

Scottsdale Reserve

Scorecard 2012 - 2020



Our vision

At Scottsdale Reserve, we engage, inform, and inspire. We are restoring ecological health and protecting natural and cultural values.

Bush Heritage acquired Scottsdale Reserve to protect its remnant grassland and grassy woodland from rural subdivision and agricultural intensification.

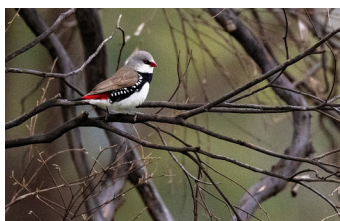
Scottsdale protects several threatened ecological vegetation communities, including White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland, Monaro Tableland Cool Temperate Grassy Woodland, and Natural Temperate Grassland. The reserve is one of the only properties in the Monaro region that contains remnant woodland and is not being used for grazing or developed for peri-urban use.

Namadji National Park

Reserve size: 1,328 hectares
Acquisition year: 2006
Traditional Custodians: Ngambri and Ngarigo people

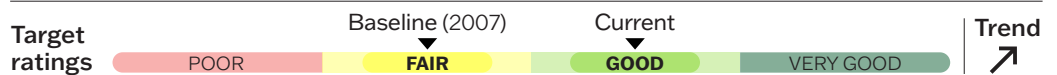
Our conservation targets

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.



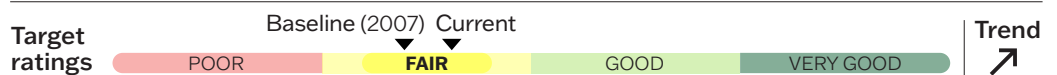
Box-gum grassy woodlands

Box-gum grassy woodland provides critical habitat for threatened and declining woodland birds such as Diamond Firetails. Revegetation across 595 hectares has improved habitat quality. Ongoing research suggests a stable woodland bird community.



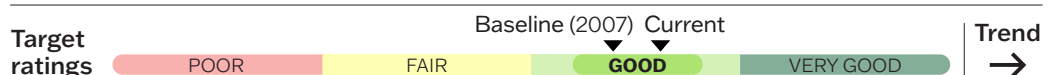
Native grasslands

Results show native grasses recovering with an increase in average height. Areas previously dominated by African Lovegrass have been rehabilitated with native species replanted or supported through weed treatments.



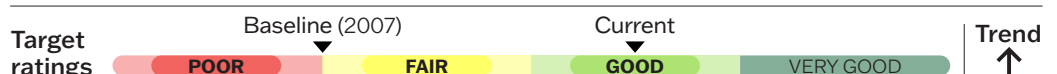
Shrubby eucalypt woodlands

The overall health of the shrubby eucalypt woodlands has been maintained and long-term trends suggest the richness of woodland bird species is stable. Additional monitoring is required.



Gungoandra Creek and tributaries

Since 2012, erosion mitigation work and revegetation has helped to improve riparian habitat quality and connectivity. In-stream vegetation appears to be establishing with key native fish species, such as Mountain Galaxias, present.



Managing threats

Threat	Recent rating	Trend	Resource investment	What are we doing?
Weeds	MEDIUM	↘	👤👤👤 \$\$\$	There has been significant progress in managing high-threat weeds including African Lovegrass and Serrated Tussock. Grassy weeds remain present in areas of past disturbance. A more strategic approach is needed post-fire to address underlying mechanisms of weed invasion.
Rabbits	LOW	↓	👤 \$	Effective rabbit control over a 10-year period has resulted in a 99% reduction in active warrens. Regular monitoring and control will continue to maintain this threat.
Deer	MEDIUM	↗	👤👤👤 \$\$	Threat reduction is on track, but an influx of deer populations of multiple species occurs from the surrounding region. Management remains a priority, and an array of cameras has been established.
Feral cats and foxes	LOW	→	👤👤 \$	Fox and cat management occurs regularly to suppress populations, as weed management is likely to improve habitat for these predators. Cat detections remain low and cats are a comparatively lower threat than elsewhere in Australia.
Pigs	HIGH	↗	👤👤 \$\$	Feral pigs remains a high threat to the reserve, especially in riparian areas. Focused control efforts have increased over the reporting period and are suppressing the population.
Inappropriate fire regime	MEDIUM	→	👤👤 \$	The reserve fire management plan is being updated in light of the 2020 wildfire, with exclusion of fire a focus for the near future.

Strategy highlight:

Restoration

Scottsdale's ambitious planting program has focused on the restoration of more than 595 hectares of previously cleared and degraded Box-gum Grassy Woodland, with over 25,435 plantings in the reporting period. Our restoration approach has evolved through the trial of diverse planting methods, recent establishment of two on-site native grass seed orchards, soil scrapes, and nursery propagation. Key next steps include comprehensive vegetation community mapping and monitoring improvements to better understand long-term impacts and benefits for native species.

This program has seen the successful re-establishment of threatened plants, including the Hoary Sunray (*Leucochrysum albicans*) and Button Wrinklewort (*Rutidosia leptorrhychoides*).



4

Threatened flora species



8

Threatened bird species



142

Bird species



19

Native mammal species



15

Reptile species



41,770

Volunteer hours (since 2017)

Bush Heritage acknowledges the Traditional Custodians 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.