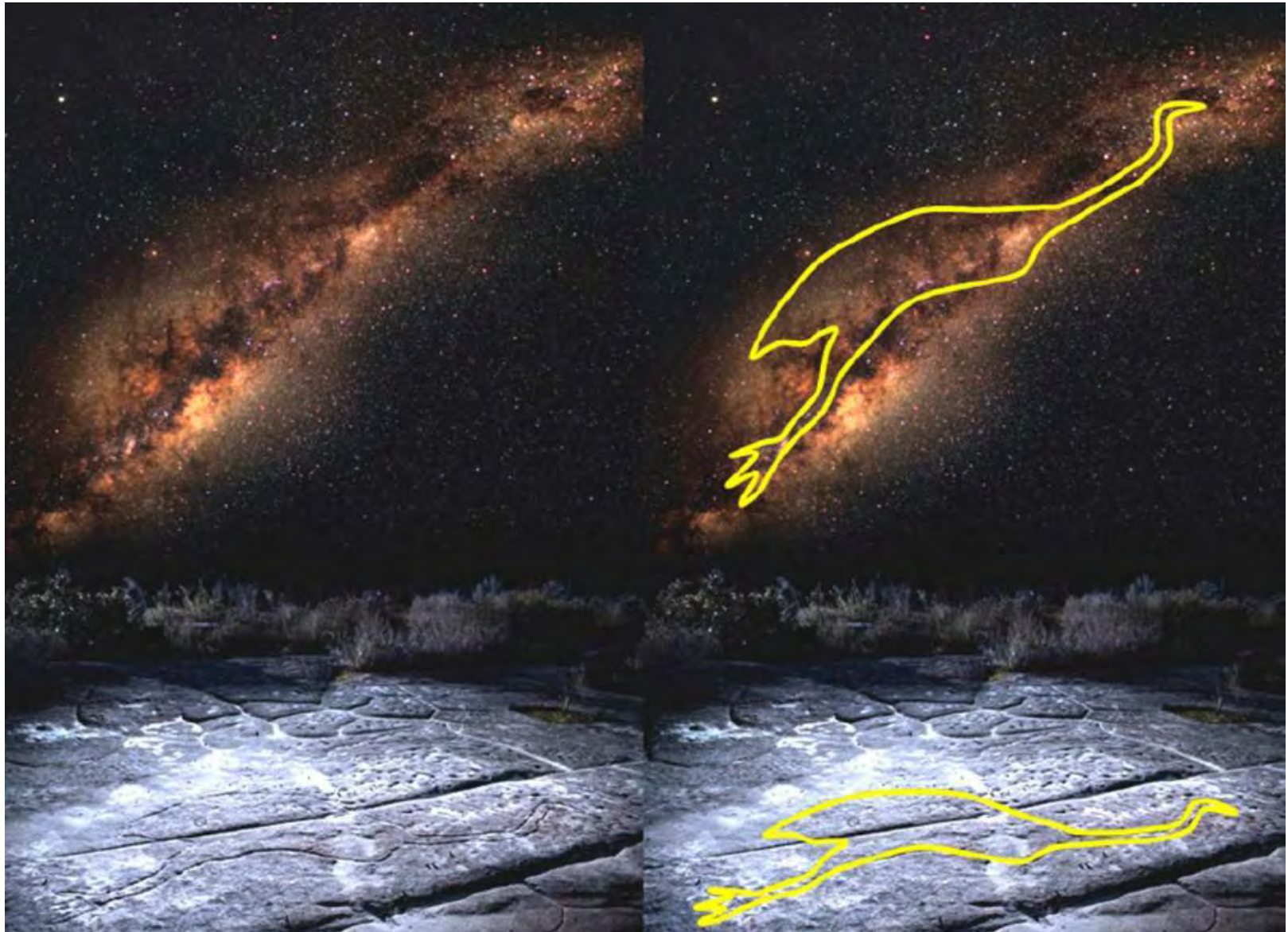


Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

Jacob Sife, Manager Environment
and Sustainability
STEP 25/11/2023





Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

- *What is: **Biodiversity, Conservation**, what do we mean by **now** and the **future**?*
- *Monitoring - innovative techniques*
- *Innovative projects*
- *Funding*



Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

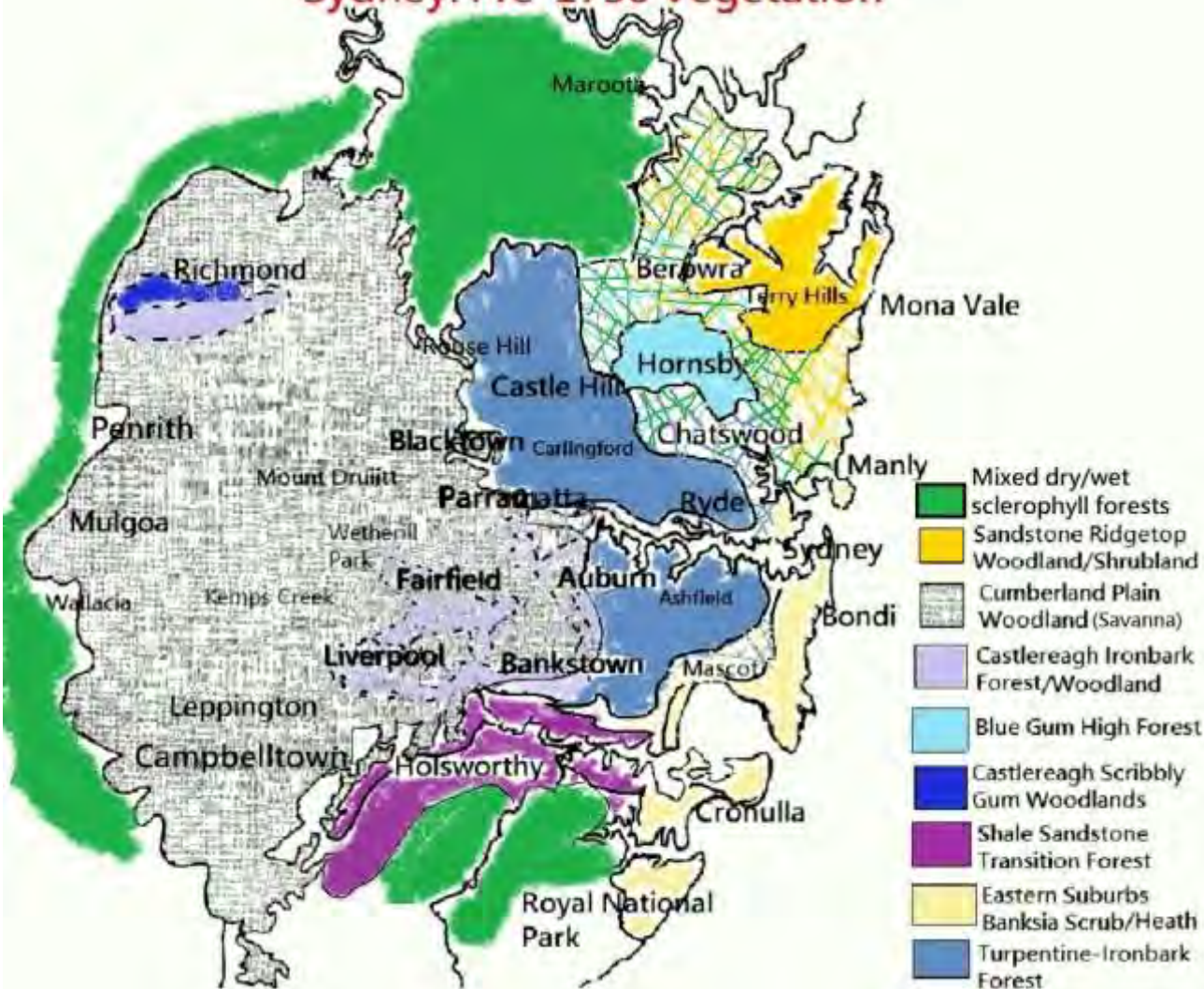
Biodiversity - the variety of life on Earth at all its levels, from genes to ecosystems, and can encompass the evolutionary, ecological, and cultural processes that sustain life. (*American Museum of Natural History*)

Biodiversity conservation - the practice of protecting and preserving the wealth and variety of species, habitats, ecosystems, and genetic diversity on the planet

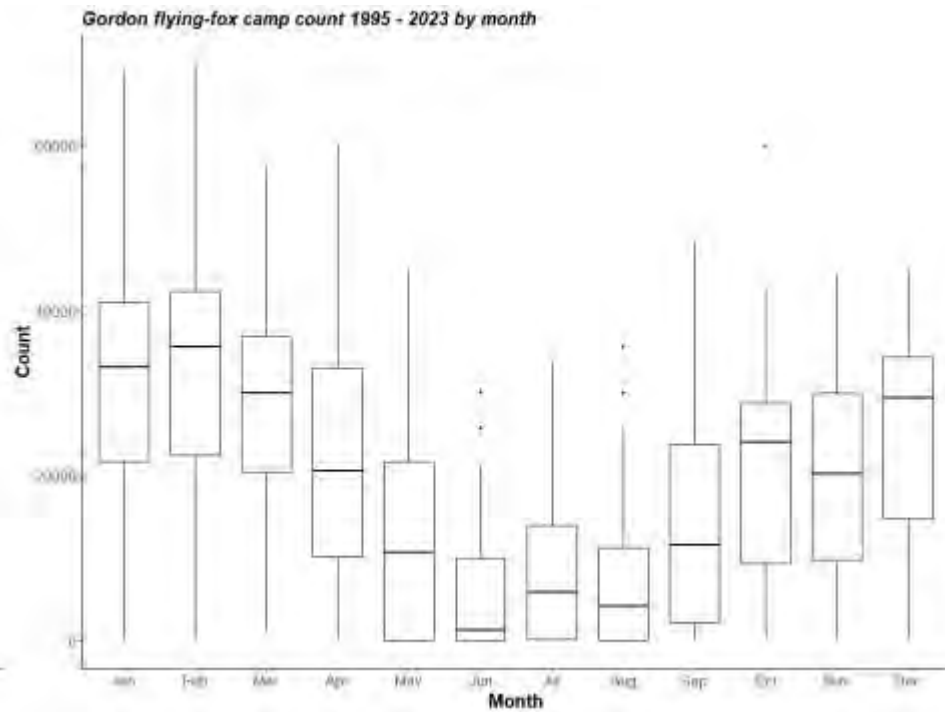
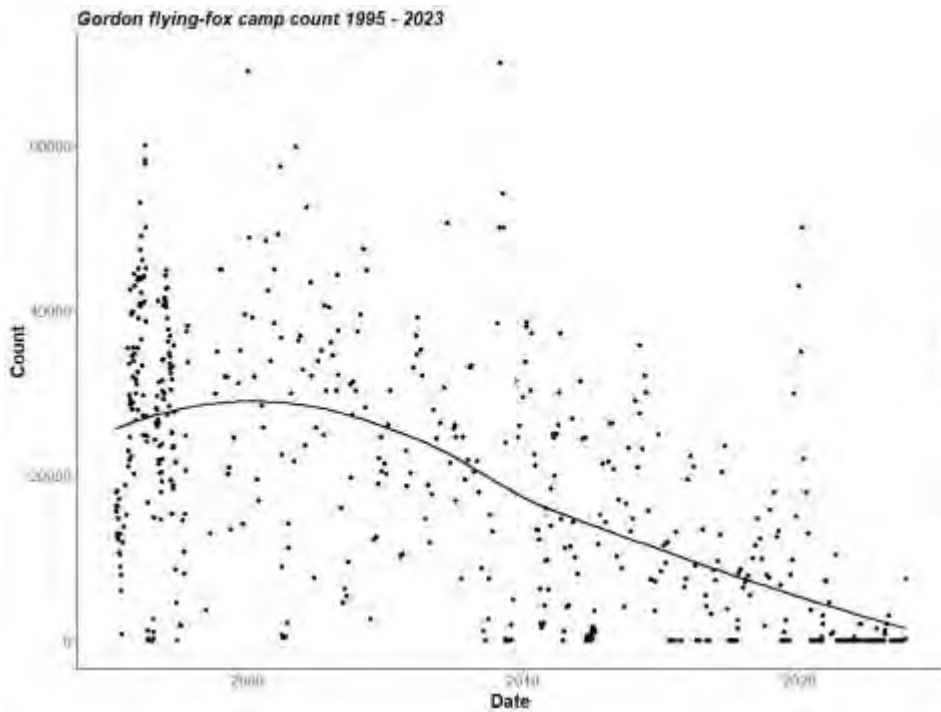


Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

Sydney: Pre-1750 Vegetation



Changing baselines



A photograph of a park with large, mature trees and a paved path. Two people are walking on the path in the distance. The scene is bright and green, suggesting a healthy urban landscape.

Future proof urban landscape projects with climate-ready species

“The importance of planting the right tree in the right position is critical if we are going to have trees in place in 50 years time.”

Hamish Mitchell — Speciality Trees, Victoria

- <https://vimeo.com/706772898>

Biodiversity Conservation – Monitoring



Eastern Pygmy-possum monitoring program

- 44 nest boxes installed throughout the LGA
- 15 volunteers
- Quarterly nest box checks
- Camera monitoring
- *Aims to improve understanding of EPP*



Grey-headed Flying-fox

- During the day, large communal camps
- Excellent sense of smell & eyesight
- Pollinators – feed on nectar and pollen of trees such as *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, *Angophora*, *Turpentine* and *Banksia*
- Vulnerable under the BC Act and EPBC Act

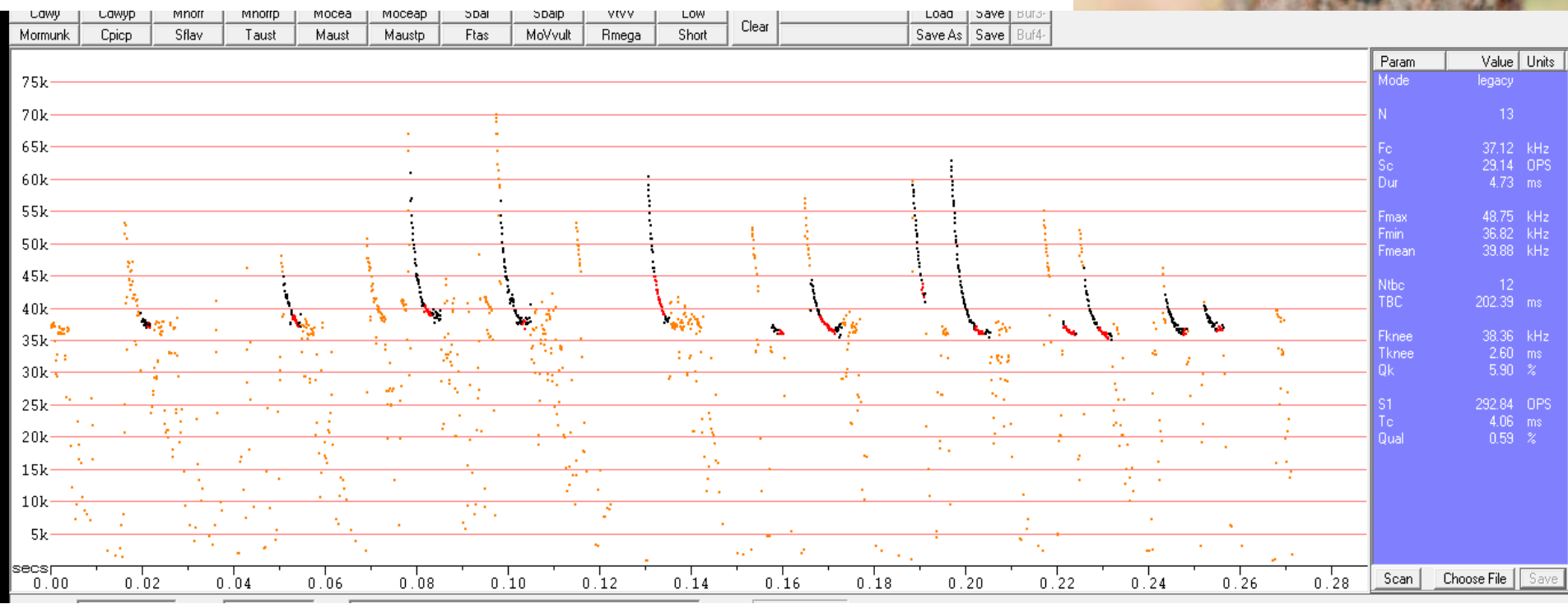
Grey-headed Flying-fox camp in Gordon (KFFR)

- KFFR is a nationally significant camp providing roosting and maternity habitat
- Wildlife Protection Area



- Annual surveys in autumn (min 2 nights per site)

Anabat bat detector -
convert inaudible
sound to spectrogram



Microbat Monitoring

- 7 years of monitoring
- Monitoring of P2P sites, residential backyards, creeks, bushland, wetland habitat, and golf course dams.
- Over 60 sites throughout the LGA



Biodiversity Conservation – expanding our focus

Biodiversity in Ku-ring-gai

- 1,160 hectares of bushland
- 24 vegetation communities
- 7 endangered ecological communities
- 700 native plant species
- 300+ vertebrate species

Can't monitor all! ..Focused on threatened species, or species who are good environmental indicators

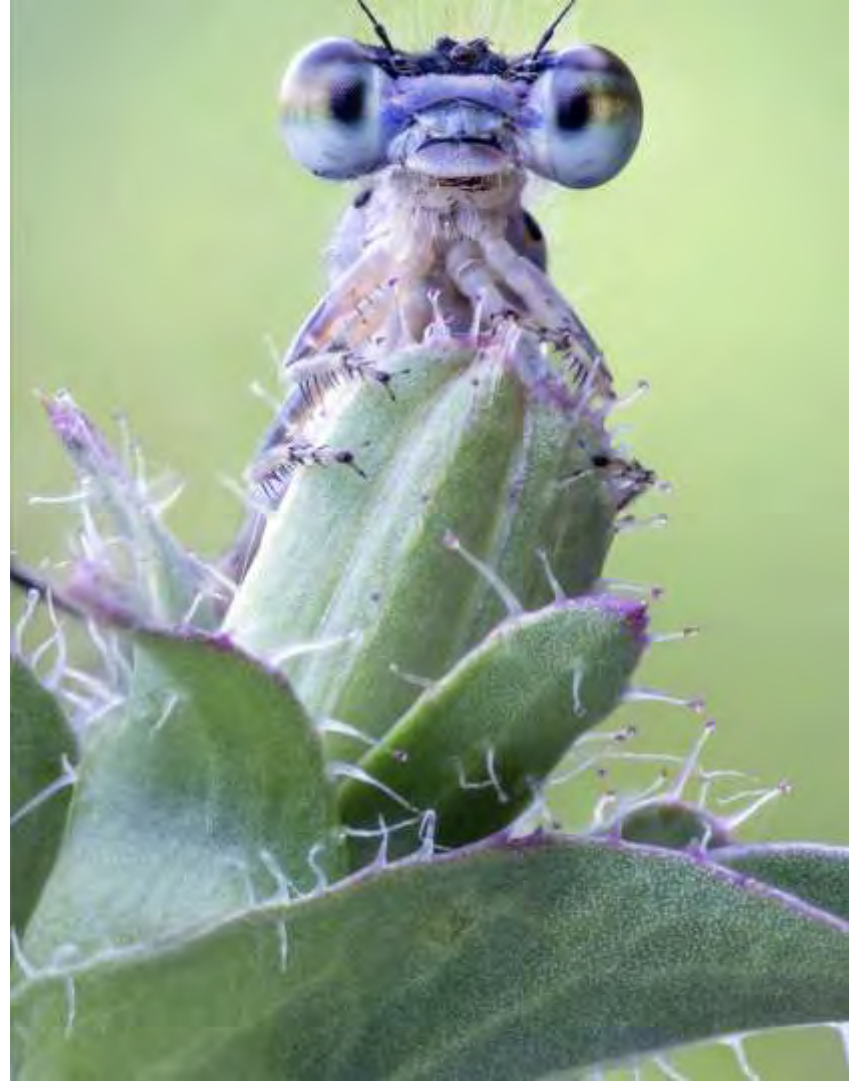


The Forgotten Invertebrates



- Invertebrate Conservation - the exoskeletal elephant-in- the-room

- Invertebrates make up 80% of all known species¹
- With insects alone making up 75%²
- Foundational to terrestrial biomes
- fraction of conservation attention





Steps towards knowledge

- Focussing on assemblages likely more beneficial
- Flagship species (e.g. the Green Carpenter Bee) useful as ambassadors
- connectivity and how breaks can influence population dynamics e.g. roads, housing developments etc.

- Ku-ring-gai Council - The present and the future

- We monitor our waterways for macroinvertebrates
- Proxy for waterway health

Expanding into:

- eDNA analysis of KRG creeks
- Aim to expand efforts into terrestrial systems



Aerial Mapping

Canopy mapping was undertaken over the Ku-ring-gai LGA in 2020

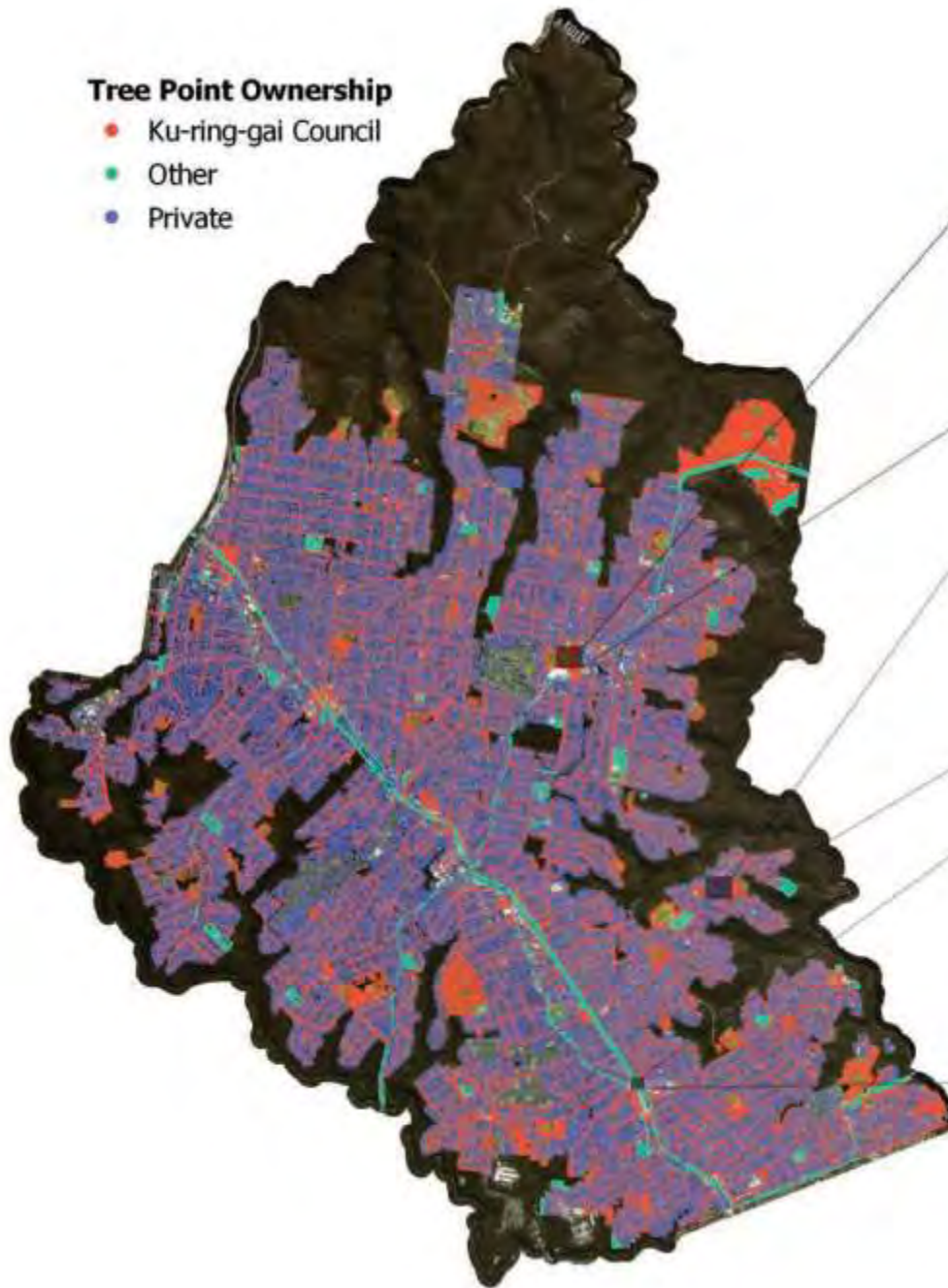
In 2021 ArborCarbon undertook a preliminary tree inventory based on the LGA boundary

- excluding C1 and C2 zoned land-



Tree Point Ownership

- Ku-ring-gai Council
- Other
- Private



Council managed land:
64,097 trees



Private land:
286,097 trees

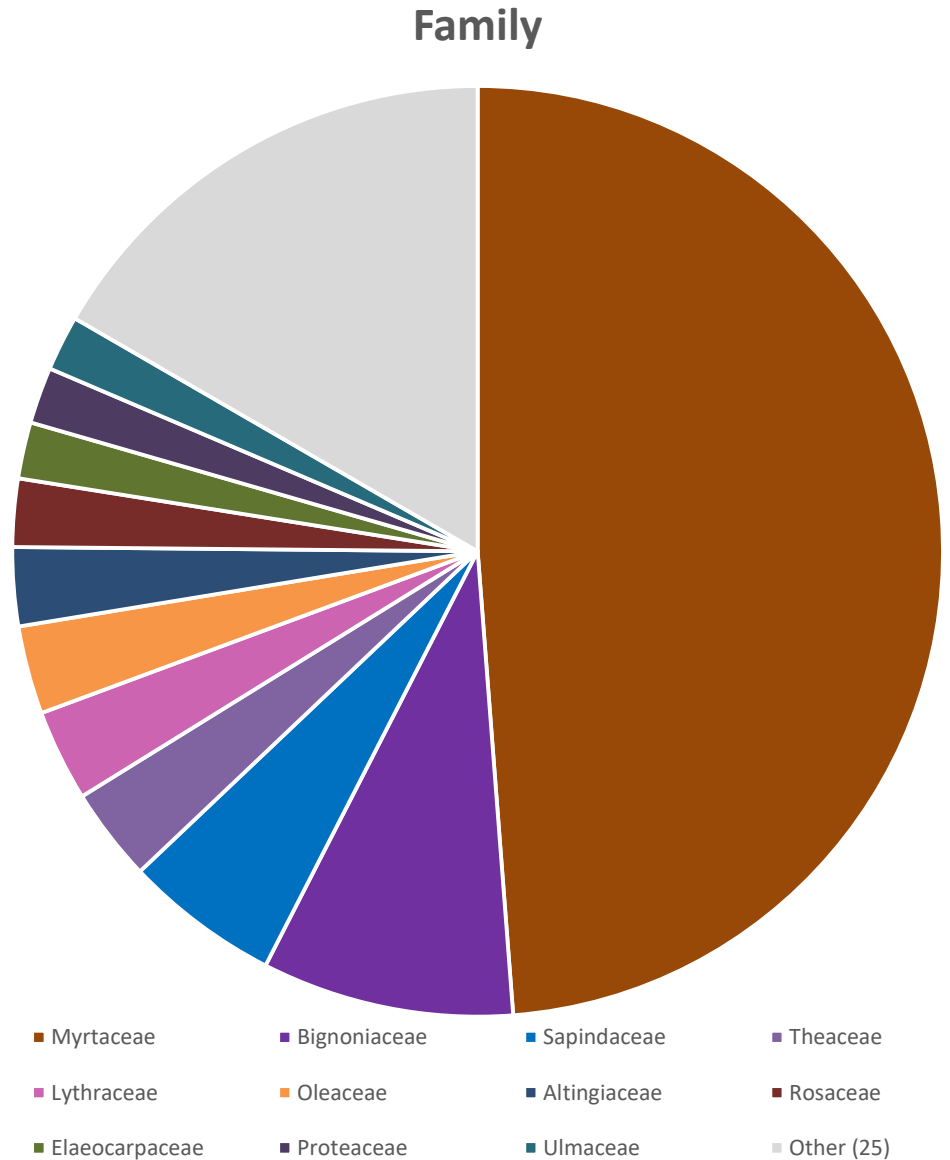


Other:
8,856 trees



Street Tree Stats

- 2078 individual trees (excluding dead and unidentifiable)
- Around 166 species/varieties
- Representing 85 different genera



Canopy Cover

- Bi-annual data capture
- Canopy cover statistics were calculated for the urban area only – this was determined to be the LGA boundary, excluding land zoned as C1 – National Parks and Nature Reserves (Figure 6).

2020

51% Overall

45% Urban

2022

50% Overall

43% Urban



Figure 6 – Urban boundary of Ku-ring-gai Council. (ArborCarbon 2020)



Figure 4 – Canopy mapping by suburb. Darker green indicates higher levels of canopy cover

Drone-based thermal remote sensing provides an effective new tool for monitoring the abundance of roosting fruit bats

Eliane D. McCarthy✉, John M. Martin, Matthias M. Boer, Justin A. Welbergen

First published: 09 April 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/rse2.202> | Citations: 8



<https://youtu.be/zEG7Bm5OLOk>

Innovative projects

Sunday, 03 September 2023 01:01

Ku-ring-gai Council is trialling a woody meadow project



<https://youtu.be/i9Mc2g0HR9U>



Tiny Forests

- <https://youtu.be/IVS3quJMusQ>



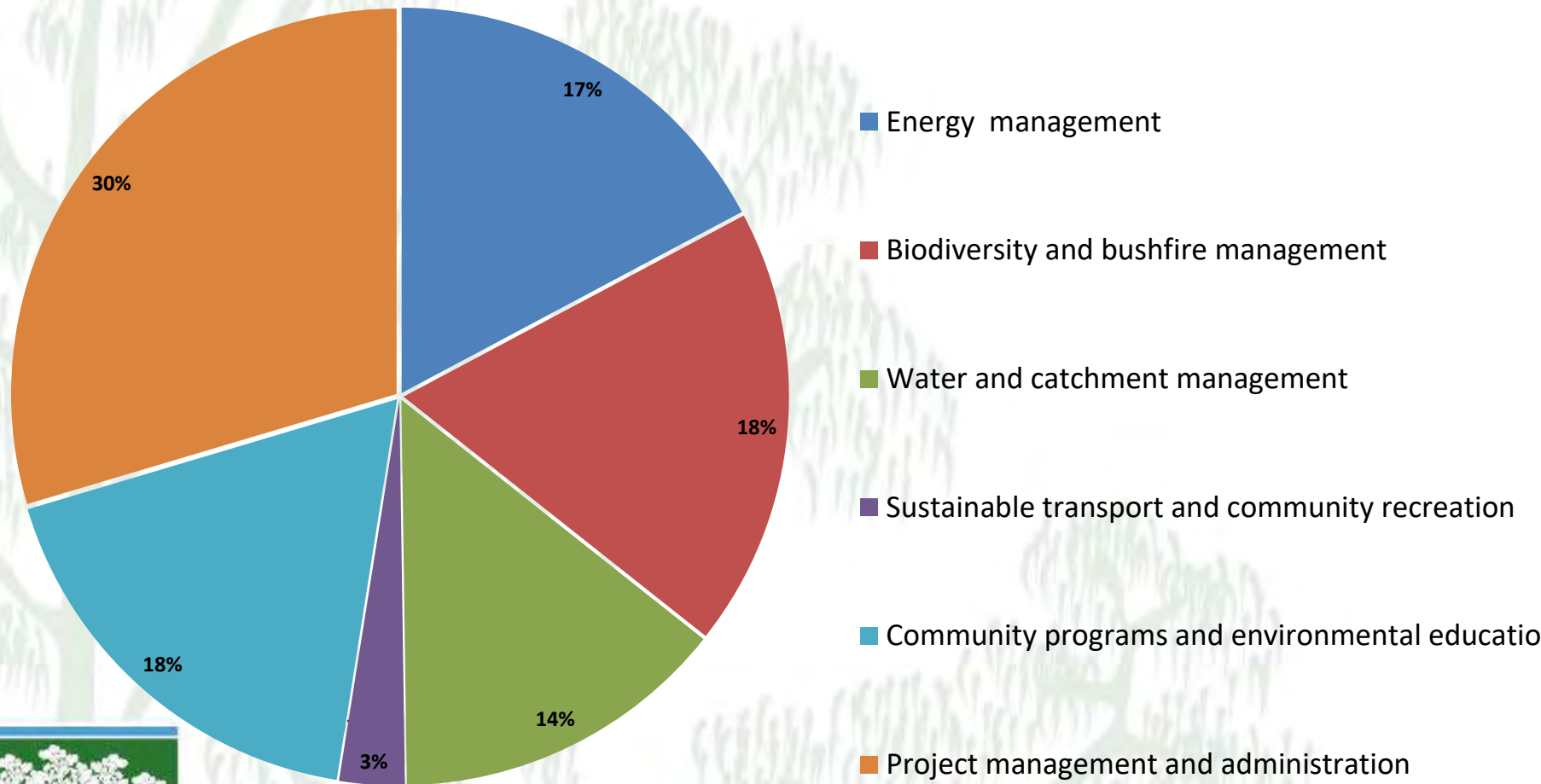
Biodiversity Conservation – Funding



Primarily funded through **your** Environmental Levy!

- Began in 2005 and levied at 5% of Council's total rate revenue
- Successfully applied in 2019 to IPART to make the Levy permanent
- Funds over \$3 million of environmental programs and works annually,
- Under the current Levy the average residential ratepayer pays around \$80 annually

What is the Environmental Levy?



The Future

In 2024 Council will engage the community on how the Environmental Levy is structured and delivered







The background of the slide is a photograph of a forest stream. The water is clear and reflects the surrounding greenery and the blue sky. The stream flows over rocks, and the banks are covered with moss and various plants. The sky is visible through the trees, showing a mix of blue and white clouds. A white rectangular text box is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the image, containing the main text of the slide.

Key take aways:

Biodiversity conservation in the future must:

- include a focus on the evolutionary, ecological and cultural processes
- Recognise the context of our existing socio-economic and urbanised world – what change to accept and what change we should fight against
- Continue to expand and utilise innovative techniques for monitoring
- Create partnerships and trials for successful projects
- Keep people engaged