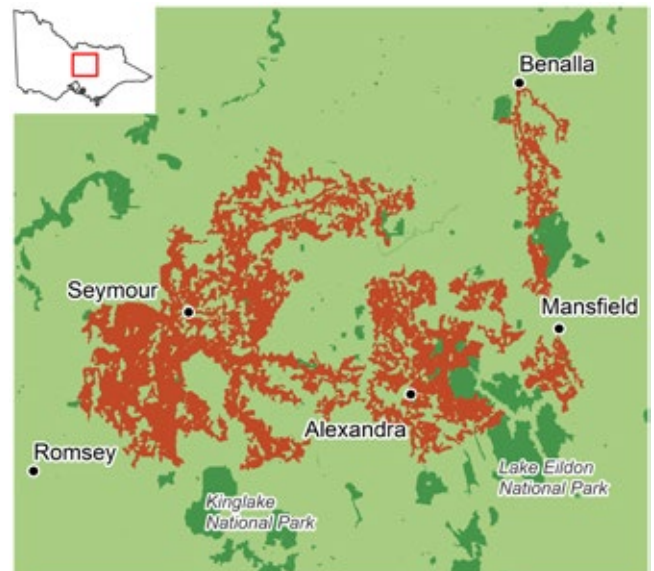
Eastern Riverina

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Location | In northern Victoria, between Barmah, Shepparton, Euroa, Benalla and Yarrowonga |
| Total area | 169,352 ha |
| Private land | 155,840 ha (92% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Plains Woodlands, Riverine Grassy Woodlands, Box-ironbark Forests, Dry Forests |
| Flagship animal species | Squirrel Glider, Australian Painted Snipe, Brolga, Swift Parrot, Grey-crowned Babbler, Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | Yarran Wattle, Small Scurf-pea, Euroa Guinea-flower, Ridged Water-milfoil, Hairy Tails |



Mid Goulburn

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | In north-eastern Victoria within Goulburn Broken in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range between Seymour, Nagambie, Euroa, Benalla, Mansfield and Alexandra |
| Total area | 257,285 ha |
| Private land | 237,044 ha (92% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Dry Forests, Lower Slopes Woodlands, Plains Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Golden Sun Moth, Striped Legless Lizard, Squirrel Glider, Brown Toadlet |
| Flagship plant species | Matted Flax-lily, Narrow Goodenia, Euroa Guinea-flower |

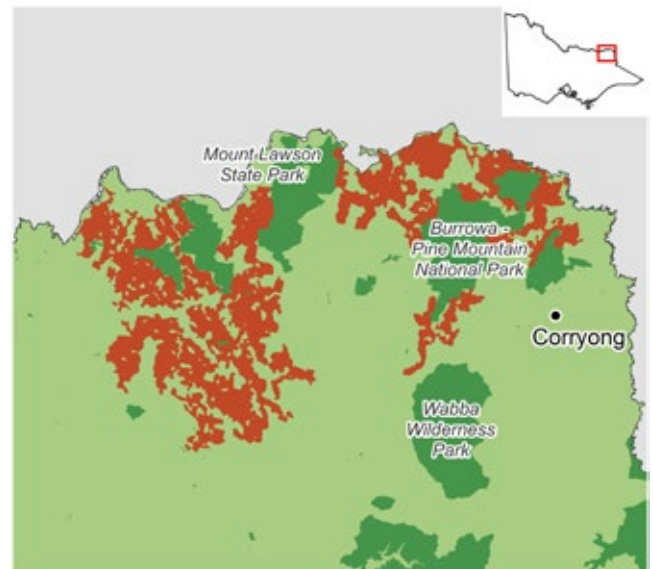


Golden Sun Moth



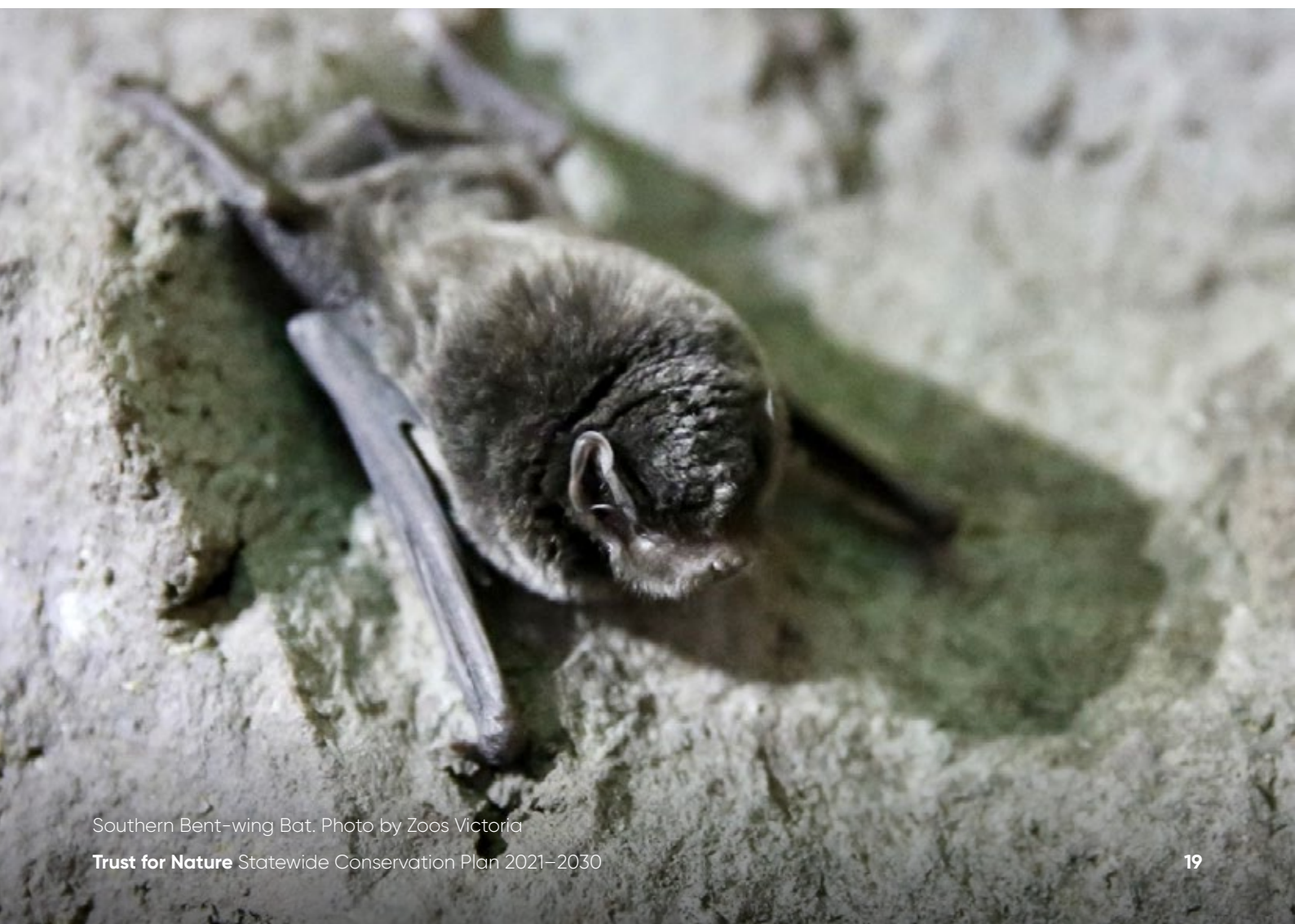
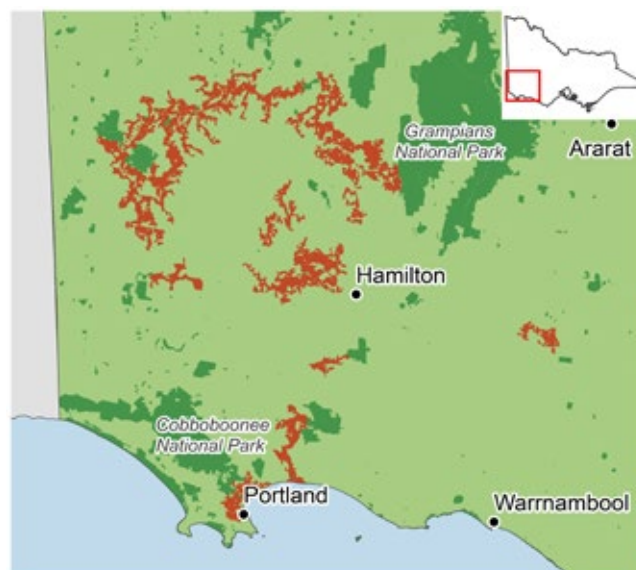
Upper Murray

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | In north-eastern Victoria between Wodonga, Tallangatta, Corryong and Walwa |
| Total area | 86,895 ha |
| Private land | 78,645 ha (91% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Dry Forests |
| Flagship animal species | Booroolong Tree Frog, Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | None |



Glenelg Woodlands

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | In the Glenelg Hopkins catchment from the south-western edge of the Grampians to the South Australian border, along the coast to Tyrrendarra and inland to Woorndoo and Hamilton |
| Total area | 143,198 ha |
| Private land | 131,234 ha (92% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Plains Woodlands, Herb-rich Woodlands, Riverine Grassy Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Southern Bent-wing Bat, Orange-bellied Parrot, Striped Legless Lizard, Growling Grass Frog, Red-tailed Black-cockatoo, Lace Monitor, Fat-tailed Dunnart, Brolga |
| Flagship plant species | Gorae Leek-orchid, Swamp Everlasting |

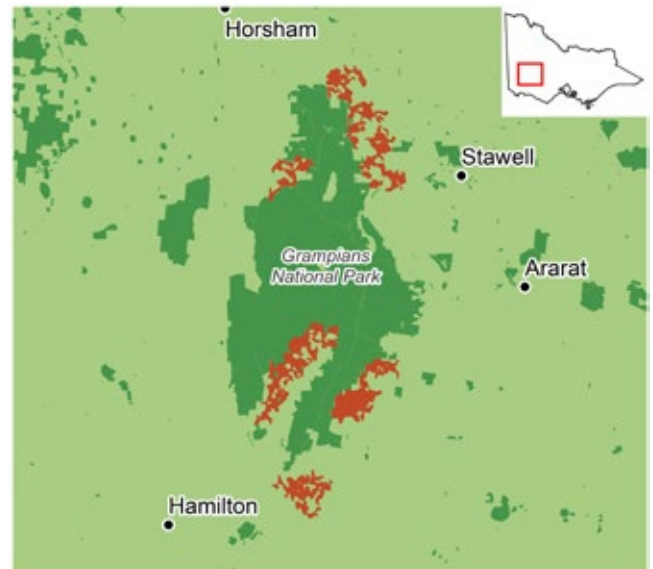




Swift Parrot. Photo by Chris Tzaros

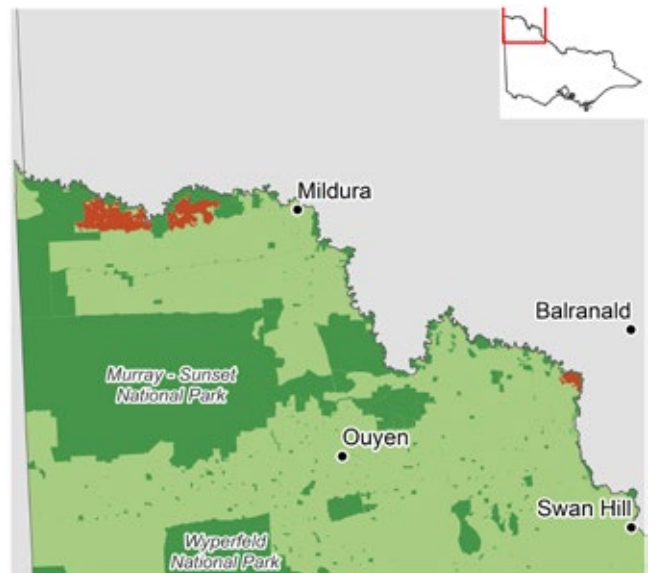
Greater Grampians

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | Encompasses the Greater Grampians ranges and the plains to the north and south |
| Total area | 36,741 ha |
| Private land | 32,980 ha (90% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Plains Woodlands, Lower Slopes Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Squirrel Glider, Swift Parrot |
| Flagship plant species | Western Woodlands spider-orchid spp, |



Neds Corner, Lower Murray

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Location | In north-western Victoria, along the lower Murray floodplain. The focal landscape is mainly west of Mildura and centred on Trust for Nature's Neds Corner Station, but it also includes an area near Boundary Bend. |
| Total area | 41,280 ha |
| Private land | 39,967 ha (97% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Chenopod Shrublands, Riverine Grassy Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Plains-wanderer, Hooded Scaly-foot, Lace Monitor, Fat-tailed Dunnart |
| Flagship plant species | Hairy Darling-pea, Cane Grass |



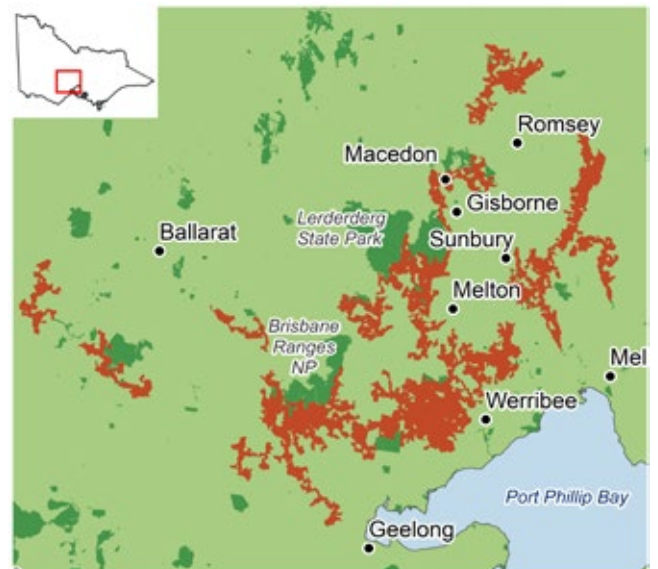
Fat-tailed Dunnart



Spiny Rice-flower

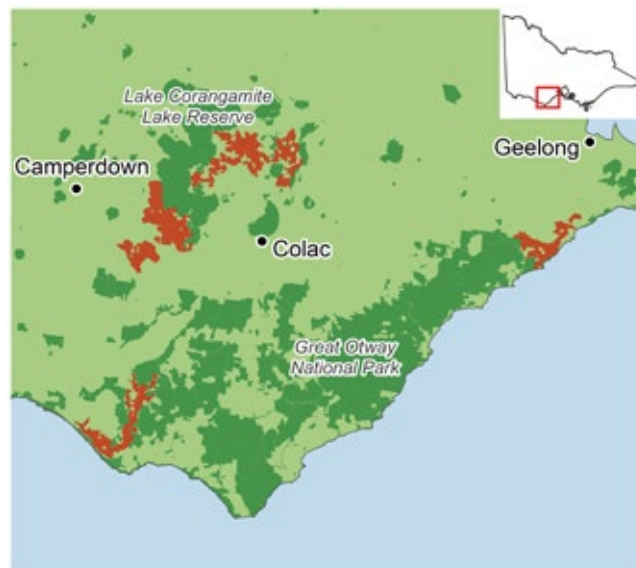
Western Ranges and Plains

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | From south-west of Ballarat to Geelong and to the ranges and catchments north-west and west of Melbourne to the Great Dividing Range |
| Total area | 131,057 ha |
| Private land | 116,341 ha (89% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Dry Forests, Plains Grasslands, Plains Woodlands |
| Flagship animal species | Golden Sun Moth, Growling Grass Frog, Fat-tailed Dunnart |
| Flagship plant species | Small Scurf-pea, Matted Flax-lily, Spiny Rice-flower, Velvet Daisy-bush, Hairy Tails |



Otways and Western Lakes

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | Centred on the Otway Ranges, Anglesea Heathlands and the associated coastline west of Geelong, extending inland to include Lake Corangamite and nearby associated private land |
| Total area | 30,033 ha |
| Private land | 27,084 ha (90% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Plains Woodlands, Lowland Forests |
| Flagship animal species | Corangamite Water Skink, Growling Grass Frog, Fat-tailed Dunnart, Brolga |
| Flagship plant species | Velvet Daisy-bush |

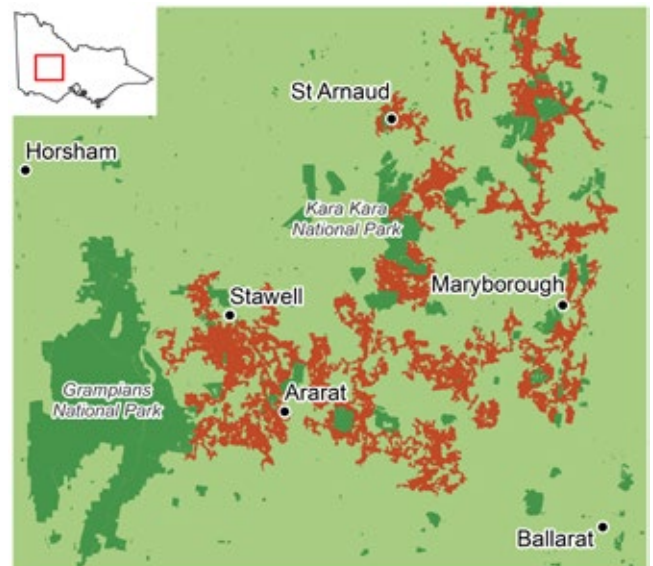




Brown Toadlet

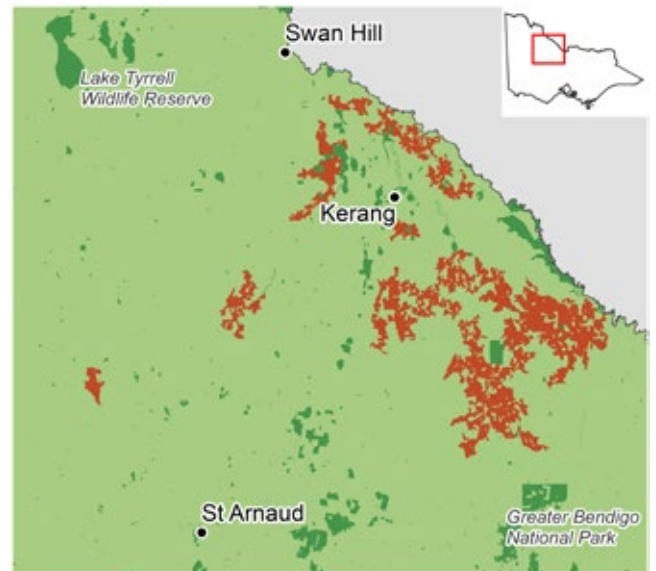
Western Box-Ironbark

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | In central-western Victoria between Maryborough, Wedderburn, St Arnaud, Stawell and Pomona |
| Total area | 249,518 ha |
| Private land | 220,946 ha (89% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Lower Slopes Woodlands, Box-ironbark Forests |
| Flagship animal species | Brown Toadlet, Swift Parrot, Lace Monitor |
| Flagship plant species | Western Woodlands spider-orchid spp, Lowly Greenhood |



Western Riverina

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Location | Centred on the Patho Plains, the Murray floodplain and the lower Avoca and lower Loddon floodplains between Echuca, Serpentine, Donald and Swan Hill |
| Total area | 155,212 ha |
| Private land | 139,944 ha (90% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Plains Grasslands and Chenopod Shrublands, Riverine Grassy Woodlands, Wetlands |
| Flagship animal species | Plains-wanderer, Pale Sun Moth, Australian Painted Snipe, Hooded Scaly-foot, Striped Legless Lizard, Grey-crowned Babbler, Lace Monitor, Fat-tailed Dunnart, Brolga |
| Flagship plant species | Spiny Rice-flower, Red Swainson-pea, Cane Grass, Chariot Wheels, Ridged Water-milfoil, Hairy Tails |



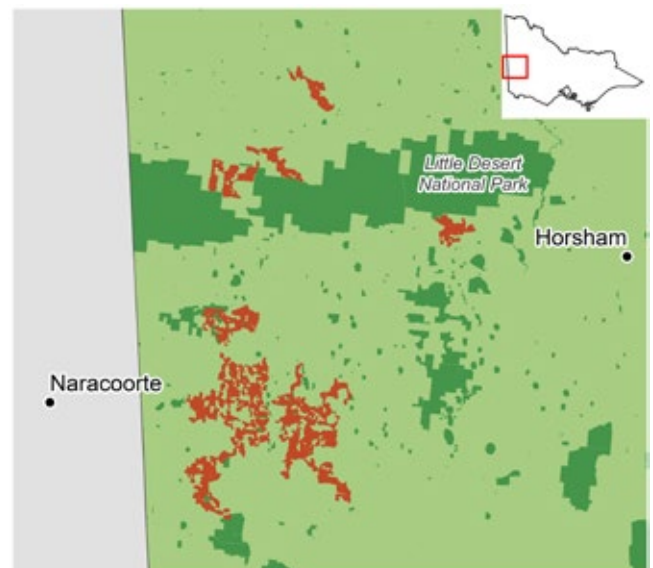
Plains-wanderer. Photo by Chris Tzaros



Red-tailed Black-cockatoo

Wimmera Woodlands

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Location | Primarily in the Wimmera Catchment Management Authority region from west of Horsham to the South Australian border and from Dergholm to north of the Little Desert |
| Total area | 54,487 ha |
| Private land | 50,162 ha (92% of the total area) |
| Major EVCs | Plains Woodlands, Mallee, Heathy Woodlands, Wetlands |
| Flagship animal species | Sun Moth, Golden Sun Moth, Red-tailed Black-cockatoo, Lace Monitor, Fat-tailed Dunnart, Brolga |
| Flagship plant species | Western Woodlands spider-orchid spp, Swamp Sheoak, Winged Peppergrass, Spiny Rice-flower, Cane Grass, Hairy Tails |



Collaboration leads to 'cool burning' success

Managing the land for conservation includes cultural burning. An example of this was in the Wimmera, where the Wotjobaluk Nation led a cool burn at Minimay in winter.

Before the burn, Traditional Owners conducted cultural heritage surveys on the 598-ha Bank Australia Conservation Reserve at Minimay, which is protected under a conservation covenant. The reserve is home to culturally significant trees and many threatened species.

Aboriginal fire practice or cool burning uses low fire intensity with minimal flame heights to heal Country, remove habitat for introduced species and improve the diversity of native flora and fauna.



Placing a conservation covenant on a property, like Kevin and Deborah did, is one of the most important (and generous) things a landholder can do to prevent species decline in Victoria.



Objective 2. Increase the protection of priority ecosystems

This objective articulates how Trust for Nature will contribute to building the National Reserve System. It will do this by addressing gaps in ecosystem protection on private land and by increased protection of climate change refuges.

2.1 Protect 25,000 ha more under-represented ecosystems outside the 18 focal landscapes

Despite having met the global target to protect 17% of the land in reserves, there is an estimated gap of 2.1 million ha of additional protection required in Australia to achieve a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system. Much of that depends on protecting additional private land.

Protecting under-represented regional ecosystems – those not already protected in national or state parks – is one of the key actions required to build the National Reserve System so that it meets the guidelines for a comprehensive, adequate and representative system. This is also recommended as one of the strategies for enabling native species to adapt to a changing climate.

This objective articulates how the Trust will contribute to building the National Reserve System by addressing gaps in ecosystem protection on private land and by increasing the protection of climate change refuges.

Under-represented ecosystems protection targets

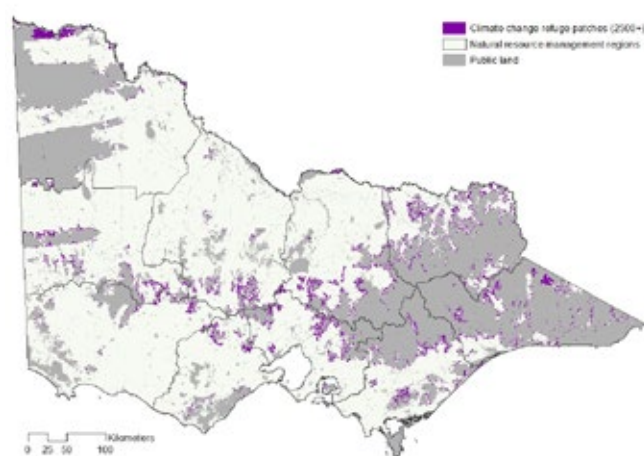
| NRM region | Target (ha) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Corangamite | 1,671 |
| East Gippsland | 895 |
| Glenelg Hopkins | 3,968 |
| Goulburn Broken | 2,936 |
| Mallee | 2,001 |
| North Central | 4,522 |
| North East | 1,466 |
| Port Philip and Westernport | 1,496 |
| West Gippsland | 2,668 |
| Wimmera | 3,376 |
| Total | 25,000 |

2.2 Protect 5,000 ha more climate change refuges outside the 18 focal landscapes

Here the focus is on increasing by 5,000 ha, outside of the 18 focal landscapes, the extent of climate change refuges that are protected. These are areas that have been identified as having resilient ecosystems (such as those that can withstand higher temperatures).

The total extent of climate change refuges was estimated to be 7.2 million ha, of which 10% (742,000 ha) is on private land.

This map shows where those areas are.



Climate change refuges protection targets

| NRM region | Target (ha) |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Corangamite | 182 |
| East Gippsland | 951 |
| Glenelg Hopkins | 160 |
| Goulburn Broken | 519 |
| Mallee | 381 |
| North Central | 276 |
| North East | 881 |
| Port Phillip & Westernport | 391 |
| West Gippsland | 695 |
| Wimmera | 563 |
| Total | 5,000 |

Objective 3. Increase the protection of priority aquatic and coastal ecosystems

About 37% of all wetlands in Victoria have been destroyed since European occupation, and a further 30% have been degraded. This loss and degradation of wetlands is continuing annually due to the drying climate and increased cropping.

Trust for Nature will protect more priority wetlands and riparian and coastal ecosystems.

3.1 Protect 5,000 ha more priority wetlands outside the 18 focal landscapes

Priority wetlands include Ramsar wetlands, wetlands of national importance and wetlands under-represented in reserves. There are about 179,000 ha of priority wetlands on private land, with a high proportion in the Glenelg Hopkins, North Central, Wimmera, Corangamite and Port Phillip and Westernport regions. This represents about 26% of the total extent of priority wetlands across all land tenures.

By 2030, the Trust aims to protect 5,000 more hectares of priority wetlands, in addition to those that are within the 18 focal landscapes we have identified.

Priority wetlands protection targets

| NRM region | Target (ha) |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Corangamite | 615 |
| East Gippsland | 132 |
| Glenelg Hopkins | 1,572 |
| Goulburn Broken | 337 |
| Mallee | 152 |
| North Central | 730 |
| North East | 41 |
| Port Phillip & Westernport | 635 |
| West Gippsland | 117 |
| Wimmera | 669 |
| Total | 5,000 |

3.2 Protect 2,500 ha more priority waterways and floodplains outside the 18 focal landscapes

Across Victoria, there are about 85,000 ha of significant riparian vegetation – vegetation on river banks and areas adjacent to creeks and rivers – on private land, or about 44% of the total extent.

By 2030, the Trust aims to protect 2,500 more hectares of significant riparian vegetation, much of which is in the North Central, Goulburn Broken and Glenelg Hopkins regions.

Priority riparian vegetation protection targets

| NRM region | Target (ha) |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Corangamite | 200 |
| East Gippsland | 191 |
| Glenelg Hopkins | 333 |
| Goulburn Broken | 355 |
| Mallee | 10 |
| North Central | 447 |
| North East | 198 |
| Port Phillip & Westernport | 273 |
| West Gippsland | 345 |
| Wimmera | 148 |
| Total | 2,500 |

3.3 Protect 2,500 ha more coastal habitat outside the 18 focal landscapes

Extensive areas of coastal land are likely to be inundated by rising sea levels over the next 100 years. We estimate the sea level will rise by about 47 cm by 2100.

Across Victoria, there are about 776,000 ha of coastal land within five kilometres of the high-water mark, 48% of which is privately owned. Less than 1% of the private land is protected. The areas of coastline we have identified as most in need of protection are:

- the south-western coast
- the Otways coast
- the Surf Coast and Bellarine Peninsula
- the western coast of Port Phillip Bay
- the Mornington Peninsula
- Western Port and its islands
- the Bass Coast to Wilsons Promontory
- Corner Inlet and the Ninety Mile Beach
- Lakes Entrance to Lake Tyers
- Marlo.

West Gippsland, and in particular Corner Inlet and parts of the Gippsland Lakes, is at most risk of inundation and is therefore a statewide priority for strategic conservation. There are opportunities to expand habitat in those areas, to encourage coastal plants and animals further inland.

Protecting saltmarsh

Saltmarsh, which is a threatened ecosystem in Australia, is found on land inundated by the tides. Home to salt-tolerant succulents, grasses and sedges, it provides important habitat for migratory shorebirds, critically endangered Orange-bellied Parrots, fish and numerous invertebrates.

Up to half the saltmarsh at Corner Inlet and Nooramunga in Gippsland (pictured) has been lost, mostly due to damage by livestock and changes to tidal conditions resulting from the building of drainage and sea walls. As well as providing habitat for wildlife, saltmarsh protects coasts from erosion and removes large quantities of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, storing it in plants and sediment. Protecting saltmarsh avoids the release of carbon back into the atmosphere, which contributes to climate change.

Trust for Nature is working with landholders, Traditional Owners and the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority to maintain and improve this habitat.



Objective 4. Increase the protection of habitat for priority species

The Victorian Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability's *State of Environment 2018 Report* identified that populations of most animals and plants in Victoria are declining and need help. The Victorian Government's *Protecting Victoria's Environment – Biodiversity 2037* also recognises this.

This objective identifies priority plant and animal species for additional protection on private land.

4.1 Protect 5,000 ha more habitat for priority species outside the 18 focal landscapes

Fifty-six threatened animal species or species groups, including 13 critically endangered species and 23 endangered species, are priorities for increased habitat protection on private land.

Trust for Nature has also shortlisted 21 flagship species that highlight the need to protect habitat for wildlife on private land. More than half of the remaining habitat of most of these species is on private land. For some species (such as the critically endangered Plains-wanderer), more than 95% of their remaining habitat is on private land. The 21 species have also been shortlisted because protecting their habitat will help other threatened species.

Many threatened and non-threatened animals and plants were hard-hit by the 2019–20 bushfires: they were either killed or lost habitat. Trust for Nature will prioritise viable populations of these species on private land for protection and management.

Critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and near-threatened animals protection targets

| Animal class | Critically endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | Near-threatened | Total |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Mammals | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Birds | 5 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 34 |
| Reptiles | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Frogs | 2 | 3 | | | 5 |
| Invertebrates* | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Total | 13 | 23 | 11 | 9 | 56 |

* 'Invertebrates' includes two groups of threatened invertebrates belonging to the same genus but with multiple threatened species.

These are the 21 animal flagship species that need additional protection. Appendix 1 has the full list of priority animal species for increased protection on private land.

| Common name | Scientific name | Victorian conservation status | EPBCA status |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Plains-wanderer | <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i> | Critically endangered | Critically endangered |
| Southern Bent-wing Bat | <i>Miniopterus orianae bassanii</i> | Critically endangered | Critically endangered |
| Sun-moths spp | <i>Synemnon spp.</i> | Critically endangered | Critically endangered |
| Australian Painted Snipe | <i>Rostratula australis</i> | Critically endangered | Endangered |
| Hooded Scaly-foot | <i>Pygopus schraderi</i> | Critically endangered | Endangered |
| Corangamite Water Skink | <i>Eulamprus tympanum marnieae</i> | Critically endangered | Endangered |
| Helmeted Honeyeater | <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> | Critically endangered | Critically endangered |
| Regent Honeyeater | <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> | Critically endangered | Critically endangered |
| Booroolong Tree Frog | <i>Litoria booroolongensis</i> | Critically endangered | Critically endangered |
| Orange-bellied Parrot | <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | Critically endangered | Critically endangered |
| Striped Legless Lizard | <i>Delma impar</i> | Endangered | Vulnerable |
| Burrowing Crays (Warragul, Narracan, Strzelecki, Dandenong, Mallacoota) | <i>Engaeus spp.</i> | Endangered | |
| Grey-crowned Babbler | <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> | Endangered | |
| Growling Grass Frog | <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | Endangered | Vulnerable |
| Squirrel Glider | <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> | Endangered | |
| Brown Toadlet | <i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i> | Endangered | |
| Red-tailed Black-cockatoo (south-eastern subsp.) | <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i> | Endangered | Endangered |
| Swift Parrot | <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | Endangered | Critically endangered |
| Lace Monitor | <i>Varanus varius</i> | Endangered | |
| Fat-tailed Dunnart | <i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i> | Near-Threatened | |
| Brolga | <i>Antigone rubicunda</i> | Vulnerable | |

Of 1,369 rare or threatened plant species, 356 (26%) were identified as priorities for increased habitat protection on private land.

These 356 species include 181 endangered species and 72 nationally threatened species. The endangered priority species represent 67% of all endangered flora species in Victoria. The priority plant list comprises *Caladenia* (32), *Eucalyptus* (27), *Acacia* (26), *Prasophyllum* (22), *Pterostylis* (17), *Swainsona* (12) and *Senecio* (10).

Regional protection targets for priority animals

| NRM region | Target (ha) |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Corangamite | 634 |
| East Gippsland | 175 |
| Glenelg Hopkins | 955 |
| Goulburn Broken | 448 |
| Mallee | 679 |
| North Central | 690 |
| North East | 490 |
| Port Phillip & Westernport | 448 |
| West Gippsland | 401 |
| Wimmera | 79 |
| Total | 5,000 |

These are the 21 plant flagship species and species groups that need additional protection. Appendix 1 has the full list of priority plant species for increased protection on private land.

| Common name | Victorian conservation status | EPBCA status |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Yarran | Endangered | |
| Spider-orchid spp. (Western woodlands group of threatened spp.) <i>Caladenia</i> spp. (<i>cruciformis</i> , <i>cretacea</i> , <i>xanthochila</i> , <i>fulva</i> , <i>lowanensis</i>) | Endangered | |
| Swamp Sheoak | Endangered | |
| Dwarf Kerrawang | Endangered | Endangered |
| Small Scurf-pea | Endangered | |
| Matted Flax-lily | Endangered | Endangered |
| Winged Peppergrass | Endangered | Endangered |
| Spiny Rice-flower | Endangered | Critically Endangered |
| Lowly Greenhood | Endangered | Endangered |
| Gorae Leek-orchid | Endangered | Endangered |
| Hairy Darling-pea | Endangered | |
| Red Swainson-pea | Endangered | Vulnerable |
| Purple Diuris | Vulnerable | |
| Cane Grass | Vulnerable | |
| Narrow Goodenia | Vulnerable | |
| Euroa Guinea-flower | Vulnerable | Vulnerable |
| Chariot Wheels | Vulnerable | Vulnerable |
| Ridged Water-milfoil | Vulnerable | Vulnerable |
| Velvet Daisy-bush | Vulnerable | |
| Hairy Tails | Vulnerable | |
| Swamp Everlasting | Vulnerable | Vulnerable |

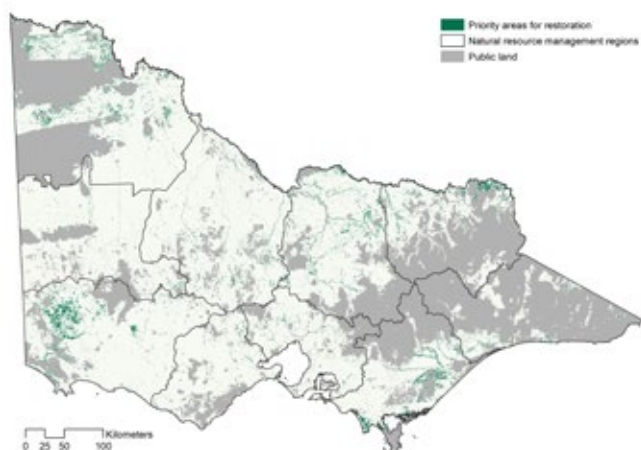
Objective 5. Enhance and protect landscape restoration and connectivity

Patches of vegetation should be as large as possible for species diversity, for populations to be viable, and for resilience. This objective is about ensuring patches of protected landscapes are connected, to allow animals to move freely between them.

5.1 Protect and restore 5,000 ha more habitat outside of the 18 focal landscapes

5.2 Restore 5,000 ha more land under short-term agreements

The map shows our priority areas for restoration, revegetation and landscape connectivity on 5,000 ha more of privately owned land. This is not included in the 100,000 ha target because it is not permanent protection.



Many of these areas overlap with our existing focal landscapes. The areas that are additional to those landscapes are:

- major riparian corridors (such as the Campaspe, Wimmera, La Trobe and Thomson rivers)
- the Murray Mallee subregion
- the Gippsland Plains adjacent to the Gippsland Lakes
- the Dundas Tablelands subregion.

Targets for permanent protection and restoration

| NRM region | Target (ha) |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Corangamite | 110 |
| East Gippsland | 198 |
| Glenelg Hopkins | 1,163 |
| Goulburn Broken | 508 |
| Mallee | 1,391 |
| North Central | 357 |
| North East | 299 |
| Port Phillip & Westernport | 138 |
| West Gippsland | 690 |
| Wimmera | 147 |
| Total | 5,000 |

5.3 Support increased stewardship for farmland being managed for sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation across Victoria

Farmers are very important managers of biodiversity. To prevent species extinction, we need to support primary producers to protect and manage conservation on their properties. Trust for Nature does this by working with farmers to help them steward the land and by offering incentive programs.

There are hundreds of examples across Victoria of farmers protecting nature on their property with conservation covenants, where looking after nature complements agricultural practices. The north-west area of the state is an example of where our work with farmers has protected hundreds of hectares of habitat for the critically threatened Plains-wanderer. Without farmers' willingness to do this, there is a good chance this unique bird would be extinct.

Trust for Nature will prioritise working with farmers of properties greater than 100 ha that include at least 30% native vegetation. More than 6,000 properties across Victoria meet these criteria, totalling 1,000,000 ha of farmland. Notable regions with farmland meeting these criteria are the Wimmera, Goulburn Broken, North Central and Glenelg Hopkins regions.

Wildlife havens on farms

Sophie and Matt Bowker have placed a conservation covenant on 260 ha of their 1,010 ha beef farm, Kangarooie, on the lands of the Eastern Maar People. The covenanted area is all remnant vegetation, from wetlands to dry eucalypt forest, and it is one of the largest private holdings of bushland in the region. It's home to an impressive array of birdlife, including threatened species such as the Eastern Rufous Bristlebird.



Objective 6. Maintain and improve the condition of ecosystems and species

Trust for Nature has protected more than 110,000 ha of Victoria. In 2022, almost 73,000 ha of that is protected by conservation covenants that landholders have voluntarily placed on their properties. The remaining hectares are part of Trust for Nature's 44 conservation reserves across the state.

We have a stewardship program that works with landholders who have covenants to support them in managing their land for conservation. It's essential that we not only protect land but that we also improve and maintain it.

Climate change puts pressure on all species and landscapes. Increases in temperatures, extended droughts and climate-change-induced bushfires mean we need to focus on the best possible ways to help species persist. We need to not only look out for threatened species but also to ensure common species remain common, to maintain ecological balance.

Objective six articulates how Trust for Nature will support management of protected areas to maintain or improve their condition.

6.1 Maintain and improve the ecological health of covenanted land and Trust for Nature reserves

Our target between 2021 and 2030 is to ensure the overall trend in the condition of habitat on 90% or more of covenanted properties and reserves is stable or improving.

We also want to see good results for species. Between 2021 and 2030, we aim to maintain or improve the status of at least 90% of populations of priority species on covenanted properties and Trust for Nature reserves.

LOOKING FORWARD



There is an urgent need to scale up protection and restoration efforts on private land, and some of the priorities and targets set out in this plan may need to be reviewed before 2030.

Globally, a proposal by the International Union for Conservation of Nature to protect 30% of the world's land area and oceans by 2030 was overwhelmingly supported by member nations in September 2021.

The conservation sector increasingly recognises that it needs to include Indigenous knowledge and rights to self-determination in its planning if it is to achieve its biodiversity goals. Growing Trust for Nature's existing partnerships with Traditional Owners and our co-management and use of traditional knowledge to carry out on-ground conservation work is vital, but equally important is for Traditional Owners and Aboriginal Victorians to be involved from the start, when targets and priorities are being set.

With this in mind, and noting its 10 year length, Trust for Nature will be seeking Indigenous input into a mid-term review of the statewide conservation plan.

Victoria is Australia's most developed state, with the largest proportion of natural habitats in private hands. Trust for Nature's role in protecting native plants, animals, birds and reptiles whose habitats are on private land is pivotal.

National and state parks do excellent work, but with over two-thirds of Victoria's natural ecosystems located outside the public realm, they are not nearly enough to prevent the decline of species and loss of habitat. Far more practical action and innovation are required to address the reality of increasing habitat loss and climate change.

Together with landholders, partnering organisations and supporters, Trust for Nature looks forward to achieving the targets set out in this plan.

Many of our projects rely on the philanthropic support of organisations and people. If you are interested in supporting conservation work in any of our priority areas, or you would like to talk about supporting Trust for Nature more generally, please don't hesitate to contact the team.

Trust for Nature

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Priority animal species for increased protection on private land

| Common name | Scientific name | % modelled habitat on private land |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Plains-wanderer | <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i> | 0.97 |
| Grassland Earless Dragon | <i>Tympanocryptis pinguicolla</i> | 0.90 |
| Southern Bent-winged Bat | <i>Miniopterus orianae bassanii</i> | 0.80 |
| Sun-moths spp (including Golden and Pale) | <i>Synemon spp.</i> | 0.80 |
| Giant Bullfrog | <i>Limnodynastes interioris</i> | 0.80 |
| Australian Painted Snipe | <i>Rostratula australis</i> | 0.78 |
| Hooded Scaly-foot | <i>Pygopus schraderi</i> | 0.76 |
| Corangamite Water Skink | <i>Eulamprus tympanum marnieae</i> | 0.75 |
| Helmeted Honeyeater | <i>Lichenostomus melanops cassidix</i> | 0.72 |
| Regent Honeyeater | <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> | 0.71 |
| Booroolong Tree Frog | <i>Litoria booroolongensis</i> | 0.67 |
| Orange-bellied Parrot | <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | 0.54 |
| Saltbush Striped Skink | <i>Ctenotus olympicus</i> | 0.50 |
| Striped Legless Lizard | <i>Delma impar</i> | 0.93 |
| Burrowing Crays (Warragul, Narracan, Strzelecki, Dandenong, Mallacoota) | <i>Engaeus spp.</i> | 0.90 |
| Rugose Toadlet | <i>Uperoleia rugosa</i> | 0.88 |
| Grey-crowned Babbler | <i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> | 0.85 |
| Australian Gull-billed Tern | <i>Gelochelidon macrotarsa</i> | 0.81 |
| Bush Stone-curlew | <i>Burhinus grallarius</i> | 0.80 |
| Superb Parrot | <i>Polytelis swainsonii</i> | 0.78 |
| Growling Grass Frog | <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | 0.75 |
| Squirrel Glider | <i>Litoria raniformis</i> | 0.74 |
| Grey Falcon | <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> | 0.67 |
| Carpet Python | <i>Morelia spilota metcalfei</i> | 0.65 |
| Australian Little Bittern | <i>Ixobrychus dubius</i> | 0.64 |
| Plumed Egret | <i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i> | 0.63 |
| Brown Toadlet | <i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i> | 0.62 |
| Barking Owl | <i>Ninox connivens</i> | 0.57 |
| King Quail | <i>Synoicus chinensis</i> | 0.55 |
| Australasian Bittern | <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> | 0.53 |
| Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (south-eastern subsp.) | <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i> | 0.53 |

| Common name | Scientific name | % modelled habitat on private land |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Swift Parrot | <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | 0.50 |
| Lace Monitor | <i>Varanus varius</i> | 0.47 |
| Redthroat | <i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i> | 0.43 |
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | 0.42 |
| Blue-billed Duck | <i>Oxyura australis</i> | 0.41 |
| Brolga | <i>Antigone rubicunda</i> | 0.86 |
| Bearded Dragon | <i>Pogona barbata</i> | 0.80 |
| Black Falcon | <i>Falco subniger</i> | 0.78 |
| Tussock Skink | <i>Pseudemoia pagenstecheri</i> | 0.75 |
| Baillon's Crane | <i>Porzana pusilla</i> | 0.68 |
| Glossy Grass Skink | <i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i> | 0.68 |
| Lewin's Rail | <i>Lewinia pectoralis</i> | 0.66 |
| Painted Honeyeater | <i>Grantiella picta</i> | 0.66 |
| Hardhead | <i>Aythya australis</i> | 0.66 |
| Inland Dotterel | <i>Charadrius australis</i> | 0.64 |
| Brush-tailed Phascogale | <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> | 0.55 |
| Fat-tailed Dunnart | <i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i> | 0.83 |
| Australian Pratincole | <i>Stiltia isabella</i> | 0.77 |
| Little Button-quail | <i>Turnix velox</i> | 0.73 |
| Diamond Firetail | <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> | 0.73 |
| Woodland Blind Snake | <i>Anilius proximus</i> | 0.72 |
| Latham's Snipe | <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> | 0.71 |
| Spotted Harrier | <i>Circus assimilis</i> | 0.69 |
| Diamond Dove | <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> | 0.63 |
| Glossy Ibis | <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | 0.62 |

Appendix 2: Priority plant species for increased protection on private land

| Common name | Scientific name | % modelled habitat on private land |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Basalt Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra gregaria</i> | 0.99 |
| Clumping Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum sp. aff. occidentale E</i> | 0.99 |
| Grassland Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra basaltica</i> | 0.99 |
| White Sunray | <i>Leucochrysum albicans subsp. tricolor</i> | 0.98 |
| Button Wrinklewort | <i>Rutidosis leptorhynchoides</i> | 0.98 |
| Derrinallum Billy-buttons | <i>Craspedia sp. 2</i> | 0.98 |
| Basalt Flax-lily | <i>Dianella sp. aff. revoluta (Minjah)</i> | 0.98 |
| Riverina Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum aff. occidentale D</i> | 0.98 |
| Bellarine Yellow Gum | <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon subsp. bellarinensis</i> | 0.98 |
| Annual Buttons | <i>Leptorhynchos orientalis</i> | 0.98 |
| Pretty Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum anticum</i> | 0.98 |
| Turnip Copperburr | <i>Sclerolaena napiformis</i> | 0.97 |
| Yarran Wattle | <i>Acacia omalophylla</i> | 0.97 |
| Clumping Golden Moths | <i>Diuris gregaria</i> | 0.97 |
| Winter Apple | <i>Eremophila debilis</i> | 0.97 |
| Large-headed Fireweed | <i>Senecio macrocarpus</i> | 0.97 |
| Petite Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum aff. petilum (Murchison)</i> | 0.97 |
| Basalt Podolepis | <i>Podolepis linearifolia</i> | 0.97 |
| Small Scurf-pea | <i>Cullen parvum</i> | 0.97 |
| Plump Swamp Wallaby-grass | <i>Amphibromus pithogastrus</i> | 0.97 |
| Swamp Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum hygrophilum</i> | 0.97 |
| Fragrant Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum suaveolens</i> | 0.96 |
| Broad-leaf Mallee-box | <i>Eucalyptus sp. aff. odorata (Tarranginnie)</i> | 0.96 |
| Quambatook Mallee-box | <i>Eucalyptus aff. porosa (Quambatook)</i> | 0.96 |
| Slender Darling-pea | <i>Swainsona murrayana</i> | 0.96 |
| Wedge Diuris | <i>Diuris dendrobioides</i> | 0.96 |
| Small Golden Moths | <i>Diuris basaltica</i> | 0.96 |
| Mt Jeffcott Mallee-box | <i>Eucalyptus filiformis</i> | 0.95 |
| Lima Stringybark | <i>Eucalyptus alligatrix subsp. limaensis</i> | 0.95 |
| Spiny Rice-flower | <i>Pimelea spinescens subsp. spinescens</i> | 0.95 |
| Downy Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona swainsonioides</i> | 0.95 |
| Lace Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum aff. diversiflorum (North-east)</i> | 0.95 |
| Glandular Phebalium | <i>Phebalium glandulosum subsp. macrocalyx</i> | 0.95 |
| Delicate Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum aff. petilum (Wangaratta)</i> | 0.95 |
| Red Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona plagiotropis</i> | 0.95 |
| Wimmera Rice-flower | <i>Pimelea spinescens subsp. pubiflora</i> | 0.95 |
| Basalt Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum viretrum</i> | 0.95 |

| Common name | Scientific name | % modelled habitat on private land |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Filmy Maidenhair | <i>Adiantum diaphanum</i> | 0.94 |
| Gorae Leek-orchid | <i>Prasopphyllum diversiflorum</i> | 0.93 |
| Northern Golden Moths | <i>Diuris protena</i> | 0.93 |
| Mountain Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona recta</i> | 0.93 |
| Erect Peppercross | <i>Lepidium pseudopapillosum</i> | 0.93 |
| Jumping-jack Wattle | <i>Acacia enterocarpa</i> | 0.92 |
| Wind-blown Tussock-grass | <i>Poa physocline</i> | 0.92 |
| Sunshine Diuris | <i>Diuris fragrantissima</i> | 0.92 |
| Violet Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona adenophylla</i> | 0.92 |
| Blotched Diuris | <i>Diuris sp. aff. dendrobioides (Bairnsdale)</i> | 0.91 |
| Matted Flax-lily | <i>Dianella amoena</i> | 0.91 |
| Black Gum | <i>Eucalyptus aggregata</i> | 0.91 |
| Spiny Peppercross | <i>Lepidium aschersonii</i> | 0.9 |
| Southern Shepherd's Purse | <i>Ballantinia antipoda</i> | 0.89 |
| Dense Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis sp. aff. bicolor (Woorndoo)</i> | 0.89 |
| Oval Wedge-fern | <i>Lindsaea trichomanoides</i> | 0.89 |
| Grassland Bindweed | <i>Convolvulus graminetinus</i> | 0.89 |
| Orange Darling-pea | <i>Swainsona stipularis</i> | 0.89 |
| Yawning Leek-orchid | <i>Prasopphyllum chasmogamum</i> | 0.88 |
| Gaping Leek-orchid | <i>Prasopphyllum correctum</i> | 0.88 |
| Stiff Groundsel | <i>Senecio behrianus</i> | 0.88 |
| Werrabee Blue-box | <i>Eucalyptus baueriana subsp. thalassina</i> | 0.88 |
| Tough Scurf-pea | <i>Cullen tenax</i> | 0.88 |
| Leprechaun Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis conferta</i> | 0.88 |
| Mount Martha Bundy | <i>Eucalyptus carolaniae</i> | 0.88 |
| Slender Water-milfoil | <i>Myriophyllum gracile var. lineare</i> | 0.88 |
| Frankston Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia robinsonii</i> | 0.88 |
| Red-cross Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia cruciformis</i> | 0.87 |
| Brilliant Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra mackibbinii</i> | 0.87 |
| Variable Sida (grey-leaf form) | <i>Sida aff. corrugata (grey-leaf Boort form)</i> | 0.86 |
| Jericho Wire-grass | <i>Aristida jerichoensis var. subspinulifera</i> | 0.86 |
| Needle Wattle | <i>Acacia havilandiorum</i> | 0.86 |
| Kilsyth South Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia sp. aff. venusta (Kilsyth South)</i> | 0.85 |
| Cactus Bossiaea | <i>Bossiaea walkeri</i> | 0.85 |
| Grey Billy-buttons | <i>Craspedia canens</i> | 0.85 |
| White-budded Red-gum | <i>Eucalyptus blakelyi var. irrorata</i> | 0.84 |
| Late Helmet-orchid | <i>Corybas sp. aff. diemenicus (Coastal)</i> | 0.84 |
| Satin Mallee | <i>Eucalyptus sp. aff. dumosa (Nhill)</i> | 0.83 |
| Swamp Sheoak | <i>Casuarina obesa</i> | 0.82 |
| Elfin Leek-orchid | <i>Prasopphyllum aff. fitzgeraldii B</i> | 0.82 |

| Common name | Scientific name | % modelled habitat on private land |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Venus-hair Fern | <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> | 0.82 |
| Sutton Grange Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis agrestis</i> | 0.81 |
| Dwarf Kerrawang | <i>Commersonia prostrata</i> | 0.81 |
| Pomonal Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum subbisetum</i> | 0.81 |
| Northern Sandalwood | <i>Santalum lanceolatum</i> | 0.8 |
| Yellow Watercrown Grass | <i>Paspalidium flavidum</i> | 0.8 |
| Stuart Mill Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia cretacea</i> | 0.8 |
| Buloke | <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> | 0.79 |
| Tawny Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia fulva</i> | 0.78 |
| Yellow-lip Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia xanthochila</i> | 0.78 |
| Tan Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum erythrocommum</i> | 0.77 |
| Eastern Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia orientalis</i> | 0.77 |
| Coolibah Grass | <i>Panicum queenslandicum var. queenslandicum</i> | 0.77 |
| Brittle Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis truncata</i> | 0.77 |
| Woodland Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum sp. aff. validum A</i> | 0.76 |
| Buxton Gum | <i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i> | 0.76 |
| Wimmera Bottlebrush | <i>Callistemon wimmerensis</i> | 0.76 |
| Swamp Shield-fern | <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> | 0.76 |
| Basalt Peppercross | <i>Lepidium hyssopifolium s.s.</i> | 0.75 |
| Wimmera Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia lowanensis</i> | 0.75 |
| Silurian Striped Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis sp. aff. striata (Silurian)</i> | 0.75 |
| Little Pink Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia rosella</i> | 0.75 |
| Dense Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum spicatum</i> | 0.75 |
| Smooth Darling-pea | <i>Swainsona galegifolia</i> | 0.74 |
| Lime Fern | <i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i> | 0.73 |
| Robust Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis valida</i> | 0.73 |
| Large-flower Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium sp. 1</i> | 0.73 |
| Deane's wattle | <i>Acacia deanei subsp. deanei</i> | 0.72 |
| Swamp Fern | <i>Thelypteris confluens</i> | 0.72 |
| Bell-flower Hyacinth-orchid | <i>Dipodium campanulatum</i> | 0.72 |
| Slender Bitter-cress | <i>Cardamine tenuifolia (large-flower form)</i> | 0.71 |
| Crimson Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia concolor</i> | 0.71 |
| Purple Wire-grass | <i>Aristida personata</i> | 0.71 |
| Small Sickle Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis lustra</i> | 0.71 |
| Mellblom's Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia hastata</i> | 0.69 |
| Long-tail Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis woollsii</i> | 0.69 |
| Charming Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia amoena</i> | 0.68 |
| Bendigo Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia sp. aff. fragrantissima (Central Victoria)</i> | 0.68 |
| Candy Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia versicolor</i> | 0.66 |
| Open Summer-grass | <i>Digitaria diffusa</i> | 0.65 |

| Common name | Scientific name | % modelled habitat on private land |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Forked Spyridium | <i>Spyridium furculentum</i> | 0.65 |
| Woolly Ragwort | <i>Senecio garlandii</i> | 0.65 |
| Hoary Scurf-pea | <i>Cullen cinereum</i> | 0.64 |
| Limestone Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia calcicola</i> | 0.64 |
| Avenue Cassinia | <i>Cassinia tegulata</i> | 0.64 |
| Fryers Range Scentbark | <i>Eucalyptus conferta</i> | 0.64 |
| Pale Plover-daisy | <i>Leiocarpa leptolepis</i> | 0.62 |
| Dwarf Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia pumila</i> | 0.62 |
| Mueller Daisy | <i>Brachyscome muelleroides</i> | 0.61 |
| Wilga | <i>Geijera parviflora</i> | 0.61 |
| Winged Peppercross | <i>Lepidium monoplocoides</i> | 0.61 |
| Wiry Ground-berry | <i>Acrotriche depressa</i> | 0.6 |
| Pink-lip Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum sp. aff. fitzgeraldii A</i> | 0.6 |
| Hairy-leaf Triggerplant | <i>Stylidium armeria subsp. pilosifolium</i> | 0.59 |
| Winter Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra hiemalis</i> | 0.59 |
| Lowly Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis despectans</i> | 0.58 |
| Metallic Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i> | 0.58 |
| Mount Pilot Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia pilotensis</i> | 0.58 |
| Large-fruit Yellow Gum | <i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon subsp. megalocarpa</i> | 0.58 |
| Western Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum sp. aff. occidentale C</i> | 0.58 |
| Southern Pipewort | <i>Eriocaulon australasicum</i> | 0.57 |
| Trim Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum aff. pyriforme (Inglewood)</i> | 0.56 |
| Silurian Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum pyriforme s.s.</i> | 0.56 |
| Bushy Hedgehog-grass | <i>Echinopogon caespitosus var. caespitosus</i> | 0.56 |
| White Star-bush | <i>Asterolasia asteriscophora subsp. albiflora</i> | 0.55 |
| Dwarf Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona phacoides</i> | 0.55 |
| Mclvor Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia audasii</i> | 0.55 |
| Maroon Leek-orchid | <i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i> | 0.55 |
| Coast Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum cygnorum</i> | 0.54 |
| Glistening Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra lucida</i> | 0.54 |
| Colourful Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia colorata</i> | 0.54 |
| Torpedo Arrowgrass | <i>Triglochin trichophora</i> | 0.54 |
| Lake Omeo Poa | <i>Poa sp. (Lake Omeo)</i> | 0.54 |
| Small Quillwort | <i>Isoetes pusilla</i> | 0.53 |
| Basalt Rustyhood | <i>Pterostylis basaltica</i> | 0.53 |
| Deddick Blue-box | <i>Eucalyptus baueriana subsp. deddickensis</i> | 0.53 |
| Limestone Ridge Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia bicallata subsp. bicallata</i> | 0.53 |
| Buff Hazelwood | <i>Symplocos thwaitesii</i> | 0.52 |
| Blunt Club-sedge | <i>Schoenoplectus dissachanthus</i> | 0.52 |
| Silver Cassia | <i>Senna form taxon 'artemisioides'</i> | 0.52 |

| Common name | Scientific name | % modelled habitat on private land |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Leafy Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis cucullata</i> subsp. <i>cucullata</i> | 0.52 |
| Granite Rustyhood | <i>Pterostylis</i> sp. aff. <i>boormanii</i> (Beechworth) | 0.51 |
| Red Mallee | <i>Eucalyptus calycogona</i> subsp. <i>calycogona</i> | 0.51 |
| Yellow Microcybe | <i>Microcybe pauciflora</i> subsp. <i>pauciflora</i> | 0.5 |
| Grey Scurf-pea | <i>Cullen discolor</i> | 0.5 |
| Narrow-leaf Emu-bush | <i>Eremophila sturtii</i> | 0.5 |
| Slender Sunray | <i>Rhodanthe stricta</i> | 0.49 |
| Scented Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia fragrantissima</i> | 0.49 |
| Maiden's Wattle | <i>Acacia maidenii</i> | 0.47 |
| Silky Glycine | <i>Glycine canescens</i> | 0.46 |
| Small-leaf Wax-flower | <i>Philothea difformis</i> subsp. <i>difformis</i> | 0.45 |
| Grey Wrinklewort | <i>Rutidosia helichrysoidea</i> subsp. <i>helichrysoidea</i> | 0.44 |
| Small Pop Saltbush | <i>Atriplex spongiosa</i> | 0.44 |
| Yellow Hyacinth-orchid | <i>Dipodium hamiltonianum</i> | 0.44 |
| Small Podolepis | <i>Podolepis muelleri</i> | 0.44 |
| Robust Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia valida</i> | 0.43 |
| Dwarf Lantern-flower | <i>Abutilon fraseri</i> subsp. <i>fraseri</i> | 0.43 |
| Long Tails | <i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i> | 0.43 |
| Lagoon Sneezeweed | <i>Centipeda crateriformis</i> subsp. <i>crateriformis</i> | 0.42 |
| Lanky Buttons | <i>Leptorhynchus elongatus</i> | 0.42 |
| Spiny-fruit Saltbush | <i>Atriplex spinibractea</i> | 0.42 |
| Woolly Plover-daisy | <i>Leiocarpa tomentosa</i> | 0.42 |
| Hairy Darling-pea | <i>Swainsona greyana</i> | 0.41 |
| Purple Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona purpurea</i> | 0.41 |
| Soft Sunray | <i>Leucochrysum molle</i> | 0.99 |
| Spreading Water-mat | <i>Althenia patentifolia</i> | 0.96 |
| Plump Windmill Grass | <i>Chloris ventricosa</i> | 0.96 |
| Straw Wallaby-grass | <i>Rytidosperma richardsonii</i> | 0.96 |
| Curly Sedge | <i>Carex tasmanica</i> | 0.96 |
| Swamp Star | <i>Hypoxis exilis</i> | 0.95 |
| Casterton Wattle | <i>Acacia exudans</i> | 0.94 |
| Ridged Water-milfoil | <i>Myriophyllum porcatum</i> | 0.94 |
| Adamson's Blown-grass | <i>Lachnagrostis adamsonii</i> | 0.94 |
| Fireweed Groundsel (Euroa variant) | <i>Senecio linearifolius</i> var. <i>graniticola</i> | 0.94 |
| Yellow-tongue Daisy | <i>Brachyscome chrysoglossa</i> | 0.94 |
| Long-awn Spear-grass | <i>Austrostipa tenuifolia</i> | 0.93 |
| Salt-lake Tussock-grass | <i>Poa sallacustris</i> | 0.93 |
| Scaly Mantle | <i>Eriochlamys squamata</i> | 0.93 |
| Umbrella Grass | <i>Digitaria divaricatissima</i> var. <i>divaricatissima</i> | 0.92 |
| Lax Marsh-flower | <i>Ornduffia umbricola</i> var. <i>umbricola</i> | 0.91 |

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|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Pepper Grass | <i>Panicum laevinode</i> | 0.91 |
| Long Eryngium | <i>Eryngium paludosum</i> | 0.91 |
| Purple Diuris | <i>Diuris punctata</i> | 0.9 |
| Melbourne Yellow Gum | <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp. connata</i> | 0.89 |
| Western Silver Wattle | <i>Acacia decora</i> | 0.89 |
| Pale Swamp Everlasting | <i>Coronidium gunnianum</i> | 0.89 |
| Dense Bent-grass | <i>Deyeuxia imbricata</i> | 0.89 |
| Hairy Tails | <i>Ptilotus erubescens</i> | 0.89 |
| Golden Cowslips | <i>Diuris behrii</i> | 0.89 |
| Western Purple Diuris | <i>Diuris daltonii</i> | 0.88 |
| Woodland Box | <i>Eucalyptus silvestris</i> | 0.88 |
| Inland Pomaderris | <i>Pomaderris paniculosa subsp. paniculosa</i> | 0.88 |
| Silky Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona sericea</i> | 0.87 |
| Wavy Swamp Wallaby-grass | <i>Amphibromus sinuatus</i> | 0.87 |
| Spoon-leaf Mud-mat | <i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> | 0.87 |
| Seymour Wattle | <i>Acacia verniciflua (1-nerved variant)</i> | 0.86 |
| Plains Yam-daisy | <i>Microseris scapigera s.s.</i> | 0.86 |
| Hairy-pod Wattle | <i>Acacia glandulicarpa</i> | 0.86 |
| Striped Water-milfoil | <i>Myriophyllum striatum</i> | 0.86 |
| Trim Flat-sedge | <i>Cyperus concinnus</i> | 0.85 |
| Western Bitter-cress | <i>Cardamine lineariloba</i> | 0.85 |
| Narrow Goodenia | <i>Goodenia macbarronii</i> | 0.85 |
| Bacchus Marsh Wattle | <i>Acacia rostriformis</i> | 0.85 |
| Trailing Hop-bush | <i>Dodonaea procumbens</i> | 0.84 |
| Blackseed Glasswort | <i>Tecticornia pergranulata subsp. divaricata</i> | 0.83 |
| Small Milkwort | <i>Comesperma polygaloides</i> | 0.83 |
| Late-flower Flax-lily | <i>Dianella tarda</i> | 0.83 |
| Silky Umbrella Grass | <i>Digitaria ammophila</i> | 0.83 |
| Cottony Cassinia | <i>Cassinia ozothamnoides</i> | 0.83 |
| Arapiles Peppermint-box | <i>Eucalyptus hawkeri</i> | 0.82 |
| Woolly Waterlily | <i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i> | 0.82 |
| Dergholm Trachymene | <i>Trachymene composita var. robertsonii</i> | 0.81 |
| Clover Glycine | <i>Glycine latrobeana</i> | 0.8 |
| Veined Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia reticulata s.s.</i> | 0.8 |
| Riverine Flax-lily | <i>Dianella porracea</i> | 0.8 |
| Euroa Guinea-flower | <i>Hibbertia humifusa subsp. erigens</i> | 0.79 |
| Western Rat-tail Grass | <i>Sporobolus creber</i> | 0.78 |
| Swamp Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus undosus</i> | 0.78 |
| Ausfeld's Wattle | <i>Acacia ausfeldii</i> | 0.77 |
| Midlands Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia sp. aff. concolor (Midlands)</i> | 0.76 |

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|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Buloke Mistletoe | <i>Amyema linophylla</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> | 0.76 |
| Dwarf Coast Poa | <i>Poa halmaturina</i> | 0.76 |
| Button Immortelle | <i>Leptorhynchos waitzia</i> | 0.75 |
| Cane Grass | <i>Eragrostis australasica</i> | 0.75 |
| Yarran | <i>Acacia melvillei</i> | 0.75 |
| Swamp Fireweed | <i>Senecio psilocarpus</i> | 0.74 |
| Velvet Daisy-bush | <i>Olearia pannosa</i> subsp. <i>cardiophylla</i> | 0.74 |
| Common Fringe-sedge | <i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> | 0.74 |
| Warby Range Swamp-gum | <i>Eucalyptus cadens</i> | 0.73 |
| Castlemaine Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia clavescens</i> | 0.73 |
| Wine-lipped Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia oenochila</i> | 0.73 |
| Dookie Daisy | <i>Brachyscome gracilis</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i> | 0.73 |
| Pin Sida | <i>Sida fibulifera</i> | 0.72 |
| Short Water-starwort | <i>Callitriche brachycarpa</i> | 0.72 |
| Coast Helmet-orchid | <i>Corybas despectans</i> | 0.72 |
| Bealiba Ironbark | <i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i> subsp. <i>decora</i> | 0.72 |
| Three-nerve Wattle | <i>Acacia trineura</i> | 0.72 |
| Ben Major Grevillea | <i>Grevillea floripendula</i> | 0.71 |
| Elegant Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia formosa</i> | 0.71 |
| Wavy Marshwort | <i>Nymphoides crenata</i> | 0.71 |
| Twiggy Sida | <i>Sida intricata</i> | 0.71 |
| Delicate Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium</i> sp. 6 | 0.71 |
| Bow-lip Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia toxochila</i> | 0.71 |
| Gum-barked Bundy | <i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i> subsp. <i>laxa</i> | 0.7 |
| Riverina Fireweed | <i>Senecio longicollaris</i> | 0.7 |
| Striate Spike-sedge | <i>Eleocharis obicis</i> | 0.7 |
| Wedderburn Wattle | <i>Acacia euthycarpa</i> subsp. <i>oblanceolata</i> | 0.7 |
| Downs Nutgrass | <i>Cyperus bifax</i> | 0.69 |
| Six-point Arrowgrass | <i>Triglochin hexagona</i> | 0.68 |
| Swamp Diuris | <i>Diuris palustris</i> | 0.68 |
| Omeo Stork's-bill | <i>Pelargonium</i> sp. 1 | 0.68 |
| Hooded Mosquito-orchid | <i>Acianthus collinus</i> | 0.68 |
| Viscid Daisy-bush | <i>Olearia viscosa</i> | 0.68 |
| Beechworth Silver Stringybark | <i>Eucalyptus</i> aff. <i>cinerea</i> (Beechworth) | 0.68 |
| Bristly Love-grass | <i>Eragrostis setifolia</i> | 0.68 |
| Umbrella Wattle | <i>Acacia oswaldii</i> | 0.67 |
| Lake Omeo Tussock-grass | <i>Poa orba</i> | 0.67 |
| Glistening Dock | <i>Rumex crystallinus</i> s.s. | 0.66 |
| Enfield Grevillea | <i>Grevillea bedgoodiana</i> | 0.65 |
| Purple Love-grass | <i>Eragrostis lacunaria</i> | 0.65 |

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|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Forest Bitter-cress | <i>Cardamine papillata</i> | 0.65 |
| Dwarf Myall | <i>Acacia ancistrophylla</i> var. <i>lissophylla</i> | 0.64 |
| Swamp Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis tenuissima</i> | 0.63 |
| Silver Tea-tree | <i>Leptospermum multicaule</i> | 0.63 |
| Nealie | <i>Acacia loderi</i> | 0.63 |
| Blotched Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i> | 0.63 |
| Riverina Daisy | <i>Brachyscome</i> sp. aff. <i>readeri</i> | 0.62 |
| Prickly Raspwort | <i>Haloragis myriocarpa</i> | 0.61 |
| Pink Gum | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | 0.61 |
| Rigid Spider-orchid | <i>Caladenia tensa</i> | 0.6 |
| Dainty Phebalium | <i>Phebalium festivum</i> | 0.6 |
| Tufted Curly Sedge | <i>Carex</i> aff. <i>bichenoviana</i> (Volcanic Lakes) | 0.95 |
| Heath Spear-grass | <i>Austrostipa exilis</i> | 0.95 |
| Southern Swainson-pea | <i>Swainsona behriana</i> | 0.95 |
| Slender Water-ribbons | <i>Cyanogeton dubium</i> | 0.94 |
| Winged Water-starwort | <i>Callitriche umbonata</i> | 0.93 |
| Drooping Mistletoe | <i>Amyema pendula</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i> | 0.92 |
| Fragrant Saltbush | <i>Rhagodia parabolica</i> | 0.92 |
| Purple Blown-grass | <i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> subsp. <i>punicea</i> | 0.91 |
| Brackish Plains Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus diminutus</i> | 0.9 |
| Pale-flower Crane's-bill | <i>Geranium</i> sp. 3 | 0.9 |
| Fine-hairy Spear-grass | <i>Austrostipa puberula</i> | 0.88 |
| Yakka Grass | <i>Sporobolus caroli</i> | 0.88 |
| Salt Blown-grass | <i>Lachnagrostis robusta</i> | 0.87 |
| Kamarooka Mallee | <i>Eucalyptus froggattii</i> | 0.87 |
| Rough-grain Love-grass | <i>Eragrostis trachycarpa</i> | 0.86 |
| Blue Mallee | <i>Eucalyptus polybractea</i> | 0.85 |
| Bent-leaf Wattle | <i>Acacia flexifolia</i> | 0.85 |
| Annual Fireweed | <i>Senecio glomeratus</i> subsp. <i>longifructus</i> | 0.85 |
| Small Monkey-flower | <i>Elacholoma prostrata</i> | 0.83 |
| Purple Blown-grass | <i>Lachnagrostis punicea</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> | 0.83 |
| Western Golden-tip | <i>Goodia medicaginea</i> | 0.83 |
| Cup Wattle | <i>Acacia cupularis</i> | 0.82 |
| Yarra Gum | <i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i> | 0.82 |
| Brown Beetle-grass | <i>Leptochloa fusca</i> subsp. <i>fusca</i> | 0.8 |
| Broom Bitter-pea | <i>Daviesia genistifolia</i> s.s. | 0.8 |
| Swamp Flax-lily | <i>Dianella callicarpa</i> | 0.8 |
| Rock Wattle | <i>Acacia rupicola</i> | 0.79 |
| Dark Wire-grass | <i>Aristida calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i> | 0.79 |
| Branching Groundsel | <i>Senecio cunninghamii</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i> | 0.79 |

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|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Cane Spear-grass | <i>Austrostipa breviglumis</i> | 0.79 |
| Small-flower Wallaby-grass | <i>Rytidosperma monticola</i> | 0.79 |
| Spiked Sour-bush | <i>Choretrum spicatum</i> subsp. <i>continentale</i> | 0.79 |
| Smooth Minuria | <i>Minuria integerrima</i> | 0.78 |
| Snowy Mint-bush | <i>Prostanthera nivea</i> var. <i>nivea</i> | 0.78 |
| Woodland Plume-orchid | <i>Pterostylis</i> sp. aff. <i>plumosa</i> (Woodland) | 0.78 |
| Sand Rush | <i>Juncus psammophilus</i> | 0.78 |
| Emerald-lip Greenhood | <i>Pterostylis smaragdyna</i> | 0.77 |
| Small-leaf Goodenia | <i>Goodenia benthamiana</i> | 0.77 |
| Wimmera Woodruff | <i>Asperula wimmerana</i> | 0.76 |
| Waterbush | <i>Myoporum montanum</i> | 0.76 |
| Dwarf Brooklime | <i>Gratiola pumilo</i> | 0.76 |
| Riverina Bitter-cress | <i>Cardamine moirensis</i> | 0.76 |
| Spurred Helmet-orchid | <i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i> | 0.76 |
| Rising Star Guinea-flower | <i>Hibbertia humifusa</i> subsp. <i>humifusa</i> | 0.75 |
| Neat Spear-grass | <i>Austrostipa mundula</i> | 0.75 |
| Lacey River Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus amplus</i> | 0.75 |
| Veiled Fringe-sedge | <i>Fimbristylis velata</i> | 0.75 |
| Deane's Wattle | <i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>paucijuga</i> | 0.75 |
| Spiny Lignum | <i>Duma horrida</i> subsp. <i>horrida</i> | 0.74 |
| Dandenong Wattle | <i>Acacia stictophylla</i> | 0.74 |
| Forked Rice-flower | <i>Pimelea hewardiana</i> | 0.74 |
| Short-bristle Wallaby-grass | <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> var. <i>brevisetum</i> | 0.73 |
| Bog Gum | <i>Eucalyptus kitsoniana</i> | 0.73 |
| Showy Lobelia | <i>Lobelia beaugleholei</i> | 0.72 |
| Veined Spear-grass | <i>Austrostipa rudis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> | 0.72 |
| Netted brake | <i>Pteris comans</i> | 0.72 |
| Rough Wattle | <i>Acacia aspera</i> subsp. <i>parviceps</i> | 0.71 |
| Fireweed Groundsel (Grampians variant) | <i>Senecio linearifolius</i> var. <i>gariwerdensis</i> | 0.71 |
| Rosemary Grevillea | <i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i> subsp. <i>rosmarinifolia</i> | 0.71 |
| Coast Saltwort | <i>Salsola tragus</i> subsp. <i>pontica</i> | 0.71 |
| Fringed Sun-orchid | <i>Thelymitra luteocilium</i> | 0.7 |
| Thorny Bitter-pea | <i>Daviesia pectinata</i> | 0.7 |
| Coccid Emu-bush | <i>Eremophila gibbifolia</i> | 0.7 |
| Spur-wing Wattle | <i>Acacia triptera</i> | 0.69 |
| Yellow Burr-daisy | <i>Calotis lappulacea</i> | 0.69 |
| Small-leaf Bush-pea | <i>Pultenaea foliolosa</i> | 0.69 |
| Sand Fireweed | <i>Senecio hispidissimus</i> | 0.69 |
| Small-flower Mud-mat | <i>Glossostigma cleistanthum</i> | 0.69 |



