

## Descriptions of Revive Sites

### **1. Townsville Town Common – “Common Interest” Wetlands**

The Town Common wetland area consists of a series of progressively less saline wetland communities from which arises the Many Peaks Range. Just minutes from the CBD, the Common is an expansive wetland complex and is comprised of intertidal mangrove swamps, backed by floodplain water bodies and the area feeds into the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Town Common’s significance lies in its diverse range of habitats which support large populations of birds including 26 species listed under migratory bird agreements.

This is the original Revive pilot project and work carried out by the community on this site every week, has been integral to its success. Working with Queensland Parks and Wildlife, the project engages local people in protecting habitat, conserving flora and fauna, and raising awareness of this very important local asset. Work has involved large areas of weed removal, seed collection, plant propagation, revegetation of these locally grown species, fencing and track maintenance and bird surveys.

### **2. Southern Rivers Wetlands**

Between Wollongong and Nowra on the south coast of NSW, are Tom Thumb and Werri Lagoons, Coomonderry Swamp and Minnamurra Wetland. Tom Thumb Lagoon, Wollongong, is a remnant 5 hectare urban wetland containing significant mudflat and saltmarsh habitat. Coomonderry Lagoon, Shoalhaven Heads, is a large freshwater swamp supporting a range of bird species and the threatened Green and Golden Bell Frog. Werri Creek is smaller but an important wetland in the Shoalhaven region and is largely owned/managed by private landholders. Minnamurra includes Mangroves, Salt Marsh, Swamp Oak Floodplain and Illawarra Rainforest communities, all of which are listed as Endangered Ecological Communities. The basis for all these projects is to restore the habitat of important coastal wetlands by encouraging and educating the community and private landowners about the importance and value of wetlands. Priority conservation works include fencing out stock from riparian and wetland fringes, weed removal and mapping of weeds, revegetation, and seed collection and propagation.

### **3. Cheetham Wetlands – Point Cook Coastal Park**

Cheetham Wetlands comprise 420ha of natural and artificial lagoons and salt marsh, created through the activities of an old saltworks. The wetlands are only 20km south west of the city of Melbourne. It is now home to over 200 species of birds and sits alongside the Ramsar listed Port Phillip Bay which often hosts up to 65,000 birds. Next to Cheetham Wetlands is Point Cook Coastal park, where the critically endangered Orange Bellied Parrot is a notable inhabitant. The wetlands are designated as Crown Land for conservation purposes and are managed by Parks Victoria with technical assistance from Birds Australia

Project work is based on improving habitat for birds and includes removal of exotic weed species to allow natural regeneration, bird surveys, sand pad surveys to assess human and other impacts on the wetlands, rubbish removal and improving the condition of dune and foreshore sites

### **4. Beeliiar Regional Park**

The Beeliiar Wetlands System contained within Beeliiar Regional Park, has high conservation value in the Perth Metropolitan area. The wetlands and surrounding areas provide important nesting and feeding habitat for much of the wildlife of this region and are a major migration “stopover” for waterbirds. The wetlands are brackish seasonal lakes with extensive fringing of sedges including some sites jointly listed as Ramsar under the International Convention on Wetlands

Working with the Department of Conservation and Land Management, City of Cockburn and City of Melville as partners in this project, projects will include weed removal, seed collection, track upgrades and maintenance, revegetation, fencing and engagement of the local community

### **5. Upper Spencer Gulf**

The Upper Spencer Gulf Region starts 200km north of Adelaide and stretches a further 150km from Port Pirie to Port Augusta. The Upper Spencer Gulf contains the largest area of sea grass beds in the state, are important spawning areas and nursery areas for many marine species and habitat for important bird species, including migratory birds. Sites of international significance for migratory shorebirds are in the region, including birds covered by international agreements. The Upper Spencer Gulf Mangrove System is listed on the 'Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia'. Consequently, five specific sites were chosen as areas to be targeted by *Revive*.

Telowie Beach Coast Protection Reserve is in Crown ownership and is adjacent to a small township, Port Germein. It is a vast coastal wetland with a variety of mangrove/samphire habitats, dunes and swales. Winninowie Conservation Park, 40km north of Telowie, is managed by Parks and Wildlife. The Park has unique physical and biological conditions including large tidal range and extremes of water temperature. It supports mangrove, samphire and sea-grass communities with many species having sub-tropical affiliations making this area unique in SA. The park also includes remnant natural habitat of high biodiversity value and some fauna and flora of species of conservation significance. The final two sites are situated around Port Augusta and have similar significance to the region and similar problems. The first area known as Back Beach is approx 200ha of tidal samphire and mangrove habitat. The second site at Westside Beach is approx 20ha of tidal samphire and mangrove habitat.

Working with Council and Parks and Wildlife, projects will include seed collection and propagation, rubbish and weed removal, installation of barrier fencing and surveying of flora and fauna.