

Appendix 17 - FFG Act Flora and Fauna Communities

FFG Act Ecological Community	Ecological Community distribution	Likelihood
Butterfly Community No. 1	Currently known only from Mt Piper, a solitary conical hill that rises 230-456 m above a plain between the Tallarook and Mt William ranges in north-central Victoria	Unlikely
Creekline Grassy Woodland (Goldfields) Community	Occurs as a woodland interface between the undulating sedimentary rises and the geologically younger alluvial plains. It fringes shallow or ephemeral drainage lines on the lower slopes of box-ironbark forests, but is distinct from the riparian vegetation found along permanently flowing streams on the alluvial plains	Likely
Grey Box - Buloke Grassy Woodland Community	Found on flat or very gently undulating plains in northern Victoria and a few places in central Victoria	Likely
Lowland Riverine Fish Community of the Southern Murray-Darling Basin	The geographical area that delineates this fish assemblage can be broadly defined as the lowland river reaches and associated floodplains of the Murray River tributaries in Victoria that drain the northern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, together with the lowland section and floodplain of the Murray River upstream of the South Australian border. The major streams involved are: the Mitta Mitta, Ovens, Broken, Goulburn, Campaspe, Loddon and Avoca Rivers. While this community mainly occurs in the lowland river reaches, some species may also occur (at least at certain times) in both the slope and upland river reaches	Likely
Northern Plains Grassland Community	Extends from Echuca in the east to the Patho Plains near the Loddon River in the west	Likely
Red Gum Swamp Community No. 1	The distribution in Victoria is very localised and likely to have always been restricted. The community is currently known to occur in western parts of the Wimmera Catchment Management Authority (CMA) and Glenelg-Hopkins CMA areas	Possible
Semi-arid Herbaceous Pine Woodland Community	This community was once widespread on relatively dry, deeper sandy soils of the Mallee, especially on the crests of dunes, lunettes and sand-ridges, though many of these sites have since been cleared for farming. It is also present on public land in parts of the Big Desert and Sunset Country	Likely
Semi-arid Herbaceous Pine-Buloke Woodland Community	Restricted to north-west of Victoria Murray-Sunset, Hattah-Kulkyne and Wyperfeld National Parks	Unlikely
Semi-arid Northwest Plains Buloke Grassy Woodland Community	Plains of north-western Victoria and the Wimmera on sites where soils are relatively fertile and subject to seasonal water-logging and little fire	Likely
Semi-arid Shrubby Pine-Buloke Woodland Community	Found near the north-west of Victoria, typically on flat or slightly undulating land with sandy loam soils over finer-grained substrates subject to occasional waterlogging, that has been free of fire for many decades	Likely

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Victorian Mallee Bird Community	The Victorian Mallee Bird Community is defined as an assemblage of twenty native bird species and subspecies characteristic of and mainly or totally restricted to habitats dominated by mallee vegetation, and distinctive of the Victorian geographical region that characterizes their distribution.	Likely Constituent taxa, the Malleefowl <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> and the Purple-gaped Honeyeater <i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i> have been recorded 7 and 14 times respectively within the last 20.