

# Burrin Burrin Reserve

Scorecard 1999 - 2021



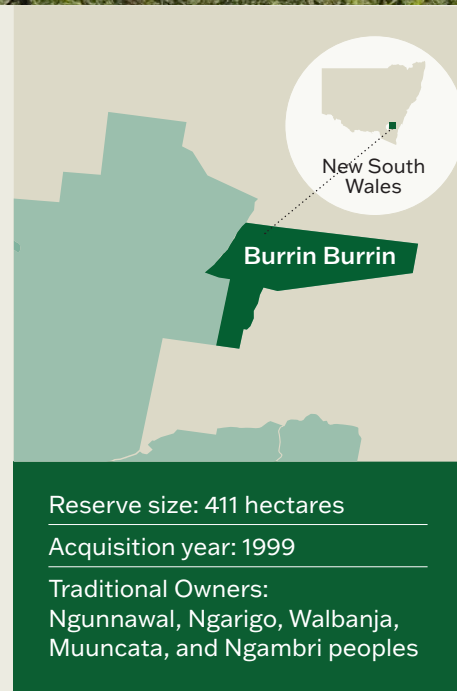
## Our vision

We are working with the local community to maintain the health and resilience of ecological communities on Burrin Burrin and the species they support.

Burrin Burrin protects a relatively large, intact area of dry shrub/tussock grass forests and moist shrub/fern forests, helping to provide connectivity across the landscape and link habitat patches.

The property supports a diverse range of forest types, including three vegetation communities of conservation significance. It protects habitat for several rare species including the Powerful Owl, Glossy Black Cockatoo, Gang-gang Cockatoo, and Greater Glider.

Since the 2019/2020 Black Summer bushfires, there have been positive signs of recovery with several years of good rainfall.



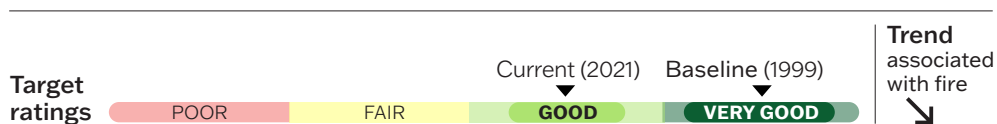
## Our conservation targets

This section summarises the long-term health rating of each target and trend since acquisition. Ratings are based on ecological monitoring data and expert knowledge.



### Dry forest communities

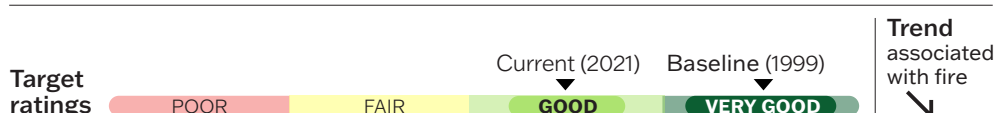
Dry forests cover much of the eastern and central parts of the reserve and form part of the nationally threatened vegetation community White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland.



### Wet forest communities

Tree hollows and good canopy cover provide habitat for animals including the iconic and declining Greater Glider (EPBC-listed Endangered) and forest owls. Threatened flora includes Yellow Loosestrife (EN), Budawang's Wallaby-grass (CR), and Matted Bush-pea (EN).

The apparent decline in Greater Glider populations reflects the need for further research as vegetation communities change following bushfires.



# Managing threats

Threat	Recent rating	Trend	Resource investment	What are we doing?
Climate change	HIGH	↑	Ongoing vigilance	Regional climate modelling has been completed and incorporated into reserve plans. We are now investigating science-based options to mitigate these climate change impacts.
Foxes and feral cats	MEDIUM	→	Ongoing vigilance	We are monitoring feral predator activity post-fire and will continue to assess the impact of feral predators and implement strategic control.
Deer	MEDIUM	↑	Ongoing vigilance	Deer numbers are increasing regionally. We are monitoring deer activity and implementing strategic control. We will continue to investigate browsing impacts on post-fire vegetation recovery.
Feral pigs	MEDIUM	↑	👤👤 \$\$	Pig numbers appear to have increased post-fire. We are trialling new control methods to reduce feral pig populations and alleviate pressure on watercourses.
Weeds	LOW	→	👤 \$	The reserve remains largely weed-free. We will prioritise surveillance and prompt treatment of emerging weeds post-fire to limit spread and keep this threat 'low'.
Inappropriate fire regime	HIGH	↑	Ongoing vigilance	We are investing in fire recovery and response planning to prevent repeat high-intensity fires. Coordination with neighbours and local authorities is key to establish a community fire response.

## Strategy highlight:

# Post-fire surveys

Surveys to assess fire impacts on forest trees, arboreal mammals, and forest owls found a Sooty Owl and several Greater Gliders, even in severely burnt areas. An immature Greater Glider was seen with an adult, suggesting the gliders had bred since the fire.

Reserves like Burrin Burrin are important as they provide critical habitat and ecosystem services for species. Further research is needed to better understand Greater Glider population dynamics and management needs, especially as vegetation communities change following the North Black Range fire in 2019/20.



**1**  
Threatened fauna species



**7**  
Threatened flora species



**1**  
Threatened vegetation community



**58**  
Bird species



**7**  
Native mammal species



**3**  
Reptile species



**2**  
Amphibian species



**106**  
Volunteer hours (since 1999)

Bush Heritage acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the places in which we live, work, and play. We recognise the enduring relationships they have with their lands and waters, and we pay our respects to Elders past and present.

We are deeply grateful to our partners and supporters who are a core part of our conservation work.