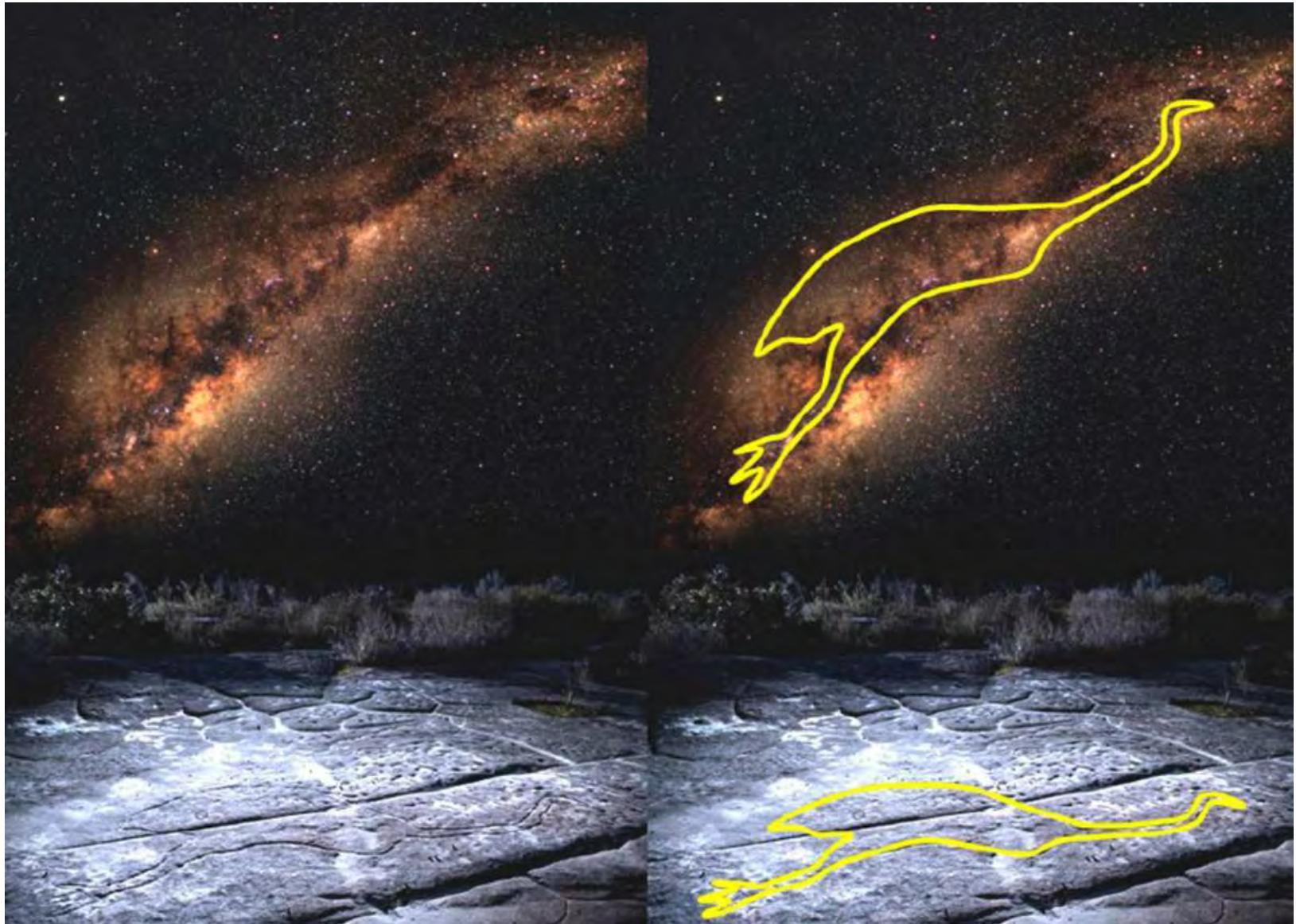


# Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

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



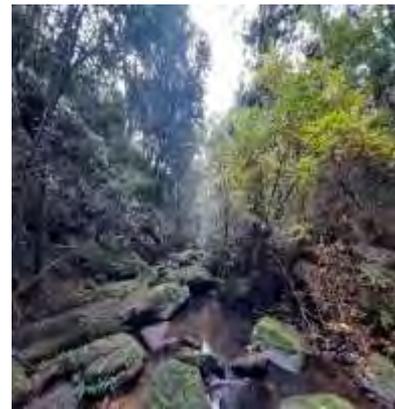


northern  
beaches  
council



# Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

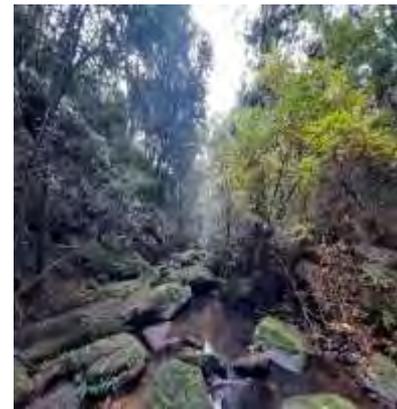
- *What is: **Biodiversity, Conservation,** what do we mean by **now** and the **future**?*
- *Monitoring - innovative techniques*
- *Innovative projects*
- *Funding*



# Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

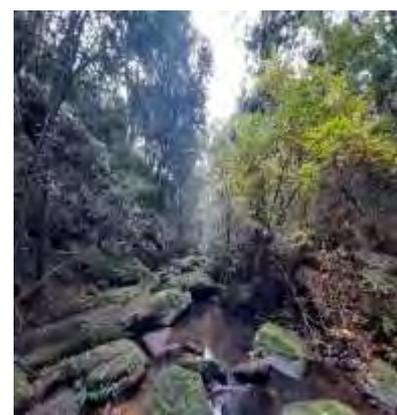
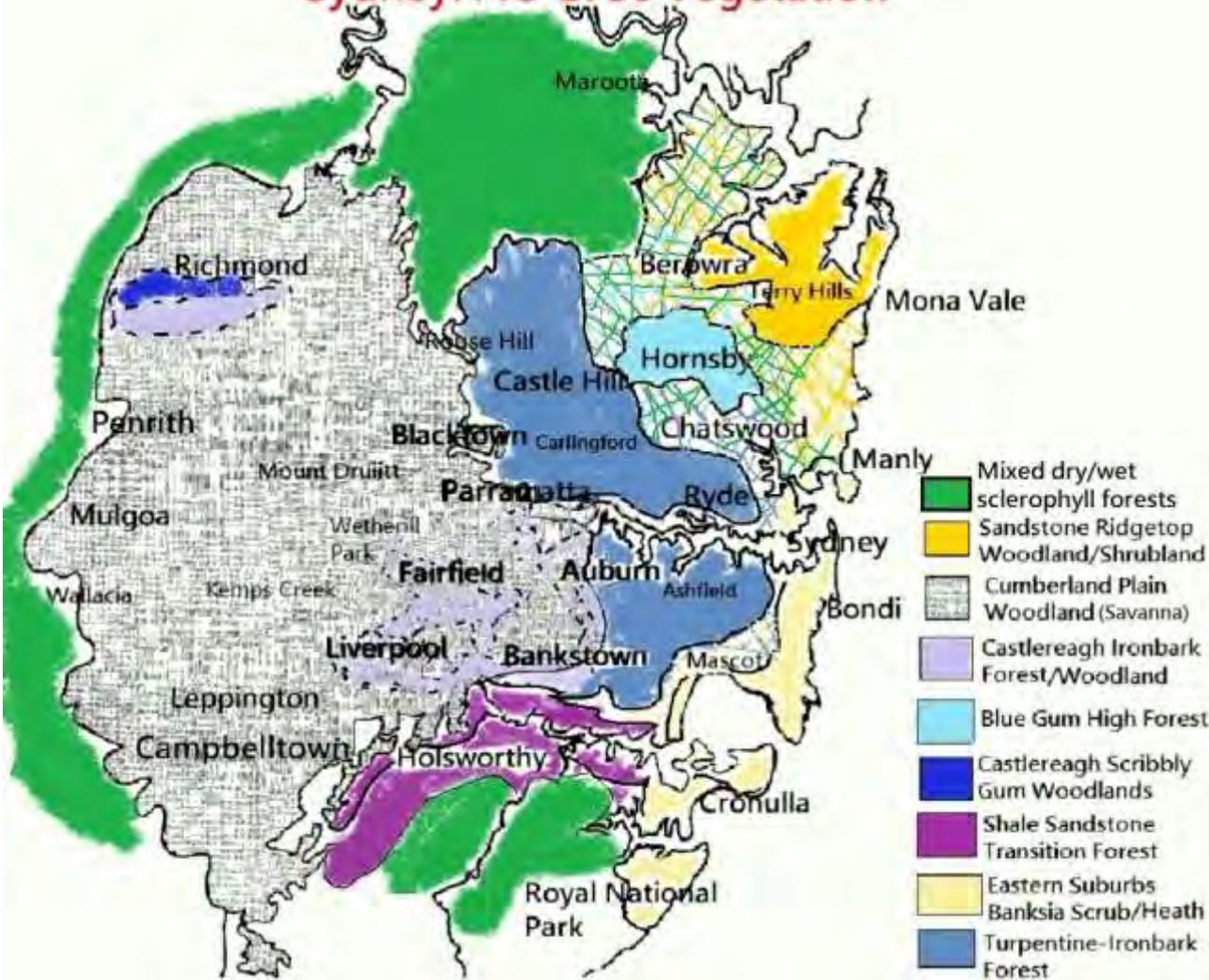
**Biodiversity** - the variety of life on Earth at all its levels, from genes to ecosystems, and can encompass the evolutionary, ecological, and cultural processes that sustain life. (*American Museum of Natural History*)

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

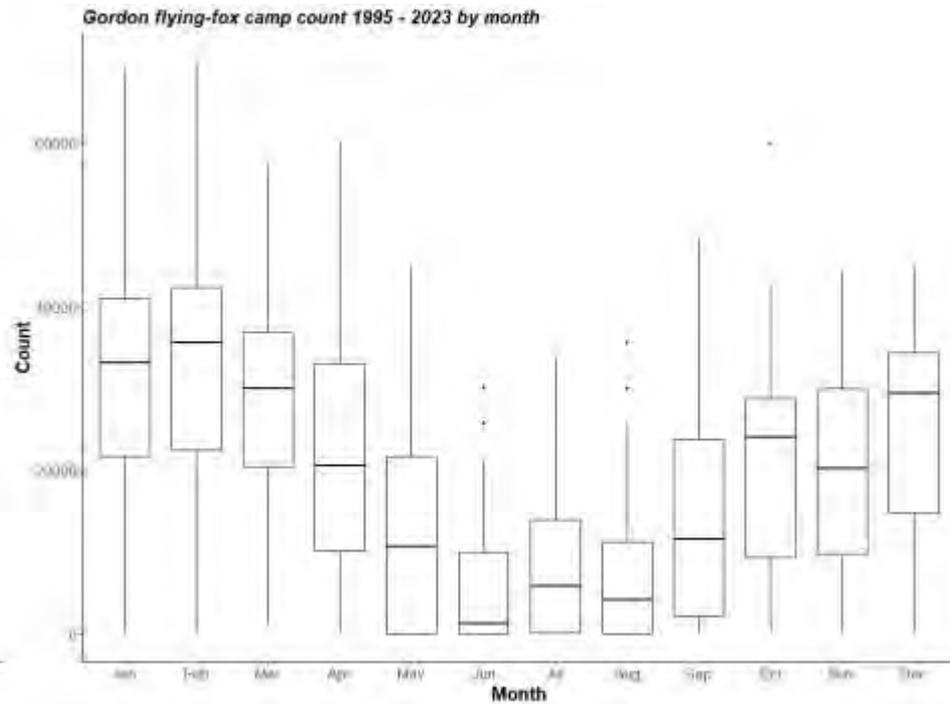
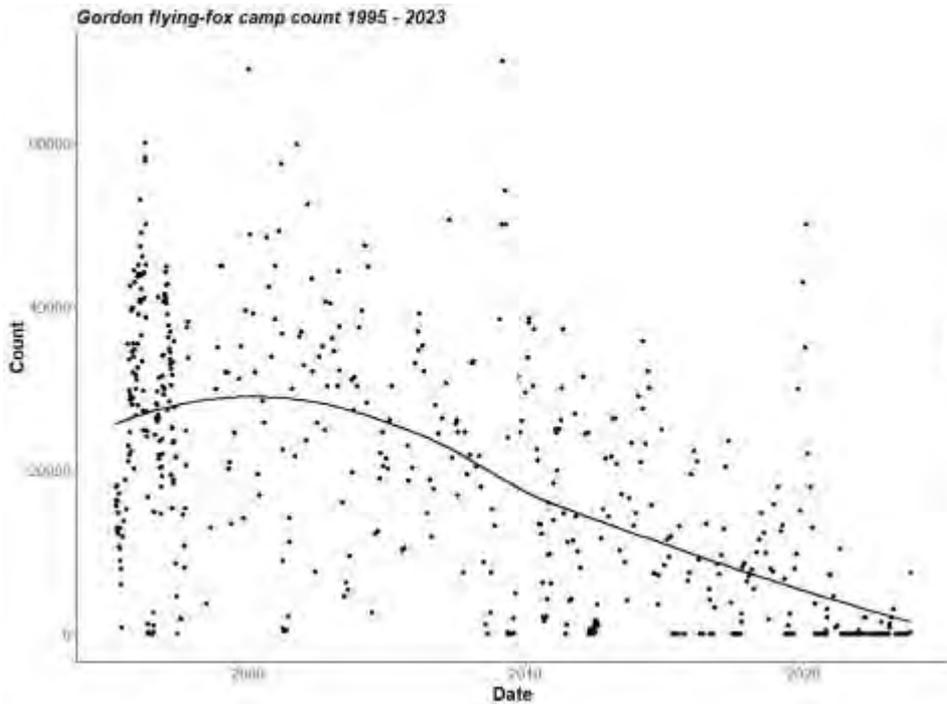


# Biodiversity Conservation Now and in the future

Sydney: Pre-1750 Vegetation



# Changing baselines





## 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*

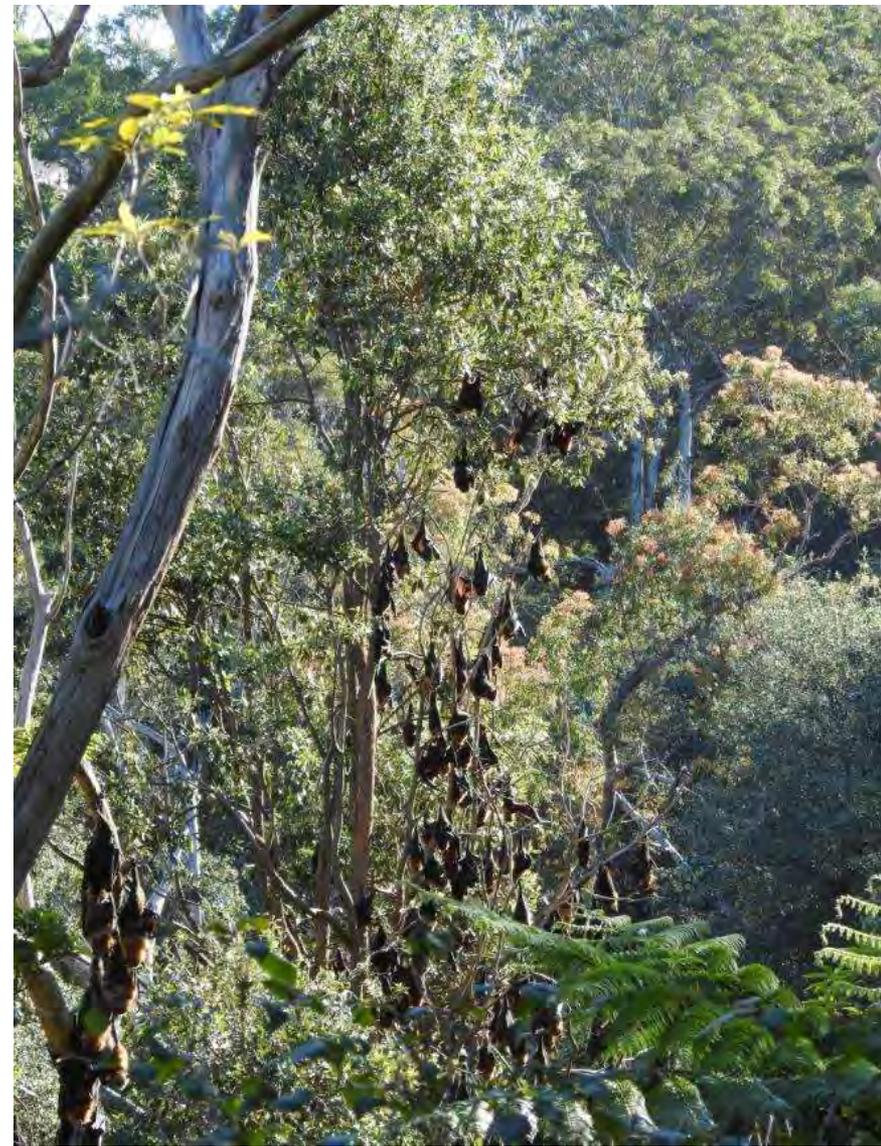


# Grey-headed Flying-fox

- 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

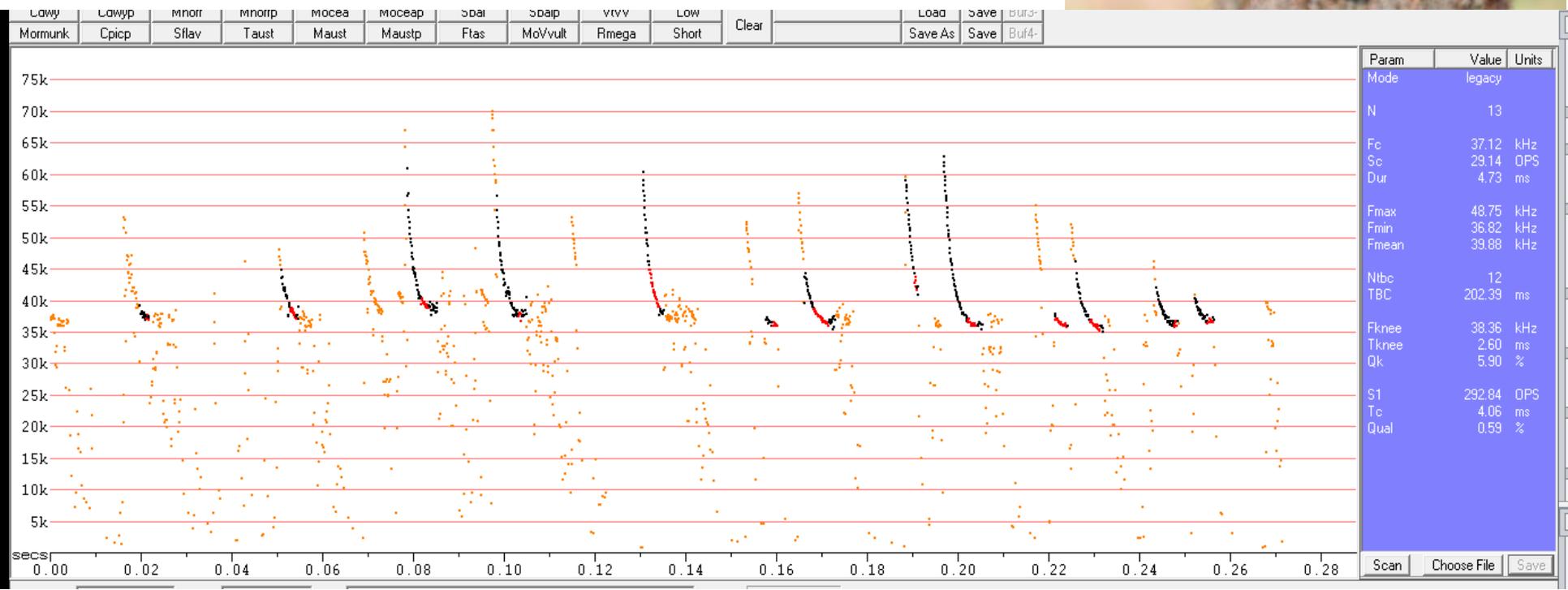
## Grey-headed Flying-fox camp in Gordon (KFFR)

- 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 species<sup>1</sup>
- With insects alone making up 75%<sup>2</sup>
- Foundational to terrestrial biomes
- fraction of conservation attention





## Steps towards knowledge

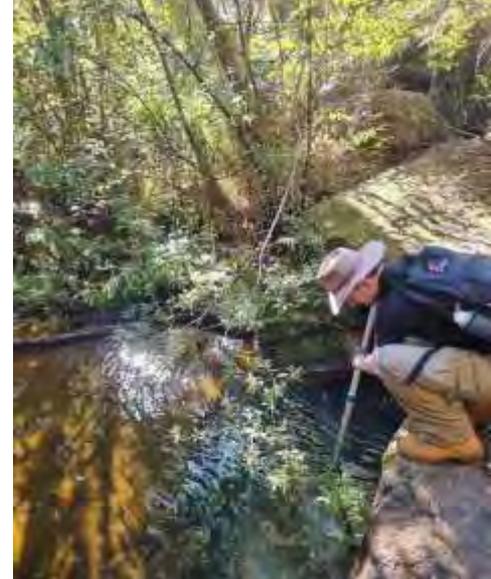
- Focussing on assemblages likely more beneficial
- Flagship species (e.g. the Green Carpenter Bee) useful as ambassadors
- connectivity and how breaks can influence population dynamics e.g. roads, housing developments etc.

# - 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

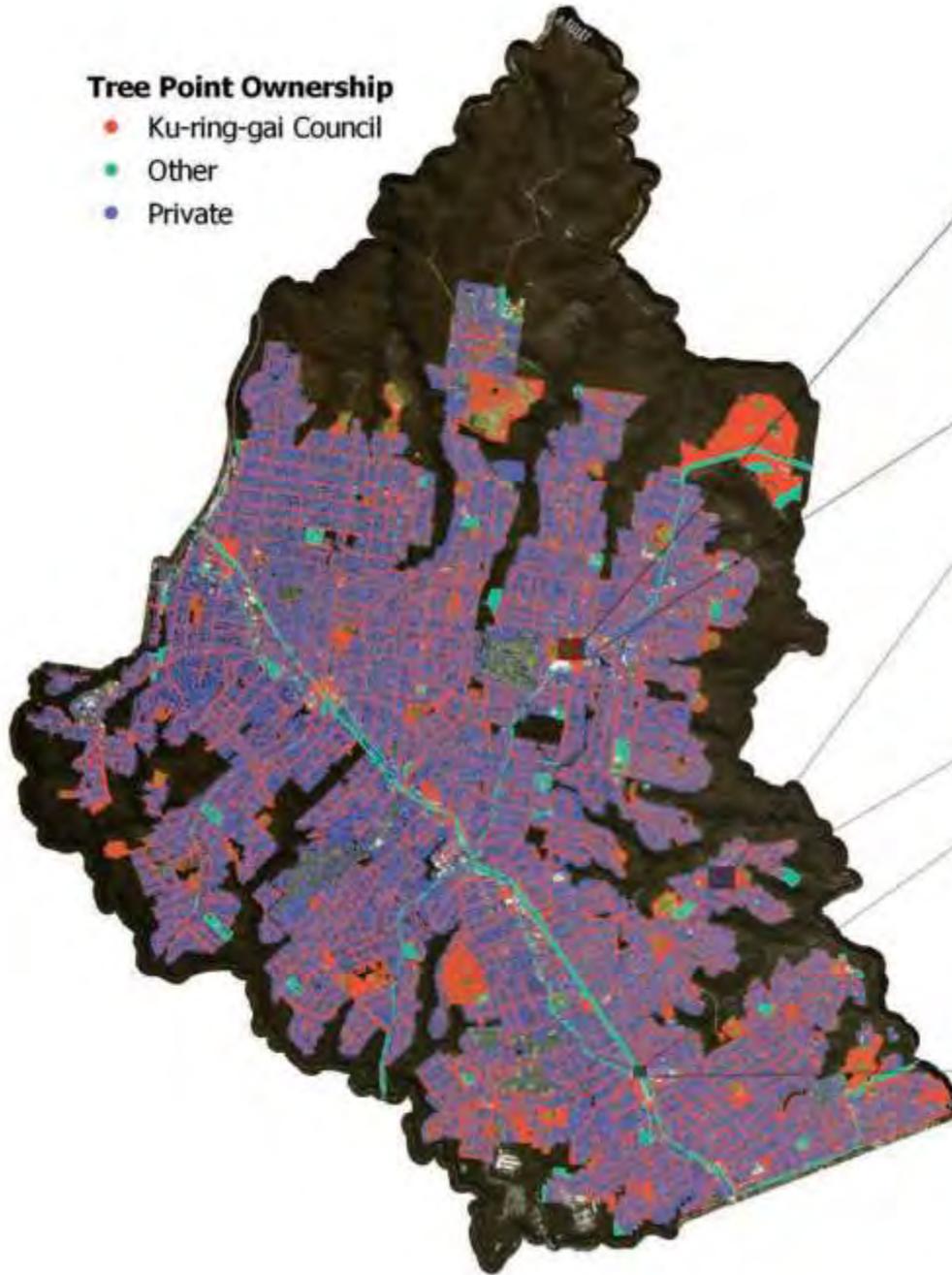
In 2021 ArborCarbon undertook a preliminary tree inventory based on the LGA boundary

- 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

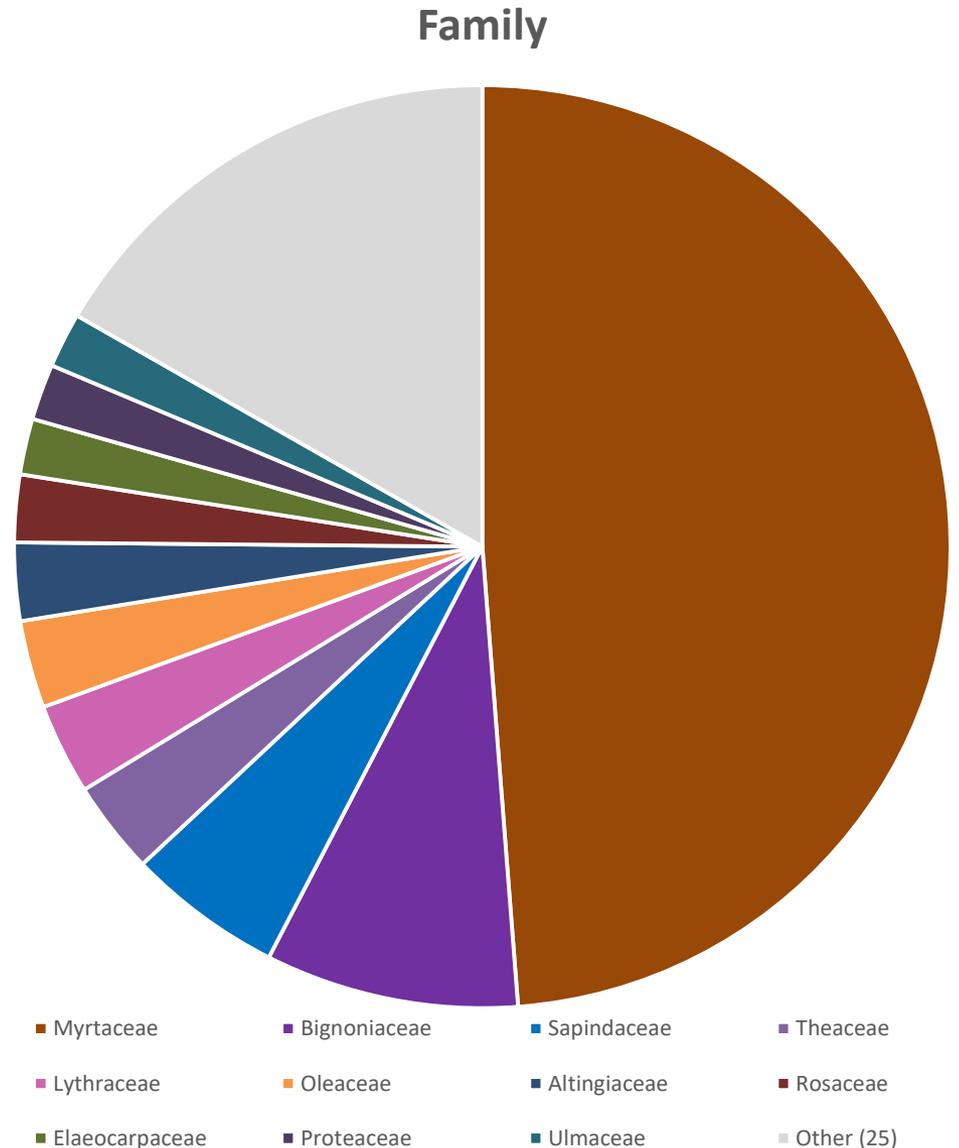


Other:  
8,856 trees



# 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>

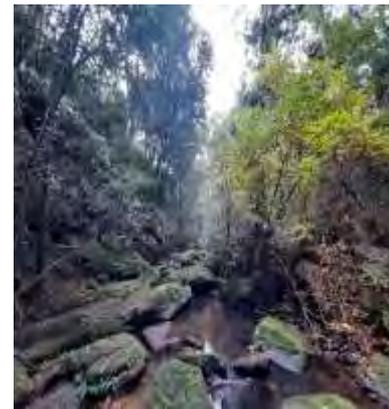
# Innovative projects

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>

**tinyforest**



Powered by **earthwatch**  
AUSTRALIA

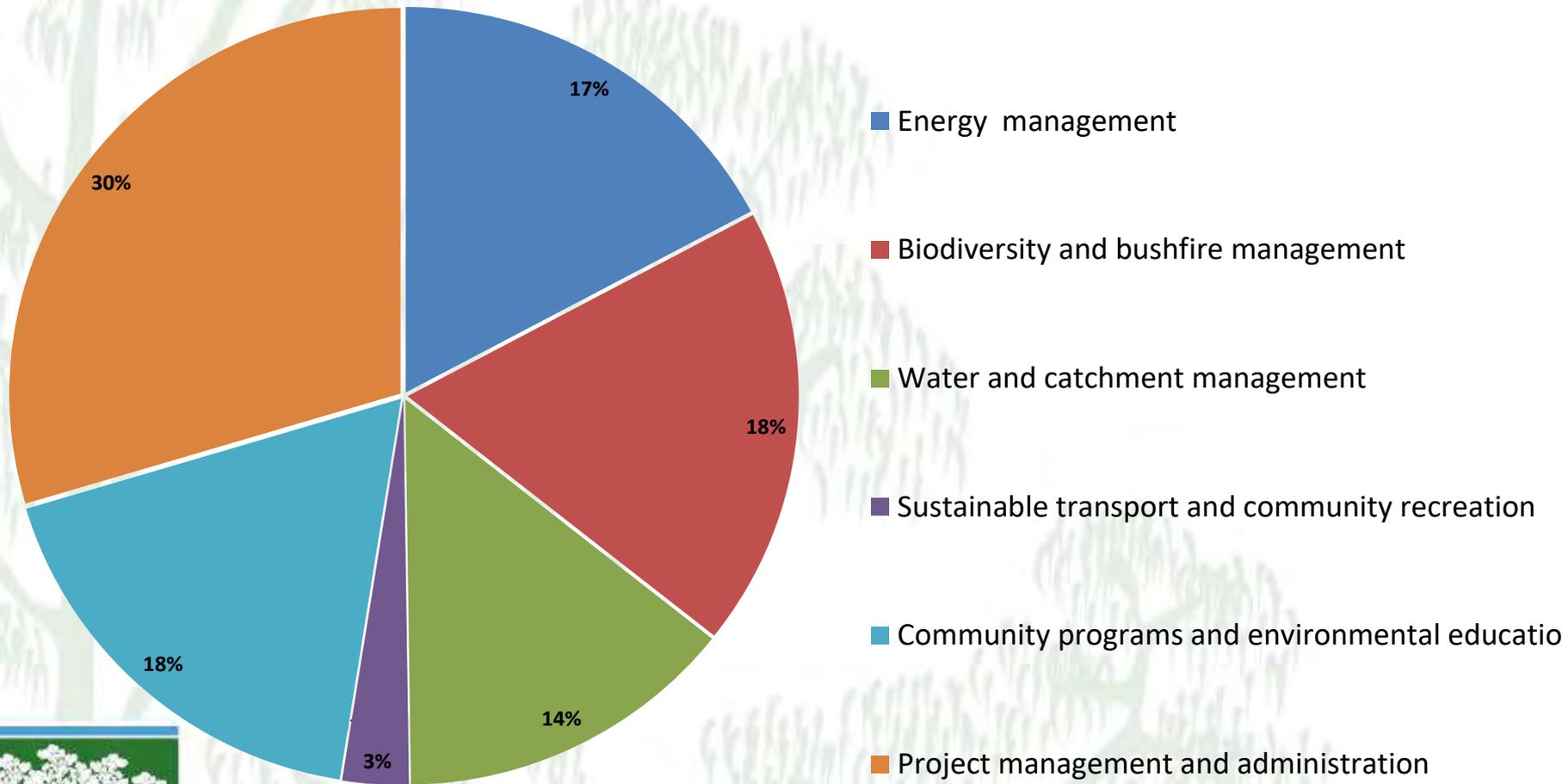
# Biodiversity Conservation – Funding



## 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







## 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

