

03/12/2009
C19**SCHEDULE 2 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY**Shown on the planning scheme map as **ESO2****RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO HABITAT AREAS****1.0 Statement of environmental significance**03/12/2009
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The Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne*) of south-eastern Australia has been classified as an endangered species. The current population is estimated at about 1000 birds with approximately 600- 700 breeding birds. The Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is a highly nomadic species and its population ranges throughout parts of the West Wimmera Shire Council and the Glenelg Shire Council in Victoria, as well as part of the Tatiara District Council, Naracoorte-Lucindale Council, Wattle Range Council, and District Council of Grant in South Australia. The absence of Red-tailed Black Cockatoos from a locality within its range does not mean that the locality does not provide habitat for this species.

The Red-tailed Black Cockatoo's Stringybark feeding habitat is mainly located on public land while its Buloke feeding and eucalyptus nesting habitat is mainly located on private land. Live and dead hollow bearing eucalypts provide suitable nesting sites for the species, while seed producing Buloke (*Allocasuarina leuhmannii*) and Stringybark (*Eucalyptus baxteri*, *Eucalyptus arenacea*) provide feeding habitat for the species. Buloke have separate male and female trees and both male and female trees are required to allow female trees to produce seed. The feeding and nesting habitat of the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo must be protected in order to secure the long term survival of the species.

The aim of the national Red-tailed black cockatoo recovery program is to increase the size of the current population. It is therefore important to ensure that there are adequate nesting and feeding resources available to support an expanded population into the future.

2.0 Environmental objective to be achieved03/12/2009
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To protect the habitat of the endangered Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.

To ensure the availability of suitable nesting sites for the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo through the protection of live and dead hollow bearing trees and other suitable trees within the bird's known nesting area.

To protect the feeding habitat of the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo through the retention of Buloke and Stringybark trees.

3.0 Permit requirement03/12/2009
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A permit is not required:

- to construct a building or construct or carry out works.
- to remove, destroy or lop vegetation in accordance with a Property Management Plan approved by the responsible authority and endorsed by Department of Sustainability and Environment.
- to remove, destroy or lop any dead vegetation, except dead eucalyptus trees with a trunk diameter greater than 40 centimetres at 1.3 metres above ground level.
- to remove, destroy or lop the minimum extent of native vegetation necessary for the maintenance of farm fences. The combined maximum width of clearing permitted either side of the fence is 4m.
- to remove, destroy or lop any live vegetation, unless the vegetation is:
 - a hollow bearing eucalypt tree.

- Buloke with a trunk diameter of greater than 20 centimetres at 1.3 metre above ground level.
- Buloke with a density of more than 1 tree per 10 hectares of development.
- Stringybark with a trunk diameter of greater than 30 centimetres at 1.3 metre above ground level.

4.0 Application requirements

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An application to remove vegetation must be accompanied by a report which;

- provides full details of the vegetation to be removed, destroyed or lopped, including species, age, dimensions and number of plants to be removed, destroyed or lopped.
- identifies whether any Buloke or Stringybark trees:
 - are in close proximity to other Bulokes to facilitate pollination;
 - produce large seed crops or have a history of producing large seed crops; and
 - are known or have been recorded as having been used by Red-tailed Black Cockatoo for feeding.
- includes a detailed, scaled site map showing the location of vegetation proposed to be removed.
- demonstrates conclusively that the vegetation removal is essential.
- provides details of the native vegetation offset planned to mitigate the loss of the vegetation.

5.0 Decision guidelines

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Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- whether the proposal conflicts with the objectives of the overlay.
- the significance of the vegetation identified for removal as nesting and/or feeding sites for the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.
- the significance of vegetation to be removed in relation to the levels of Buloke and Stringybark in the vicinity.
- whether the proposed development can be accommodated on land where no Buloke or Stringybark are required to be removed.
- whether proposed vegetation offsets are commensurate with the significance of vegetation to be removed, and particularly if the offset includes the protection of large old trees consistent with the large old tree objectives of Appendix 4 of *Victoria's Native Vegetation Management – A Framework for Action, 2002*.
- whether there are statutory requirements under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* or the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*.

6.0 Referrals

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All applications must be referred in accordance with Section 55 of the Act to the referral authority as specified in the schedule to Clause 66.04