2025

ANNUAL REPORT

THREATENED SPECIES MONITORING PROGRAM

COVER IMAGE: SQUIRREL GLIDER (AMY DASCHE)

Albury Conservation Company

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

Albury Conservation Company (ACC) has been implementing a Threatened Species Monitoring Program (TSMP) in the Albury-Wodonga Region since 2018. The TSMP commenced in Thurgoona – Wirlinga (Albury's growth area) and in 2020, expanded into Victoria to include Wodonga and its main growth areas (Leneva – Baranduda).

The TSMP was developed with four objectives:

- To determine the impact of urbanisation on Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) populations within key 'stronghold' patches (as indicated in previous studies).
- To evaluate the effectiveness of management actions designed to improve the persistence of Squirrel Glider populations in 'lower quality' patches.
- Engage the community in the protection and enhancement of Squirrel Glider populations by providing avenues to participate in monitoring and restoration works.
- Maintain a strong base program but be amenable to incorporating complementary research projects as funding and opportunities become available.

The Squirrel Glider is threatened in both NSW and VIC and monitoring its presence or absence across both study areas may provide insights into the species long term population viability. Because of its habitat requirements, it can potentially be used as an indicator species for broader ecosystem health, particularly where habitats are increasingly under threat by development.

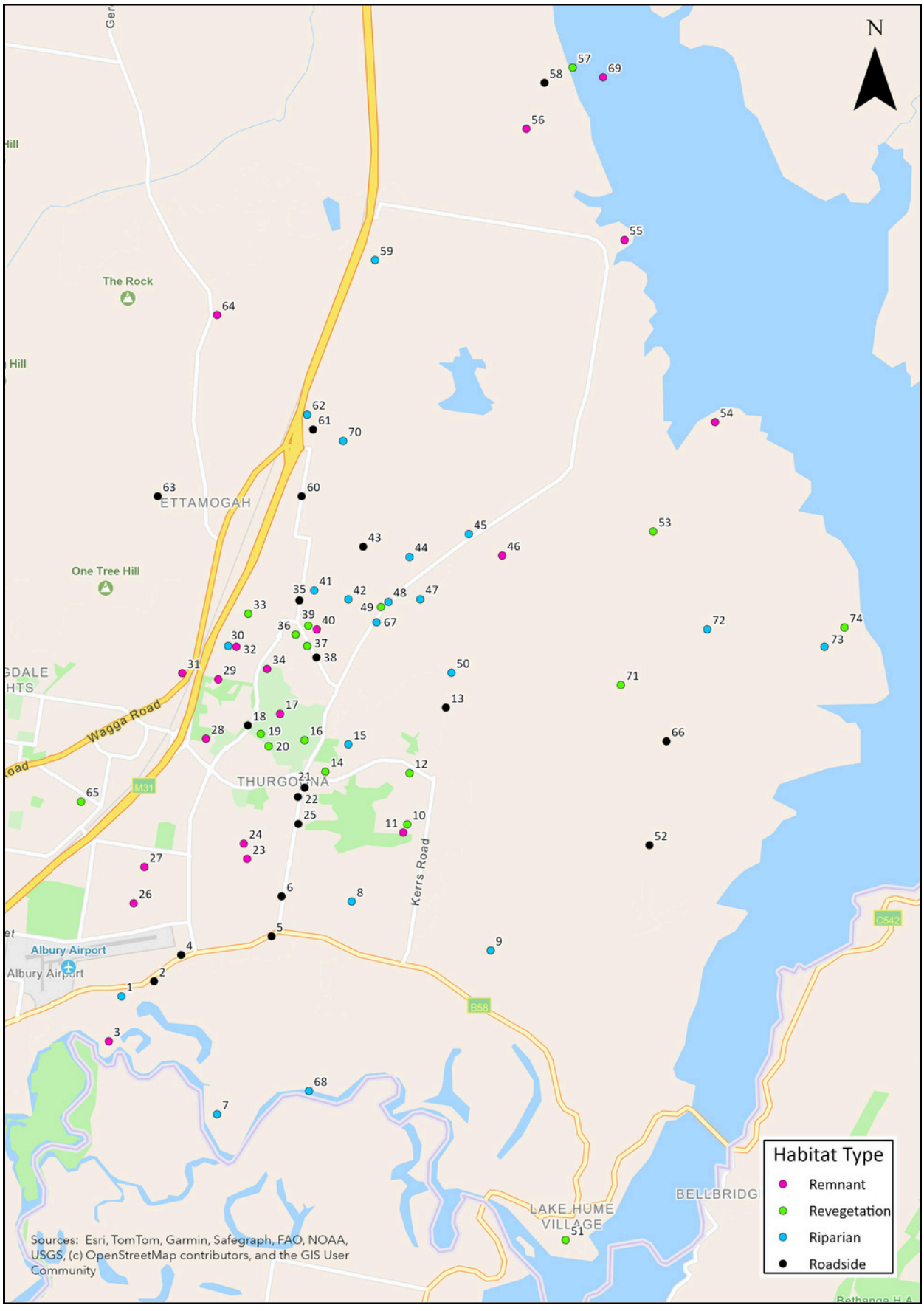
A total of 74 sites in NSW and 60 sites in VIC comprise the extent of the TSMP, with approximately 60 sites monitored biannually in each state.

Peri-urban development front in Baranduda, VIC

TSMP

STUDY AREA

Albury Conservation Company

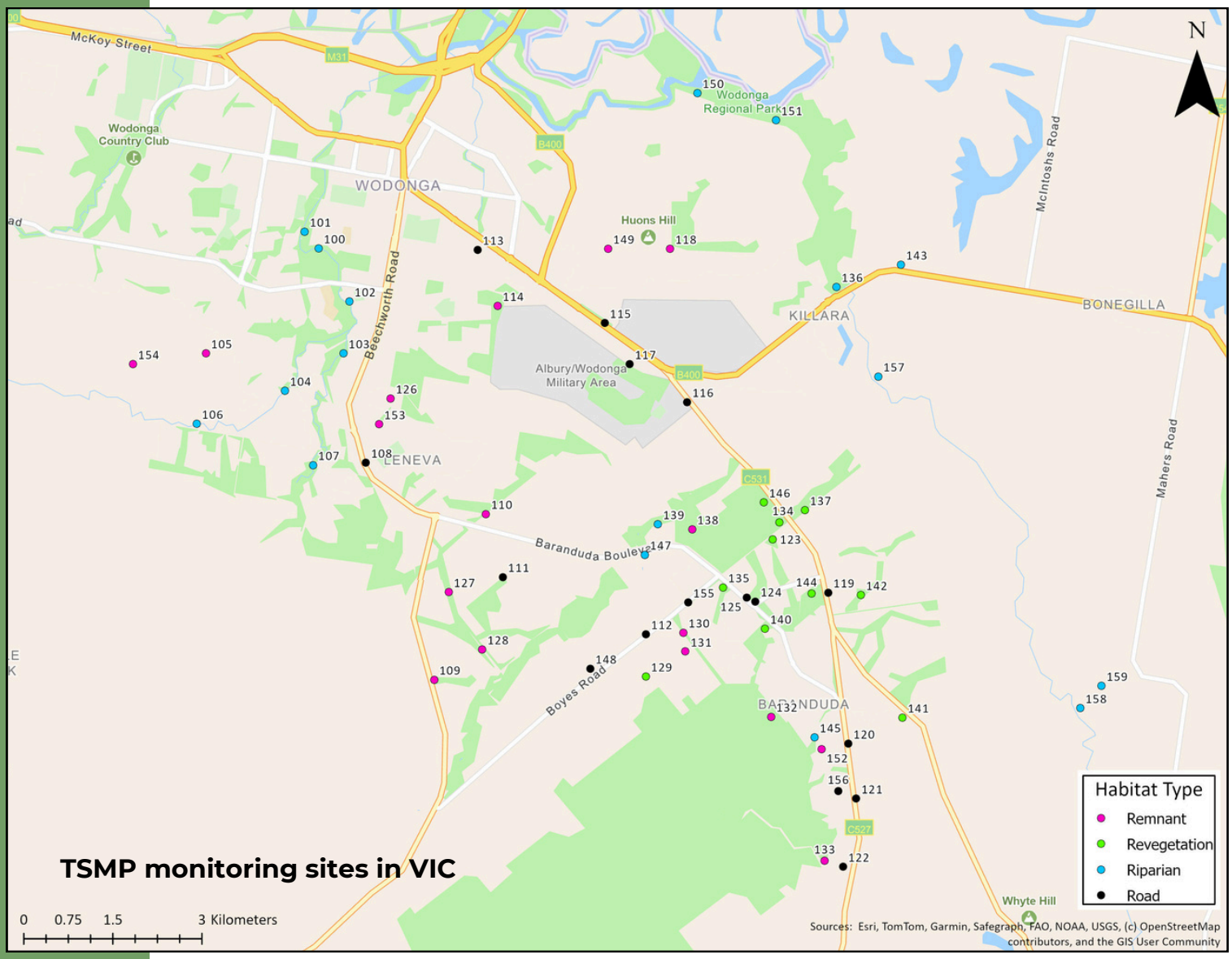


TSMP monitoring sites in NSW

TSMP

STUDY AREA

Albury Conservation Company



TSMP monitoring sites in VIC

A Squirrel Glider at site 115, Anzac Ave Bandiana VIC

METHODOLOGY

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Roadside habitat type in the proposed development land-use zone, Baranduda VIC

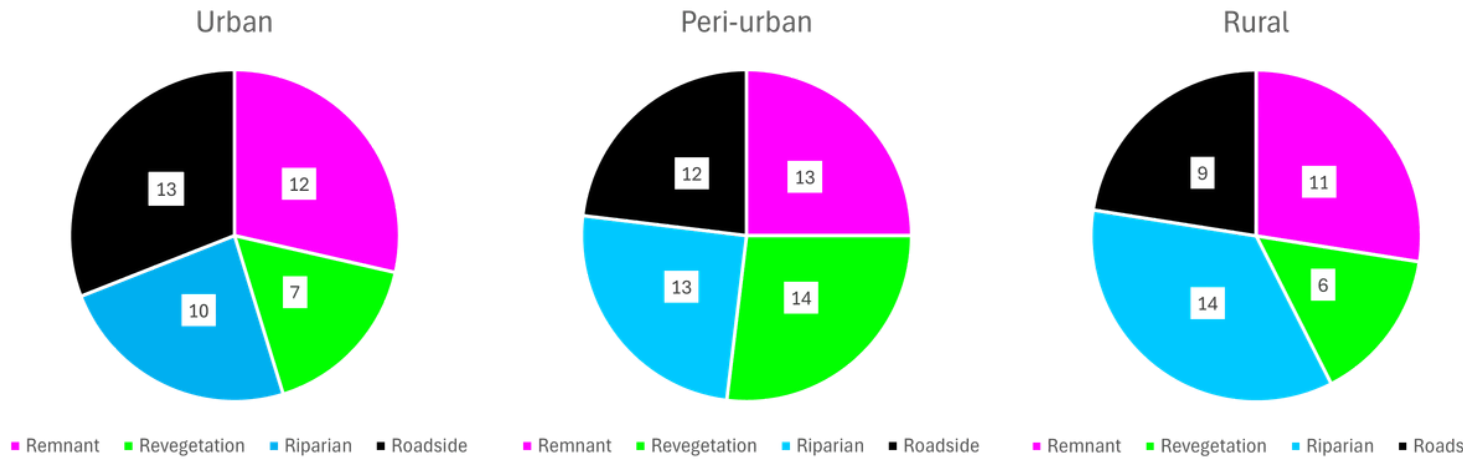
Native vegetation patches greater than 5 ha were mapped and stratified by:

HABITAT TYPE

- Patches of remnant vegetation **(REMNANT)**
- Forward tree plantings **(REVEGETATION)**
- Riparian corridors **(RIPARIAN)**
- Roadside verges **(ROADSIDE)**

LAND-USE ZONE

- Urban
- Peri-urban (future development)
- Rural



Breakdown of sites per habitat type within each land use zone across the TSMP study area

Motion sensing wildlife cameras are mounted arboreally at each monitoring site for minimum of 10 and maximum of 12 nights per monitoring period. A scent lure comprised of honey, sugar and water is sprayed onto the tree in the target area of the camera to improve the likelihood of detection at each location.

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RESULTS

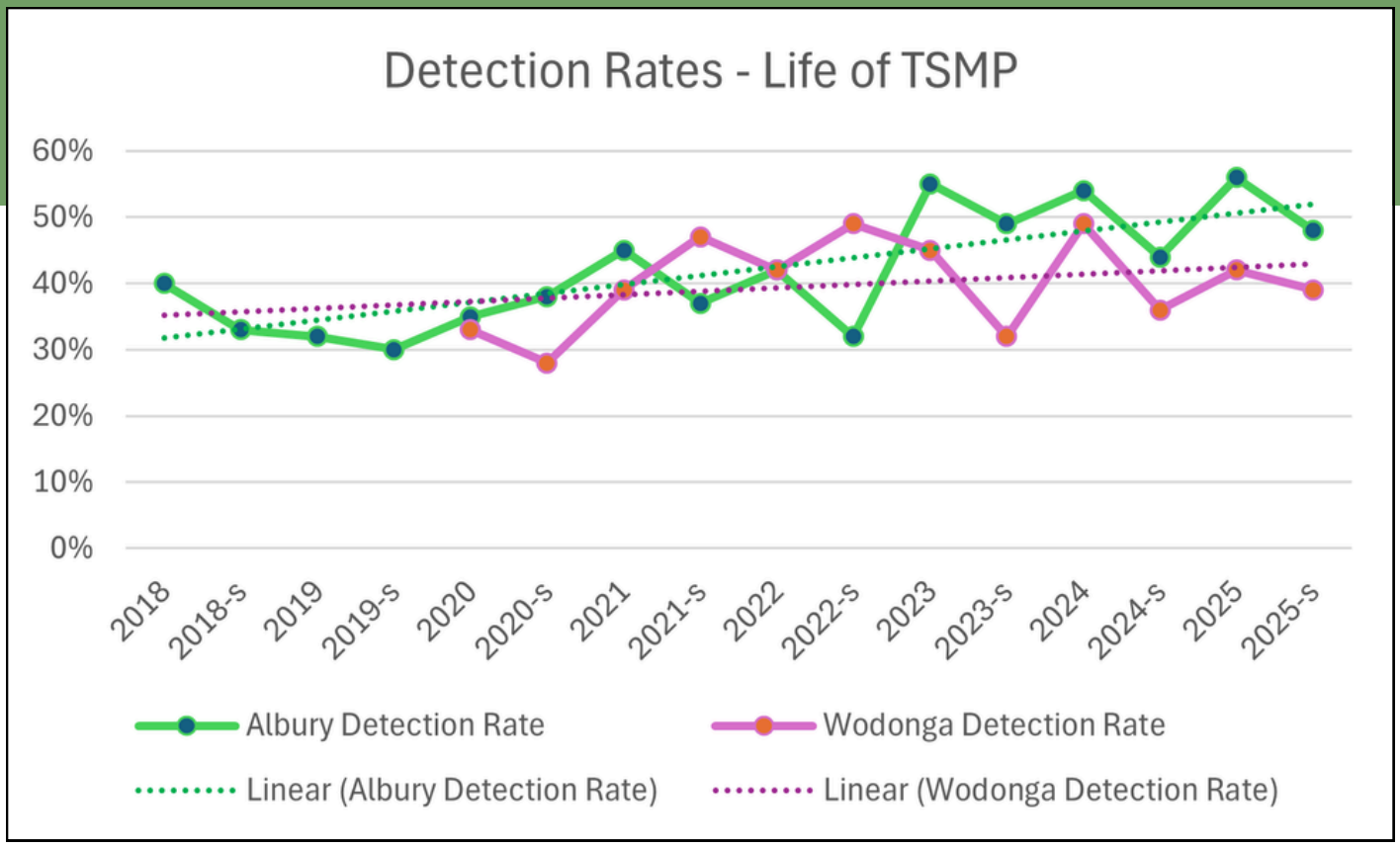
GLIDER DETECTION RATE

The number of sites where gliders are detected are divided by the total number of sites monitored in each study area to give a glider detection rate. This data gives an indicative glance at the status of glider populations in each study area over the life of the TSMP. Trends show an increase in glider detection rate over time within both study areas, but more noticeably in NSW. Year on year data as well as trends over time can be used to drive further research opportunities and inform land management at the site scale.

TRENDS IN HABITAT TYPE

Glider detection rates are also analysed according to habitat types and land-use zones. Changes in detection rates are not uniform between habitat types, with influences including:

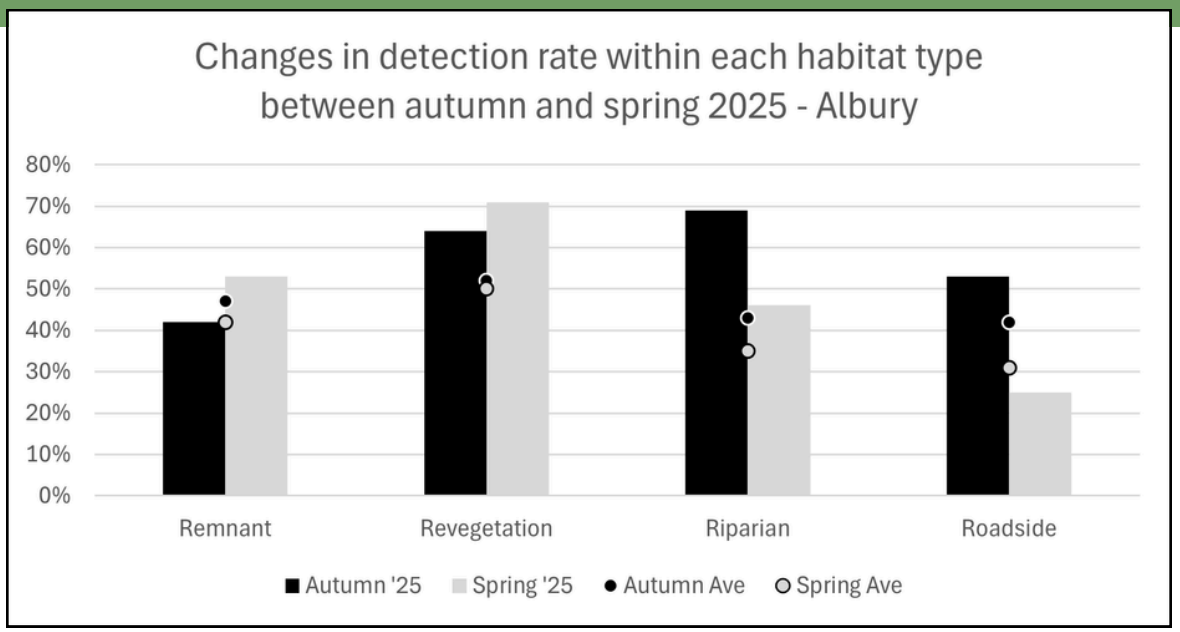
- Seasonal changes (temperature, rainfall etc.)
- Floristic composition (presence of suitable feed trees, timing of flowering etc.)
- Habitat abundance (presence of natural or artificial hollows and competition from other hollow-dependant species).
- Connectivity & fragmentation associated with urban expansion.
- Increase in human influence as urbanisation expands (light, noise, traffic, roaming pets etc).

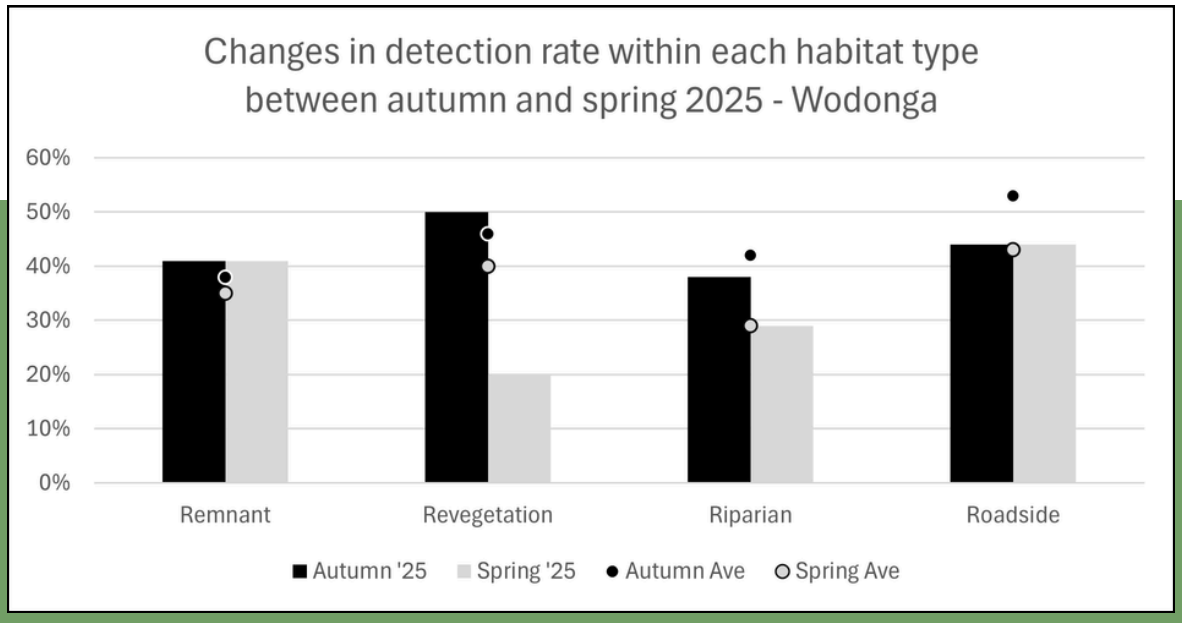


The glider detection rates tend to fluctuate seasonally year on year, but show an overall increase over time

2025

SEASONAL TRENDS



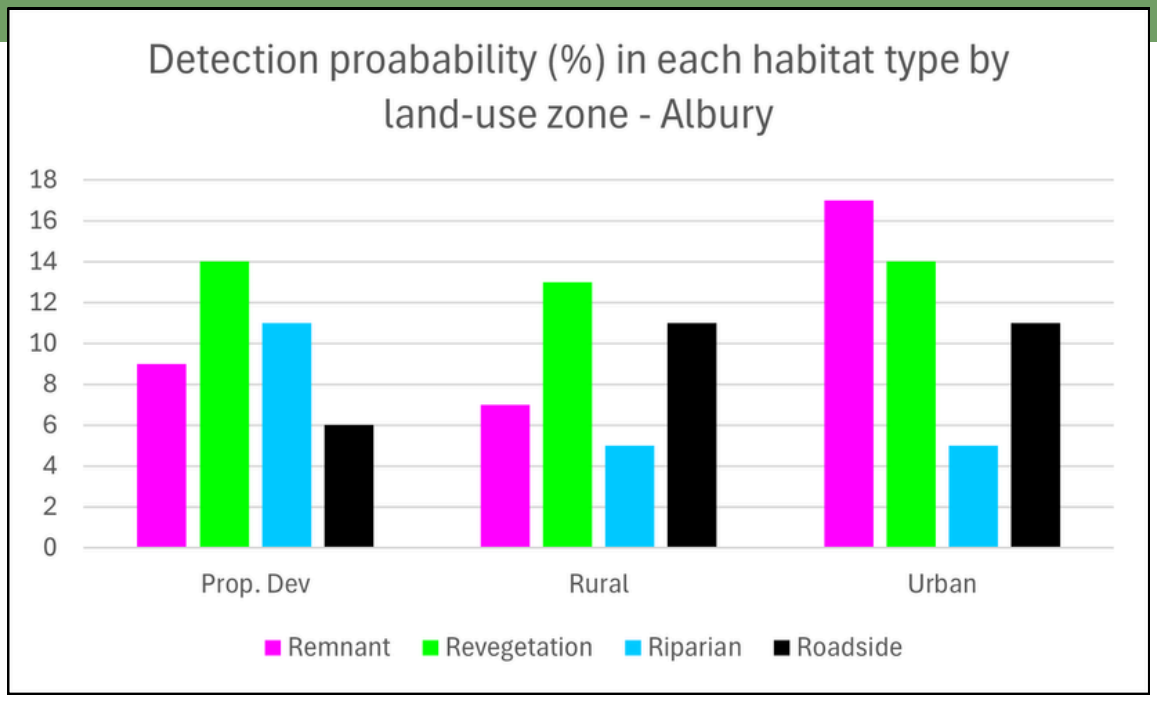


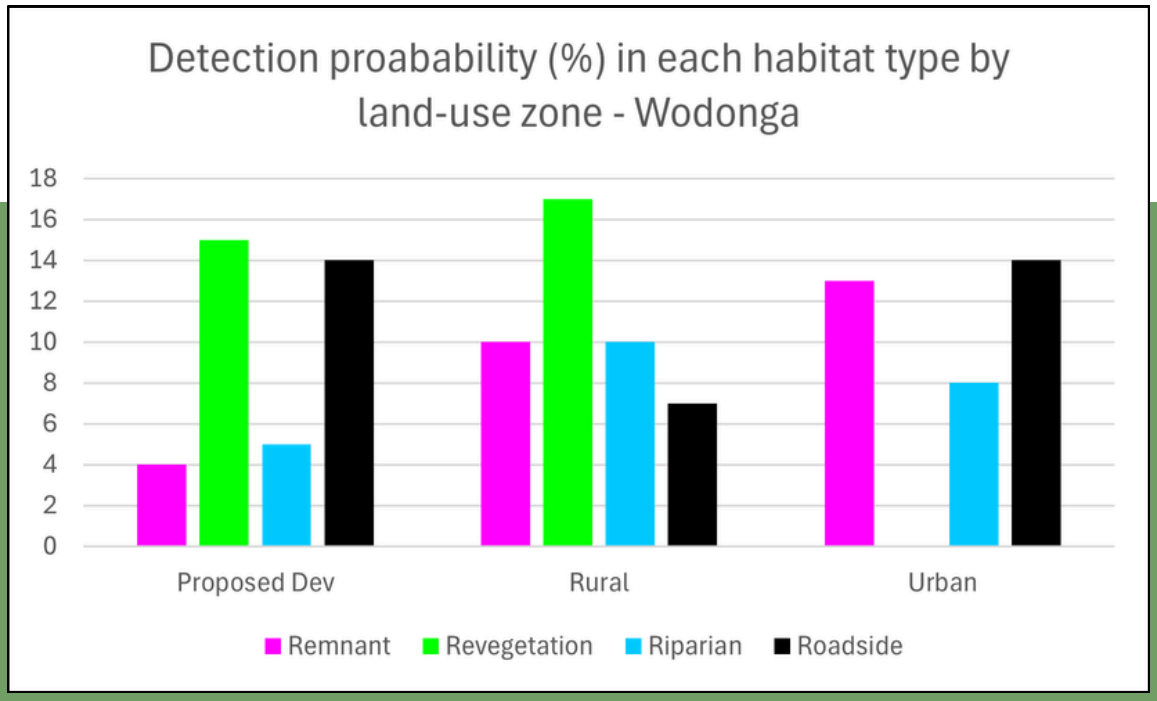
The largest seasonal variances in glider detections came from Roadside habitat types in Albury and revegetation habitat types in Wodonga.

The points over the columns represent the detection rate for each season averaged over the life of the TSMP.

LIFE OF PROGRAM

DATA TRENDS





Data collected since the TSMP commenced highlights the importance of forward tree plantings (revegetation sites) in the Albury-Wodonga region for gliders. Of the four habitat types, gliders are most likely to be detected in revegetation sites in both the rural and proposed development land use types.

There are no revegetation sites monitored in the urban land use zone in Wodonga, but data shows that they are well used by gliders in urban areas in Albury.

Remnant vegetation retained in urban areas is shown to be important to Squirrel Gliders, likely providing more natural hollows and denser canopy cover than tree plantings.

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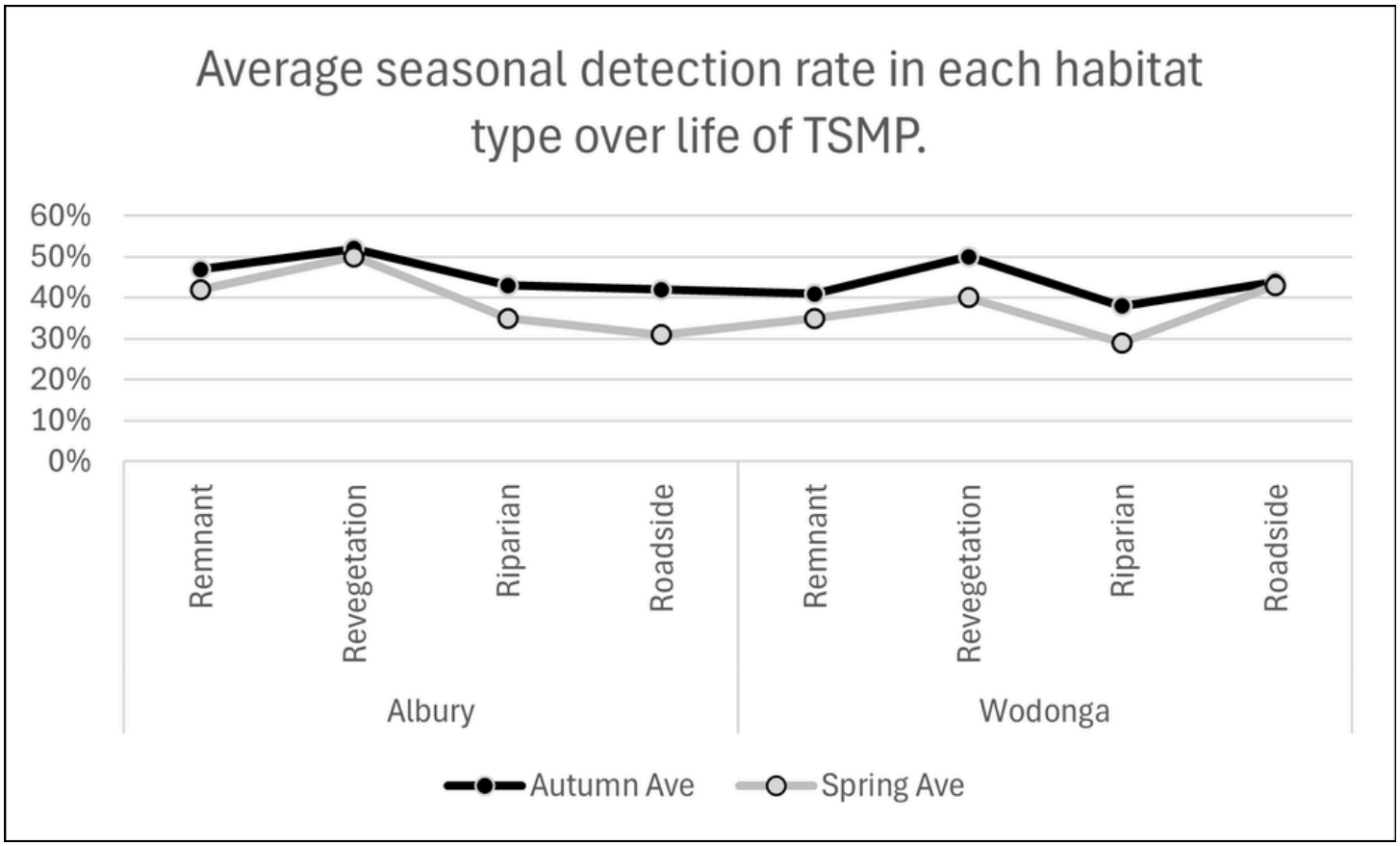
LIFE OF PROGRAM

DATA TRENDS



Data collected since the TSMP commenced shows that gliders are more likely to be detected during the autumn monitoring period than the spring monitoring period. This is consistent across each habitat type and within each study area.

The seasonal variance in detection rate is consistent with the lifecycle of the species. Squirrel gliders commence breeding in August with new-borns remaining in the pouch for ~70 days, before spending another month in the nest and beginning to forage with accompanying adults. By four months of age, the young Squirrel Gliders are ready to leave the nest and establish their own territories.[1].

This dispersal (predominantly by young males) would coincide with the autumn monitoring period in the program, and likely account for the increase in glider detections during that time.

Squirrel gliders in nest box, Wodonga VIC

[1] *Australian Museum - Squirrel Glider https://australian.museum/learn/animals/mammals/squirrel-glider/*

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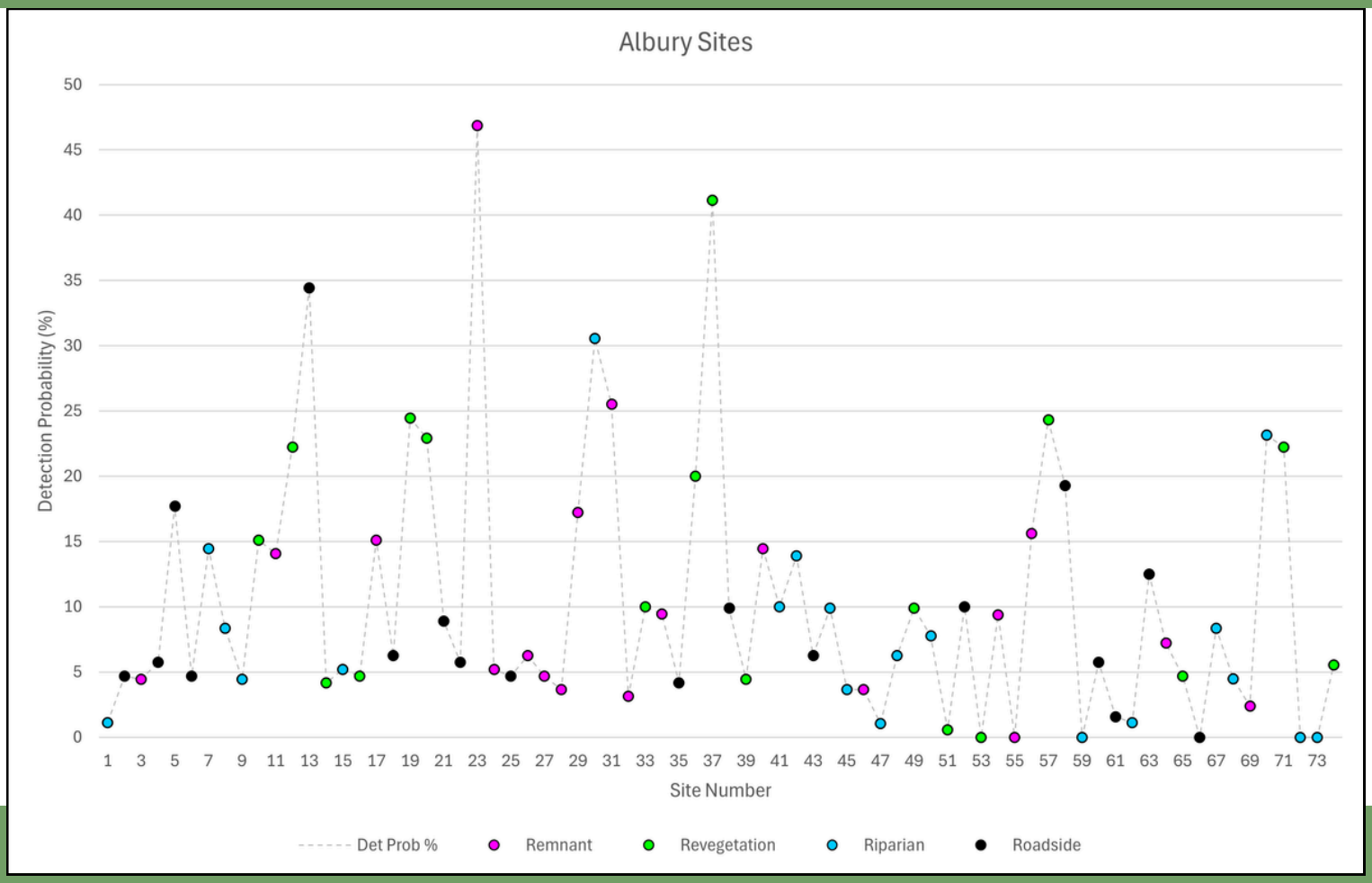
LIFE OF PROGRAM

SITE BASED INFORMATION



Data collected at the individual site level enables the TSMP to determine significant sites over time. Throughout the TSMP data collection includes both simple presence/ absence data at each site during each monitoring period, as well as detection nights at each site (the total number of nights gliders were detected during each monitoring period).

The hypothesis that each sites detection probability equals the calculated overall pooled detection rate (42.08%) across all sites/ seasons can then be tested.

The Benjamini-Hochberg (BH) procedure determines the false discovery rate (FDR, q=0.05), used when performing multiple hypothesis tests (presence/ absence vs detection nights), managing the proportion of falsely rejected null hypotheses (false positives) among all rejected ones. Using this method, four sites were determined to be statistically significant:

- Site 23 ---- 46.88% (n=16, q<0.05)
- Site 37 ---- 41.15% (N=16, q<0.05; just below 42% in the display but significantly higher when tested on the underlying presence/ absence counts)
- Site 30 ---- 30.56% (N=15, q<0.05; significant due to high count of detections in the raw presence/ absence series despite the displayed percentage)
- Site 70 ---- 23.15% (N=9, q<0.05; fewer monitoring periods but unusually detection-heavy seasons).

Statistical significance relates to the data only and does not include aspects of ecological significance at each site which may include:

- connectivity
- population dynamics
- abundance of suitable habitat
- presence of threats, etc.

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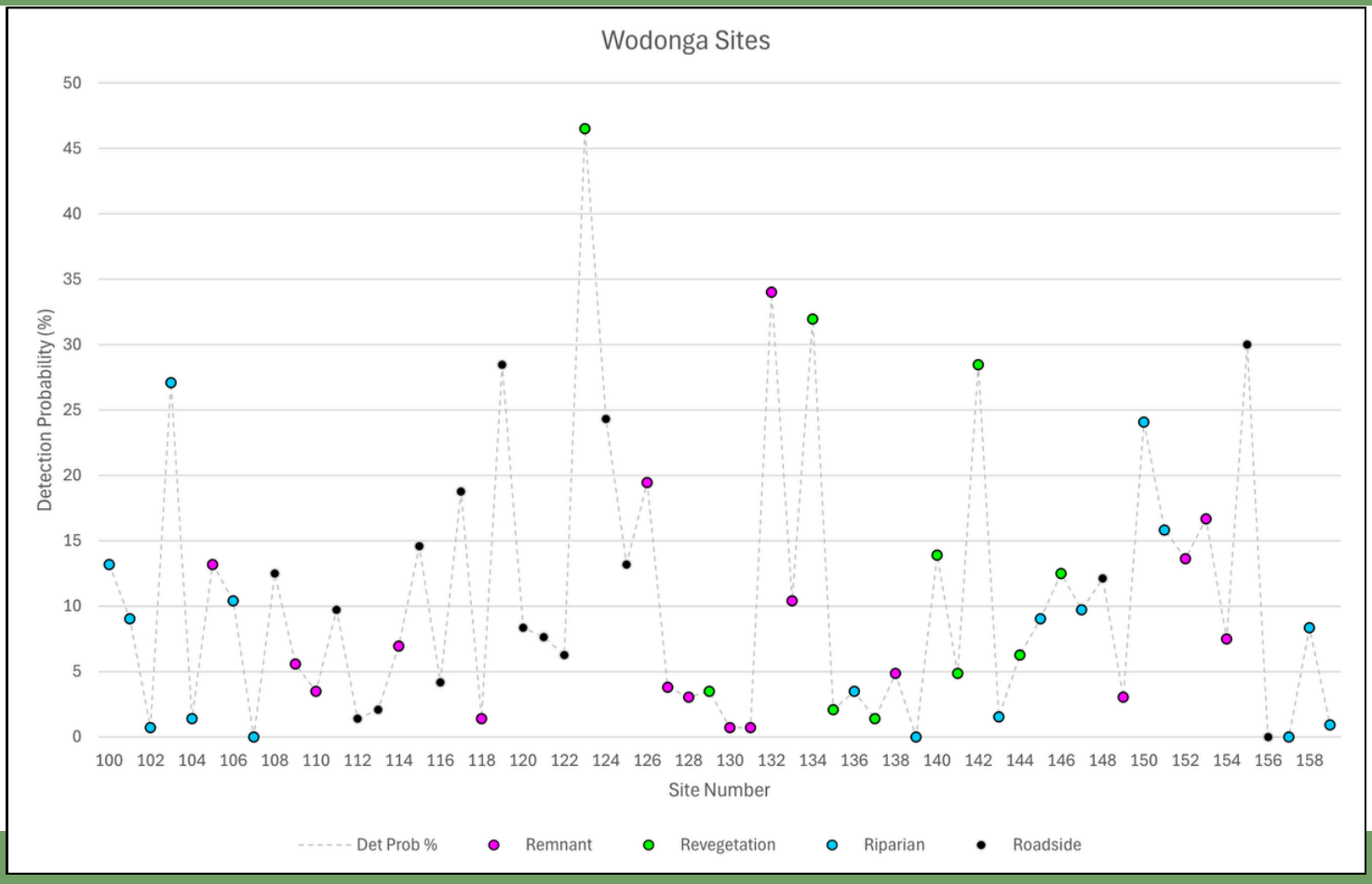
LIFE OF PROGRAM

SITE BASED INFORMATION



The calculated pooled detection rate across the Wodonga sites is much lower, at 10.627%, with the FDR again controlled at 0.05 via BH. Below are the sites whose Detection Probability % are statistically different from the overall baseline after FDR correction:

- Site 103 — 27.0833% (Riparian)
- Site 117 — 18.7500% (Road)
- Site 119 — 28.4722% (Road)
- Site 123 — 46.5278% (Revegetation)
- Site 124 — 24.3056% (Road)
- Site 126 — 19.4444% (Remnant)
- Site 132 — 34.0278% (Remnant)
- Site 134 — 31.9444% (Revegetation)
- Site 142 — 28.4722% (Revegetation)
- Site 150 — 24.0741% (Riparian)
- Site 155 — 30.0000% (Road)

Maps depicting each site weighted by total number of detection nights and showing the location and habitat type of each site follow. They may provide further context to site “significance”.

Nest box in Thurgoona, NSW

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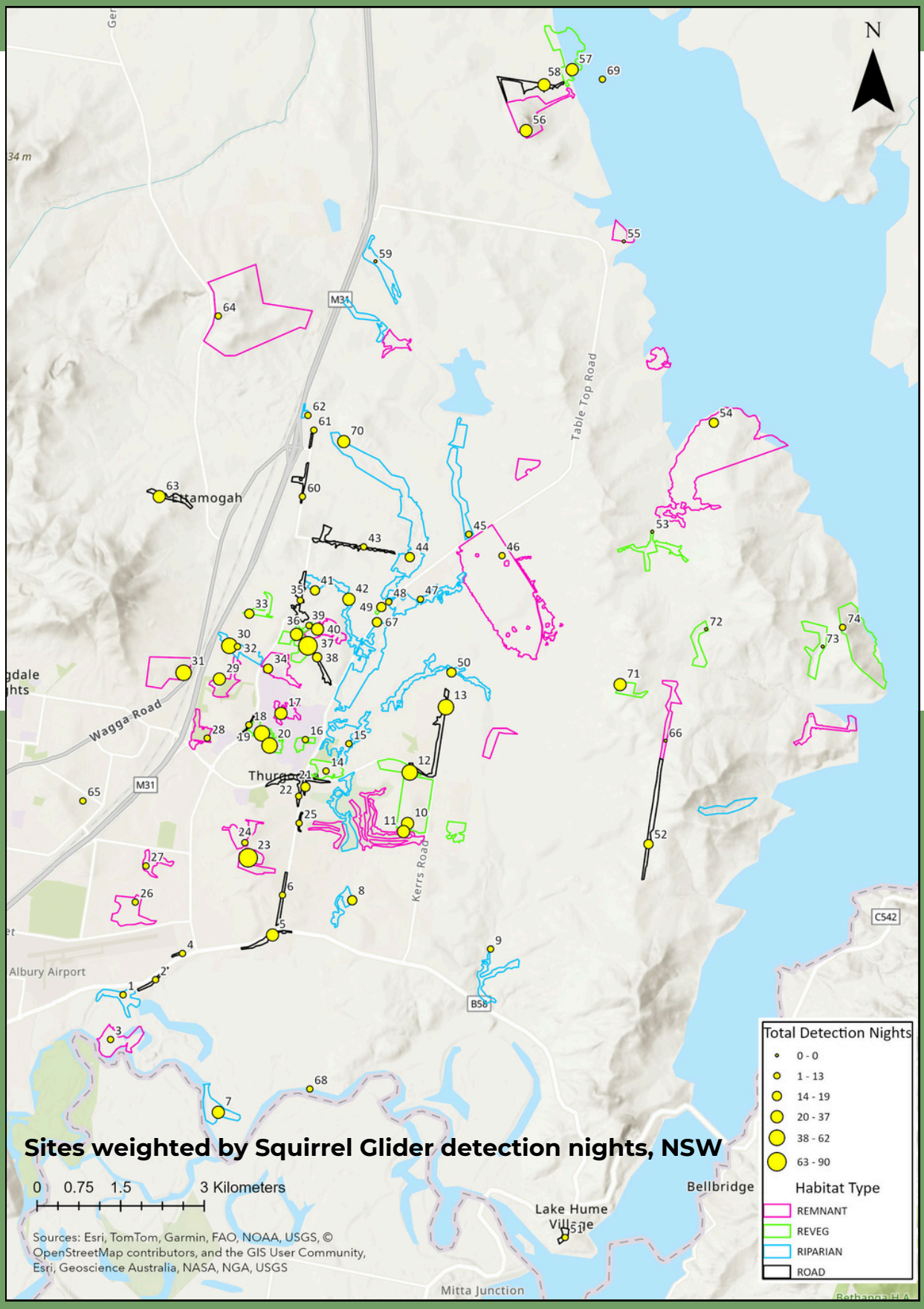
LIFE OF PROGRAM

SITE BASED INFORMATION



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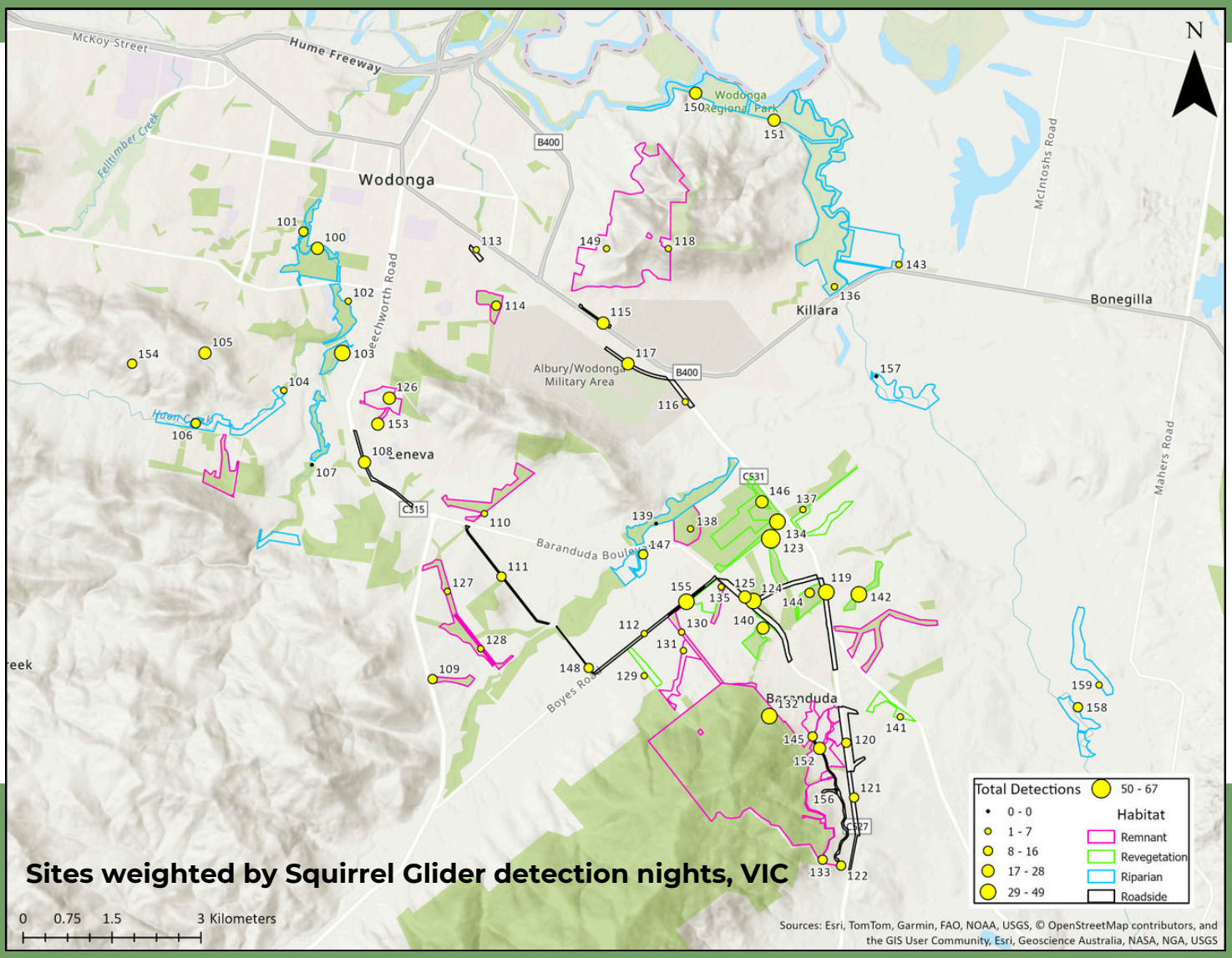
SITE BASED INFORMATION



Sites weighted by Squirrel Glider detection nights, VIC

Site 103 in Wodonga, VIC

DISCUSSION

A REFINED TSMP

Albury–Wodonga is now home to 103,141 people and is growing faster than both regional NSW and regional Victoria[1]. The rate of urbanisation likely exceeds that which was envisaged by Albury Conservation Company and stakeholders when the TSMP was designed. Trends in Squirrel Glider detection rates in both the Albury and Wodonga study areas show an increase over the life of the TSMP, somewhat despite the rate of urbanisation and associated habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation. These high level trends could be seen as a positive in isolation, but could be misleading without the exploration of influencing factors:

- Could the loss and fragmentation of habitat associated with urbanisation lead to "funnelling" Squirrel Gliders through TSMP monitoring sites (the majority of which are protected areas) at a higher than usual rate, leading to an increase in detections over time?
- Are sites containing arboreal habitat (many of which are revegetation sites) detecting Squirrel Gliders at a consistently high rate because of the loss of natural hollow bearing trees in nearby developable areas?
- Does the removal of geographic barriers (i.e. glide pole installation in Albury City LGA) improve connectivity and dispersal between adjoining sites, leading to an increase in Squirrel Glider detections during TSMP monitoring?

These questions are an example of knowledge gaps that the TSMP could seek to address as it continues into the future. The data collected over eight years to date in Albury, and six in Wodonga provides a robust baseline of data which enables the TSMP to be repositioned to align with land-use and tree cover changes in the study areas.

The TSMP could be streamlined and implemented more efficiently from a cost and budget perspective by revising the survey design based on either:

- Monitoring a subset of sites in each study area; or
- Reducing the temporal effort of the TSMP.

Survey design options are explored further in the attached 'Revised TSMP Options' Appendix.

[1] *Albury City, Building the future: Albury Economic Indicators 2025*

Retained significant tree within recent development, Baranduda VIC

DISCUSSION

Baseline Site Condition

Albury Conservation Company

During the spring 2025 monitoring period, each site was subjected to a rapid visual assessment of ecological condition, based on select parameters that could influence Squirrel Glider presence and abundance. From each monitoring point, the observer assigned a value to each parameter, to ascertain a 'baseline' condition for each site, which may be used to inform land management and prioritise on-ground works. The attached ' Baseline Site Condition' Appendix provides this information in a tabulated format that land managers may be able to inform annual works programs, particularly where arboreal species habitat is of priority. It is noted that some sites are being actively managed for other outcomes (e.g. Sloane's Froglet habitat) which may not be compatible with all parameter values identified (e.g. overall biomass, canopy shading etc.)

The information does identify some 'easy wins' for some sites which could be addressed directly by the relevant land manager (Albury City, City of Wodonga, Parklands Albury-Wodonga etc), or provide an opportunity for projects or partnerships with other stakeholders (Landcare, various Friends Groups etc). These opportunities include:

- Installation of nest boxes or augmented hollows in areas of depleted arboreal habitat.
- Removal of noxious and declared weeds.
- Removal of barbed wire fencing, particularly where grazing no longer occurs.
- Strategic revegetation to provide feed trees or connectivity pathways.

Augmented hollow habitat in Thurgoona, NSW

Site 145 in Baranduda, VIC is devoid of arboreal habitat

DISCUSSION

Summary of Recommendations

A priority for Albury Conservation Company in early 2026 should be to liaise with project stakeholders and investors to discuss the potential survey design options for the TSMP moving forward. The base program can remain robust with a revised design, and possibly lead to enhanced effectiveness in:

- Determining the impact of urbanisation on Squirrel Gliders; and
- Evaluating the effectiveness of management actions designed to improve the persistence of Squirrel Glider populations.

Both of these points are initial objectives of the TSMP which remain relevant today, and maybe have additional importance due to both the rate of urban expansion across the program area and reduced funding availability for conservation works, among competing priorities.

Baseline condition data may provide useful high level data to monitor changes in environmental condition or effectiveness of on-ground works on an annual basis. Councils/ land-managers should be encouraged to review the data supplied and provide feedback as to its effectiveness, and suggestions for improvement, should it be something to be delivered in conjunction with the TSMP on an on-going basis. Noting, that the work could require additional funding depending on the level of assessment detail desired.

As well as more detailed or targeted site condition data, additional spatial data could be analysed to provide further context to the presence or absence of Squirrel Gliders at the site level, and determine *why* it is that some sites appear to be significant for the species. Data could include:

- Other threatened species records (NSW Bionet, ALA etc.)
- Records of declared and noxious weeds (NSW Bionet, ALA etc.)
- Locations of nest boxes and arboreal habitat (this could be the result of the proposed Squirrel Glider Symposium - i.e. shared database).
- Polygons of recent NRM works areas (weed treatment, reveg etc.) provided by land managers.

Data from the TSMP is provided to Councils annually upon request, where it is understood that it is made publicly available on on the Albury-Wodonga Open Data Hub. This provides a level of transparency regarding threatened species presence and distribution within the area that is encouraged.

Moreover, council planning staff and private developers should be encouraged to utilise this data when designing and assessing development proposals. Significant sites and landscape scale connectivity should be considered a part of every development or planning permit application, but particularly within the rapidly changing peri-urban expansion area.

Retention of key habitat, restoration of degraded habitat, increasing landscape connectivity, and on-site mitigations can all be informed by TSMP data and applied to developments on a case-by-case basis, which would be beneficial in working towards the long-term population viability of Squirrel Gliders within the region.

Glide poles installed by Albury City in Thurgoona.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Albury Conservation Company would like to gratefully acknowledge funding received from:

- Albury City Council to support implementation of the program in 2025.
- The Ross Trust and Wodonga Council for facilitating the expansion of the program into the Wodonga region.
- The Ian Potter Foundation for the significant investment in the three-year funded 'Applying science to on-ground action for conservation of Albury Wodonga's threatened wildlife' project.
- The Victorian Government Department of Energy, Environment, and Climate Action (DEECA) for the funding of the 'Applying science to inform on-ground actions for conserving Wodonga's threatened wildlife' project.
- Wettenhall Environment Trust for providing two small grants to help purchase motion sensing cameras central to the monitoring program.
- Crowd funding via Edge Pledge which facilitated the initial purchase of motion sensing cameras required to implement the program and,
- Public donations made to Albury Conservation Company via https://www.givenow.com.au/alburyconservationcompany

APPENDIX 1

Revised TSMP Options

Albury Conservation Company

The TSMP has reached a point where the existing dataset provides a baseline amenable to strategically changing the survey protocol to meet specific outcomes, answer certain questions, or operate more efficiently. This flexibility will likely prove important moving forward, and provides opportunity for this long-term dataset to persist even where funding uncertainty may occur.

TSMP surveys to date:

- **~60 sites in each study area (Albury & Wodonga) each autumn and spring.**
- **28-56% detection rate (17-34 sites with gliders present in each study area).**

Option 1: Monitor a subset of sites

1a: Monitor a rotating sub-set of sites (up to 30 per year) in each study area, ensuring each site is visited at regular intervals (e.g., at least every second year).

1b: Monitor a fixed sub-set of "core" sites (e.g., 20 key sites with high rates of detections or of ecological importance) and rotate the remaining 40 sites (10 additional sites/season), visiting at regular intervals (e.g., every 2 years), totalling 30 sites per season.

1c: Monitor a fixed subset of "core" sites (e.g., 20 key sites with high rates of detections or of ecological importance) and randomly selecting ten others from the remaining pool of 40, totalling 30 sites per season.

Core sites can be selected based on existing data, as well as their relevance to current and future land-uses, as informed by Council planning staff.

Similarly, the additional (rotating non-core sites) can be informed by stakeholders based on current and proposed developments, and place higher emphasis on the peri-urban development front, for example. In this case, it may be that sites in the urban and rural areas act as controls and the proposed development sites are monitored for change.

Option 2: Reduce temporal effort

2a: Instead of bi-seasonal (twice/year), monitor once per year, ideally during the most informative season (e.g., when detection probability is highest or squirrel glider activity is most consistent). Autumn seems to be when detections are consistently higher and coincides with subadult dispersal. This option cuts monitoring effort in half without necessarily reducing trend detectability.

2b: Monitor less sites (i.e. 20 down from 30) during each monitoring period to concentrate effort on areas of focus (the proposed development area). The aim would be to monitor each site in the proposed development land-use zones, so that species records are update don an annual basis and accounted for in environmental impact assessments and decision making.

Consideration of these options would best be undertaken collaboratively with relevant Council planning and land management staff to ensure that the selected survey protocol aligns with:

- Albury Conservation Company Strategic Plan and TSMP objectives.
- Council(s) future planning and growth strategies .
- Available funding.

APPENDIX 2

Baseline site condition

The following tables display:

1. The assessment parameters, values and ramifications as they relate to data collected at each site.
2. Site assessment data for Albury sites
3. Site assessment data for Wodonga Sites

The data is not representative of the entire site, but a visual assessment from the monitoring point within each site. As such it should be considered indicative only. Its intent is to inform routine or additional condition assessments undertaken by land managers, rather than to prescribe specific actions or tasks.

This initial iteration of baseline site condition assessments at TSMP sites is amenable to adaptation to ensure it can deliver benefit to users into the future.

Augmented hollow constructed in Baranduda, VIC

Baseline Site Condition

During the spring 2025 monitoring period, each site was subjected to a rapid visual assessment of ecological condition, based on select parameters that could influence Squirrel Glider presence/ abundance. From each monitoring point, the observer assigned a value to each parameter per the below table, to ascertain a 'baseline' condition for each site, that may be used to inform routine condition monitoring or on-ground works.

Parameter		Value	Definition	Ramification
Canopy Layer		Remnant native	Canopy is dominated by remnant native trees	Parameters are in good condition, no intervention required.
		Planted native	Canopy is dominated by planted native trees	
Shrub Layer		Remnant native	Shrub is dominated by remnant native trees	
		Planted native	Shrub is dominated by planted native trees	
		Non-native	Shrub layer is dominated by non-native species	Shrubs as a lifeform are present, however conditions could be improved through native planting.
		Absent	Shrub layer is absent (including where it comprises recruiting canopy species only)	No shrub layer or monoculture of Eucalypt saplings provides limited feed and movement resources.
		Weeds	Shrub layer is dominated by declared weed species.	Noxious weeds degrading the site should be treated as a priority.
Ground Cover		Native	Ground cover is dominated by native grasses, herbs etc.	Parameter is in good condition, no intervention required.
		Non-native	Ground cover is dominated by non-native grasses, herbs etc.	Annual grasses and herbaceous weeds dominant.
		Weeds	Ground cover is dominated by declared weed species.	Noxious weeds degrading the site should be treated as a priority.
Barbed Wire		None	No barbed wire observed within site.	Parameter is in good condition, no intervention required.
		>50 m within site	Barbed wire observed within the site, but more than 50 m from monitoring point.	Barbed wire should be removed to lessen threats to Squirrel Gliders. At many sites, barbed wire is a legacy issue and could be an easy win to remove where stock grazing no longer occurs.
		20 – 50 m	Barbed wire observed 20 m – 50 m from monitoring point.	
		0 – 20 m	Barbed wire observed within 20 m from monitoring point.	
Connectivity		Connected	Site directly abuts vegetation with canopy overlap.	Parameter is in good condition, no intervention required.
		Fragmented	Site has no canopy overlap with adjoining vegetation, but the gap is within gliding distance (~40 m)	A geographic barrier (road, development, gap in vegetation) exists but does not present movement.
		Isolated	Site has no canopy overlap and a Squirrel Glider could not glide the distance to nearest vegetation.	Geographic barriers preventing safe Squirrel Glider movement should be addressed.
Arboreal Habitat	**Natural Hollows**	Present	Arboreal habitat was assessed at the individual level in the field (i.e. is each habitat type present or absent) and collectively via desktop. Where no arboreal habitat is present, this would be assigned a high priority to address. If one of the habitat types is present, then the priority is lesser.	Parameter is in good condition, no intervention required.
	Nest Boxes			
	Augmented Hollows	Absent		Where no arboreal habitat exists, the site should be a priority for habitat projects. If one of the three habitats exists, the site is considered suitable.
	Maintenance Required	Yes	Nest box or augmented hollow requires maintenance for proper function.	Prioritise maintenance/ restoration
		No	Nest box or augment hollow appears in good working order.	Parameter is in good condition, no intervention required.

Table notes: Colour coding of each value is intended to provide the reader with a visual cue which parameters require priority to address.

Site ID	Habitat	Canopy Layer	Shrub Layer	Ground Cover	Barbed Wire	Connectivity	Natural Hollows	Nest Boxes	Augmented Hollows	Maintenance Required
1	Riparian	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	20 - 50 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
2	Road	Remnant Native	Absent	Weeds	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
3	Remnant	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	> 50 m within site	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
4	Road	Planted Native	Absent	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
5	Road	Remnant Native	Weeds	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
6	Road	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Native	None	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
7	Remnant	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	> 50 m within site	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
9	Riparian	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
8	Riparian	Remnant Native	Non Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
11	Remnant	Planted Native	Planted Native	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
10	Revegetation	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Native	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
12	Revegetation	Planted Native	Absent	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
13	Road	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
15	Remnant	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Present	Absent	No
16	Revegetation	Planted Native	Remnant Native	Native	None	Fragmented	Absent	Present	Absent	Yes
17	Remnant	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
18	Road	Planted Native	Planted Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
19	Revegetation	Planted Native	Remnant Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Absent	Present	Absent	Yes
20	Revegetation	Planted Native	Planted Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
21	Road	Planted Native	Planted Native	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
22	Road	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
23	Remnant	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Native	None	Fragmented	Absent	Present	Absent	No
24	Remnant	Planted Native	Planted Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
25	Road	Planted Native	Planted Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
26	Remnant	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Weeds	> 50 m within site	Isolated	Present	Present	Absent	No
27	Revegetation	Planted Native	Absent	Weeds	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
28	Remnant	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	Yes
29	Remnant	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
30	Remnant	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Weeds	None	Isolated	Present	Present	Absent	No
31	Remnant	Planted Native	Absent	Non Native	None	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
32	Remnant	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
33	Revegetation	Remnant Native	Absent	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Present	No
34	Remnant	Remnant Native	Absent	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
35	Road	Remnant Native	Absent	Weeds	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Present	Absent	No
36	Revegetation	Planted Native	Absent	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
37	Revegetation	Planted Native	Absent	Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
38	Road	Remnant Native	Weeds	Weeds	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Present	Absent	No
39	Revegetation	Planted Native	Absent	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Absent	Absent	Absent	No

Site ID	Habitat	Canopy Layer	Shrub Layer	Ground Cover	Barbed Wire	Connectivity	Natural Hollows	Nest Boxes	Augmented Hollows	Maintenance Required
40	Remnant	Remnant Native	Absent	Native	None	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
41	Riparian	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Weeds	None	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
42	Riparian	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	20 - 50 m	Connected	Present	Present	Absent	Yes
43	Road	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	20 - 50 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
44	Road	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Non Native	20 - 50 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
45	Remnant	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Non Native	> 50 m within site	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
46	Remnant	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	> 50 m within site	Connected	Present	Present	Absent	No
47	Riparian	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Weeds	None	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
48	Riparian	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
49	Revegetation	Planted Native	Planted Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
51	Revegetation	Planted Native	Planted Native	Non Native	20 - 50 m	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
52	Road	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
54	Remnant	Planted Native	Planted Native	Non Native	20 - 50 m	Isolated	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
54	Remnant	Planted Native	Planted Native	Native	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Present	Present	Absent	No
56	Remnant	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
57	Revegetation	Remnant Native	Absent	Native	None	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
58	Road	Planted Native	Planted Native	Non Native	None	Connected	Absent	Absent	Absent	No
60	Road	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Weeds	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
61	Road	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Weeds	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
63	Road	Remnant Native	Remnant Native	Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
64	Remnant	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Connected	Present	Absent	Absent	No
65	Revegetation	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Native	None	Isolated	Present	Present	Absent	No
65	Riparian	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	None	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
67	Riparian	Remnant Native	Absent	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Fragmented	Present	Absent	Absent	No
69	Remnant	Remnant Native	Planted Native	Non Native	None	Isolated	Present	Absent	Absent	No
71	Revegetation	Planted Native	Planted Native	Non Native	0 - 20 m	Isolated	Present	Absent	Absent	No