

THREATENED SPECIES NETWORK COMMUNITY GRANTS Program Guidelines Round 11 - 2008

1. The Threatened Species Network Community Grants

The Threatened Species Network Community Grants have been established to support and inspire community groups to work on the conservation and recovery of threatened species and ecological communities. The Grants fund projects that benefit species or ecological communities that are listed as threatened under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). In some cases, species or ecological communities that have been nominated but not yet listed as threatened under the EPBC Act may also be considered for funding.

The Threatened Species Network (TSN) is a community based program of the Australian Government and WWF-Australia. The Threatened Species Network's mission is to involve the community in the recovery of threatened species and ecological communities.

Australian Government

The Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) was set up by the Australian Government in 1997 to help restore and conserve Australia's environment and natural resources.

Commencing 1 July 2008, the new Caring for our Country program will integrate delivery of the Commonwealth's existing natural resource management programs, the Natural Heritage Trust, the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality, the National Landcare Program, the Environmental Stewardship Program and the Working on Country Indigenous land and environmental program.

Australian Government programs are supporting thousands of community groups and organisations to undertake environmental and natural resource management projects.

Further information on Caring for our Country is available via the internet at <http://www.nrm.gov.au/>

WWF-Australia:

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity;
- ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable; and
- promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

With close to 80,000 supporters, and active projects in Australia and the Oceania region, WWF works to conserve Australia's plants and animals, by ending land clearing, addressing climate change, and preserving and protecting our fresh water, marine and land environments.

WWF achieves this by working on the ground with local communities, and in partnership with government and industry, using the best possible science to advocate change and effective conservation policy.

For more information on all WWF's work in Australia, visit our website at www.wwf.org.au or call our toll free number 1800 032 551.

Table of Contents

1. THE THREATENED SPECIES NETWORK COMMUNITY GRANTS	1
2. BEFORE YOU BEGIN	3
2.1 <i>Important information</i>	3
2.2 <i>Before you start your application</i>	3
3. WHO CAN APPLY FOR A TSN COMMUNITY GRANT?	4
4. WHICH PROJECTS WILL BE CONSIDERED FOR A TSN COMMUNITY GRANT?	4
4.1 <i>Eligible activities</i>	4
4.2 <i>Ineligible activities</i>	5
4.3 <i>Criteria for project eligibility</i>	5
4.4 <i>Project components on which there are funding limits or conditions</i>	7
5. HOW LONG CAN MY PROJECT RUN FOR AND WHEN CAN I EXPECT TO START?	10
6. HOW MUCH MONEY CAN I APPLY FOR AND HOW MUCH WILL I NEED TO CONTRIBUTE?	11
6.1 <i>Grant funds</i>	11
6.2 <i>GST implications</i>	11
6.3 <i>Matching contributions</i>	11
7. GRANT CONDITIONS, REPORTING & ACCOUNTABILITY.....	12
8. HOW WILL THE APPLICATIONS BE ASSESSED?	13
8.1 <i>A good application</i>	13
8.2 <i>A good project</i>	13
9. LODGING YOUR APPLICATION	14
APPENDIX A: TSN CONTACTS	15
APPENDIX B: STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT THREATENED SPECIES WEBSITES	16
APPENDIX C: GUIDELINES AND SUGGESTED REFERENCES.....	17

2. Before you begin

2.1 Important information

Please read these Program Guidelines, the Application Form and the Guide to Completing an Application Form carefully before starting your application.

Your signed, original application must be received at the WWF Sydney office by 5pm Friday 30 May 2008.

LATE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ASSESSED

Faxed or emailed applications will not be accepted for assessment, however submission of an electronic copy of the application **in addition** to the signed original is requested. You should also keep a copy of your application for your records.

Please ensure all supporting documentation is supplied with the original application. Late applications or additional documents (maps, support letters etc) will not be accepted after the closing date. Please allow adequate time for posting applications from remote areas. **See Section 9: Lodging your application, for full details.**

Grants of up to \$50,000 (including GST) will be considered.

2.2 Before you start your application

Before you start to fill out the application form, please ensure that you:

- Read these Program Guidelines, the Application Form and the Guide to Completing an Application Form carefully
- Check if your group is eligible for a TSN grant (see Section 3)
- Check if your project activities are eligible for a TSN grant (see Section 4)
- Discuss your proposal with the TSN Coordinator for your region - **applicants who fail to do this will not be considered for funding**
- Contact the relevant Recovery Team(s) and/or consult the relevant Recovery or Action Plan(s) for your target species or ecological community to check that your project addresses priority recovery actions (see Section 4.3)
- If applicable, contact your local Indigenous community organisation and seek their input and any necessary permissions or approvals for on-ground work that may occur on cultural sites
- Investigate the requirements for any necessary permits, licenses or approvals for the work you wish to undertake; discuss these with the relevant authorities and obtain an indication of whether you are likely to receive them
- Contact potential project partners to discuss your project ideas and see if they are willing to contribute to the project either financially or with in-kind support. All project partners will need to sign a letter of support to this effect (see

Appendix A of Application Form), to be attached to the application when it is submitted.

- Contact landholders to discuss your project ideas and to ask if they are agreeable to the proposed work being conducted on their land. Landholders will need to sign a letter of support to this effect (see Appendix B of Application Form), to be attached to the application when it is submitted.
- **Plan** your project, define the objectives or goals of the project and determine how you will monitor and judge its success at meeting these objectives

3. Who can apply for a TSN Community Grant?

Incorporated community-based organisations, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, are invited to apply for funding. In some instances we will accept applications from unincorporated community groups, where a local or State government agency or incorporated regional natural resource management body will undertake responsibility for financial administration of the project.

Community groups operating in any region in Australia or its territories are eligible to apply.

Applications from community groups working in partnership with State government agencies, local government, regional natural resource management bodies, schools or universities are encouraged, however, the latter organisations are not eligible to apply for funding in their own right.

4. Which projects will be considered for a TSN Community Grant?

4.1 Eligible activities

Eligible projects may include any of the following activities:

- Enhancing, restoring, and establishing key habitat
- Threat mitigation activities such as (but not restricted to) weed or feral animal control
- Sign posting or developing strategic interpretive materials
- Propagating and planting of threatened plant species (in accordance with State laws, Recovery Plans, and relevant guidelines - see Appendix C)
- Protecting and restoring significant freshwater, marine or estuarine ecosystems
- Fire management activities such as patch burning or protective burns (projects must demonstrate necessary partnerships or permissions from the appropriate fire management authority, and demonstrate support for these activities from neighbouring land owners)

- Fencing or other management techniques to protect and preserve habitat, manage visitor access and/or manage other impacts on important areas
- Population survey, monitoring, research or capacity building activities may be eligible for funding under certain circumstances – see Section 4.4 for full details, and contact your region’s TSN coordinator for advice

4.2 Ineligible activities

The following activities will **not** be considered for funding:

- Activities more appropriately funded by other bodies (e.g. government agencies, regional NRM bodies, industry), or that are core business or the legislative responsibility of the land managers
- Purchase or long-term hire of capital equipment or vehicles
- Work that you plan to undertake before or after the 18-month timeframe for the project, or work that has already been completed at the time of application
- Standard boundary fencing that is a landholder’s normal responsibility
- Expert advice that is provided through government agencies or NRM facilitators (your project should not be charged for this)
- Control of feral animals that is primarily directed at enhancing economic production, or where there is not a commitment to ongoing adequate control (see Section 4.4 for more detail)
- Injured or orphaned wildlife care facilities or projects

Tip: If you are unsure as to the eligibility of your project activities, contact the TSN Coordinator for your region (see Appendix A for contact details).

4.3 Criteria for project eligibility

In order to be considered for funding, projects must meet the following criteria:

1. The proposed actions must benefit species or ecological communities that are listed as threatened under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). In some cases, species or ecological communities that have been nominated but not yet listed as threatened under the EPBC Act may also be considered for funding.

Tip: For a list of species and ecological communities that are listed as threatened under the EPBC Act, go to www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/index.html or ask the TSN Coordinator for your region.

2. The proposed actions must be consistent with any Action or Recovery Plan for the species or ecological community, or Threat Abatement Plan (if relevant).

Where there is no Action or Recovery Plan for the species or ecological community, the applicant must provide justification that the proposed activities are priority actions for the protection or recovery of the species or ecological community. Applicants are advised to speak to the threatened species officer within the lead wildlife agency in their area to check that the proposed activities are considered to be priority actions and likely to achieve good outcomes.

Tip: For information about National or State Action and Recovery Plans, go to the website of the Australian or State government's environmental department (see Appendix B), or ask the TSN Coordinator for your region.

3. Applicants should demonstrate a commitment to ongoing conservation activity.
4. Applicants are strongly encouraged to incorporate monitoring of their target species or community as part of their project activities, and to provide details of how monitoring will be continued after the completion of the initial grant-funded project. (Refer to Section 4.4 for information regarding **survey-only** projects)
5. Preference will be given to projects that establish or strengthen existing partnerships between industry, local or State government agencies, educational institutions, community groups, and landholders. **Letters from partners demonstrating partners' commitment must be included with the application** (a pro forma letter of support is provided as an appendix to the Application Form).
6. On-ground projects must be site specific and not necessarily cover the entire range of the species or ecological community. Projects may involve multiple sites but a good proportion of these sites must be identified prior to submitting your application. **A map that clearly shows the project site(s) must be included with the application.**
7. Applicants are expected to make a substantial contribution to the total cost of the project. Matching contributions can be financial contributions or in-kind support - see Section 6 for more details.
8. Where the proposed work is to be conducted on land not held by the applicant, **evidence of approval from the landholder or manager must be provided with the application form** (a pro forma letter of approval is provided as an appendix to the Application Form).
9. The applicant is responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals, licenses and permits. Although licenses are not required at the application submission stage, an indication from State government staff that licenses (or any other permits) to trap or collect fauna and flora (if relevant) are *likely* to be granted should be included in the application.

10. Conservation covenants or conservation management agreements are considered highly desirable for all projects, and are mandatory where funds are sought for fencing at rates of greater than \$800/km (see Section 4.4 for more detail).

4.4 Project components on which there are funding limits or conditions

1. Project coordination / management and other employment costs

In general, the applicant may seek **up to 15%** of the grant funds for all salaries and wages. It is expected that this component of the grant is used to employ a project coordinator or coordinators or to partially reimburse the project coordinator(s) for their time. If the applicant wishes to pay for other labour with grant funds, the total must still be no more than 15% of the grant.

Applicants should discuss any variation to the maximum 15% of grant funds for employment rule with the TSN Coordinator for their region before submitting their application.

2. Expert, including Indigenous advice

Applicants may seek up to \$350 per day for expert, including Indigenous advice. Expert advice can be calculated separately to the 15% of grant funds for employment. The applicant must justify why expert, including Indigenous, advice is required.

3. Independent contractors

Funding may be sought to pay independent contractors to work for a project where the group is unable to undertake the task themselves due to safety or licensing reasons (e.g. removal of weeds from steep slopes or where a license is required to handle chemicals).

Applicants must provide quotes from 2 independent contractors, give a description of the activities that the contractor will undertake and explain why the group is unable to undertake the task themselves.

4. Administration and auditing

Applicants may seek **up to 15%** of the grant funds for project administration, including audit and/or accounting fees and a reasonable amount of office costs including postage, copying, printing etc. Applicants are strongly encouraged to obtain an audit or accountancy advice on the project's finances (as part of the 15% for administration). Applicants are also encouraged to keep administration costs to a minimum through the use of in-kind support where possible.

This 15% for administration does not include project coordination (salaries and wages), expert advice or independent contractors and consultants.

5. Fencing

Applicants requesting funds for fencing of any kind and at any rate must provide evidence of their commitment to the long-term maintenance of the fence.

If funding for fencing at any rate higher than \$800/km is approved for your project the applicant must provide documentary evidence of existing or intended covenants or management agreements (see below).

Applicants may request:

- **up to the reasonable full cost of fencing** where the area is, or is in the process of becoming *permanently protected for biodiversity conservation by a binding covenant on title*; or
- **more than \$4,500/km (GST inclusive)** for fencing in *difficult terrain* where the area is or will be *protected under a covenant or conservation management agreement for a period of at least 10 years*, provided you include a quote and justify why the TSN should pay more than \$4,500/km; or
- **up to and including \$4,500/km (GST inclusive)** for fencing where the area is, or will be, *protected under a covenant or conservation management agreement for a period of at least 10 years*; or
- **up to and including \$800/km (GST inclusive)** for all other purposes.

Fencing costs may include:

- materials, and/or
- paid labour (including contractors clearing fencelines and erecting fencing); and/or
- transport of materials.

Funding is **not** available for standard boundary fencing, which is the landholder's responsibility.

Note: Barbed wire fencing has been recognised as a threatening process to some wildlife. Applicants are strongly encouraged to consider alternatives to barbed wire, or ways of minimising its impact. For more information, refer to the Barbed Wire Action Plan (see Appendix C).

6. Revegetation

In general, the TSN will only fund the planting of native species that are indigenous to (ie occur naturally in) the area to be planted, and ideally are sourced from local provenance stock. The use of non-Australian plant species will not be funded.

Applicants requesting funds for revegetation must provide evidence of their commitment to long-term maintenance of the site (for example, protection under a covenant or conservation management agreement, fencing around the site or preparation of a site management plan).

Tip: Some useful references on revegetation techniques are listed in Appendix C. If more information is required, contact the TSN Coordinator for your region.

7. Weed and feral animal control

Funding will not be provided for control or eradication of weed or feral animal species for which the land manager is responsible under the relevant State or Territory legislation.

If requesting funding for weed control or eradication activities, the applicant must:

- provide evidence that the weed(s) to be controlled or eradicated are a significant threat to the target population of the threatened species or the target area of ecological community
- demonstrate that control or eradication of the target weed(s) is feasible (for example projects to control weeds low in the catchment where there is no control effort higher in the catchment will not be assessed favourably)
- commit to adequate ongoing control of the weed(s)

Tip: For information on emerging and noxious weeds and Weeds of National Significance, contact the relevant State government departments. Other information on invasive weeds can be found at www.weeds.org.au or www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/ or phone the National Weeds Management Facilitator on (03) 6344 9657.

If requesting funding for feral animal control or eradication activities, the applicant must:

- provide evidence that the feral species to be controlled or eradicated are a significant threat to the target population of the threatened species
- demonstrate that the feral animal control is for the benefit of native wildlife and not primarily directed at enhancing economic production
- commit to adequate ongoing control of the feral species
- have the necessary support and permission from relevant state agencies
- adhere to the relevant Codes of Practice and Standard Operating Procedures for control of those species, available from the Australian Government's Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts website: www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/publications/humane-control/
- follow any procedures or guidelines specific to your State or Territory. These should be available from your State government conservation agency or ask the TSN Coordinator for your region.

Ideally, projects should also use integrated pest management techniques rather than targeting single pest species in order to prevent impacts from a secondary pest species (eg. removing foxes from an area may result in build up in feral cat numbers).

8. Purchase of non-capital equipment

The Grants will not fund the purchase or long-term hire of capital equipment or vehicles.

The purchase of individual items of equipment valued at \$300 or less each *that can be shown to be critical for the success of the project* or the purchase of consumable items such as batteries, tags, video tapes etc is eligible for funding, as is short-term equipment hire, contingent upon justification. Applicants are encouraged where

possible to try to borrow equipment from other local organisations such as Councils, wildlife management agencies, Landcare groups, regional NRM bodies etc.

9. Research

Research activities or small-scale management trials will only be funded where:

- these can be justified as priority actions for the threatened species or ecological community, and
- the research can be justified as necessary for planned on-ground conservation activities

Research-based activities must also have demonstrable community involvement and benefits to the community (e.g. skills transfer from experts or researchers to community members).

10. Survey / population monitoring

While applicants are strongly encouraged to incorporate monitoring of their target species or community as part of their project activities, survey-only or population monitoring-only projects will generally only be considered for funding where:

- these can be justified as a priority action for the threatened species or ecological community; and/or
- a survey will provide critical information for planned on-ground conservation activities or will provide critical skills to build the capacity of the group to undertake more technical species recovery work later on.

11. Capacity building

The TSN Community Grants may fund a small number of capacity building projects nationally each year, where there is a need to significantly increase the ability of the group and the community to carry out conservation, recovery and/or threat abatement activities (e.g. by increasing knowledge or skills).

These projects must be nominated by the TSN Regional Coordinators – applicants requesting funding for capacity building activities must discuss this with the TSN Coordinator for their region.

5. How long can my project run for and when can I expect to start?

Projects should be completed within **18 months**. It is anticipated that funds will be available from October 2008, and projects should be completed by 30 April 2010. Your project does not have to last for 18 months – you might be able to complete your project activities in less time.

6. How much money can I apply for and how much will I need to contribute?

6.1 Grant funds

Once approval of funding is provided by the Australian Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts, up to \$500,000 will be distributed nationally to a range of projects. Individual projects will not be able to receive more than \$50,000 (including GST).

In general, for grants of more than \$6,000, 90% of funds will be provided on approval, and 10% will be payable upon project acquittal following full expenditure of the funding and a satisfactory accounting of the monies expended. Payments of larger grants (over \$20,000) may be staged in several instalments.

Project funding will be managed from WWF-Australia's national office in Sydney.

6.2 GST implications

From Round 9 of the TSN Community Grants onwards, all grant funding is to be provided **inclusive of GST**. The proposed budget should include GST for all line items. This applies to all proponents whether you are registered for GST or not.

If an ABN is not provided on the invoice and you have not provided evidence that your income is tax exempt, WWF-Australia will be obliged to deduct 48.5% withholding tax from any approved grant amount and forward this to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

We recommend you seek professional advice and refer to the ATO publication 'GST and grants' available from their website www.ato.gov.au for further information.

6.3 Matching contributions

The value of the applicant's and partner's financial and in kind contributions should match or exceed the grant funds being sought.

Matching contributions can be financial contributions or in-kind support in the form of hourly labour by the applicants or other contributors (partners); use of equipment, machinery and materials; or donated expense. Volunteer labour can be counted as an in-kind contribution and should be valued at the rate of \$30/hr.

You must detail the monetary value of in-kind contributions in the budget section of the application. **Partner organisations must confirm their contribution in writing** (see Appendix D for pro forma letter of support from partners).

Matching contributions can be from any appropriate source such as local businesses, other community-based groups (eg Landcare), non-government organisations, Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) and/or similar supplementary funding, industry or your State or local government.

The following items may **not** be counted as part of your matching contribution, although they may still form part of your project:

- Funds from other Australian Government natural resource management programs, such as the Natural Heritage Trust and National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality
- Work that you plan to undertake before or after the 18 month timeframe for the project, or for work that has already been completed at the time of application
- Contributions from organisations or programs such as Green Corps, the Green Reserve or Work for the Dole.

7. Grant conditions, reporting & accountability

Successful applicants will be required to:

- Use the grant funds for the purposes specified in their application. Prior approval must be requested in writing for any variation to agreed activities or for variations in expenditure of more than 10% of the budget
- Maintain a separate record of the financial administration of the grant, which may be audited; and supply a Statutory Declaration on project acquittal
- Report on the project outputs and financial expenditure using the format provided
- Advise your TSN Coordinator as soon as possible in the event that your project is unavoidably delayed. Extensions must be requested in writing
- Acknowledge the contributions of WWF-Australia and the Australian Government in all publications and public materials related to the project, including any media. All such materials should be submitted to your Regional TSN Coordinator for approval before publication. The combined TSN, WWF & Australian Government logos can be obtained from your Regional TSN Coordinator
- Signs to be provided by TSN are to be erected on site (unless there is a good reason why it would be inappropriate to do so, e.g. if it would draw attention to the site of a rare plant)
- Advise the regional TSN Coordinator in a timely manner of public activities associated with the project to enable the Network to advertise these events for public participation
- Be available for media events on site, with due notice provided

8. How will the applications be assessed?

A National Assessment Panel comprised of representatives of WWF-Australia and independent experts will assess applications. The Panel is scheduled to meet in mid July. The Panel will draw on advice from the Regional TSN Coordinators and State Assessment Panels. State government agencies, academics or other experts may be consulted for confirmation of technical feasibility and compliance with nature conservation laws.

All projects recommended by the Panel for funding will be referred to the Australian Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts for final approval. Successful applicants will be announced on National Threatened Species Day, 7 September 2008.

8.1 A good application

A good application is one that:

- has a correctly completed application form with all relevant supporting documents attached (there is a checklist at the end of the application form)
- clearly states the project's goal(s); has activities that clearly align to those goal(s), and has identified performance criteria for measuring progress towards these goal(s) over the short and long term
- has a well justified and correctly calculated budget
- has met the criteria for project eligibility (see Section 4.3)

8.2 A good project

A good project generally:

- has strong supporting partnerships
- has strong levels of community involvement and ownership of the project
- has demonstrated a commitment to ongoing conservation activities
- addresses a key threat or management need for the target threatened species or ecological community

9. Lodging your application

Only original, signed applications will be accepted for assessment. Faxed and e-mail applications will not be assessed, although submission of an electronic version **in addition** to the original hard copy application is requested. Original applications can be posted or hand-delivered, but must arrive in the WWF Sydney office prior to **5pm Eastern Standard Time Friday 30 May 2008**. Please allow adequate time for posting applications from remote areas.

LATE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ASSESSED

An electronic version of the application form is available from the WWF website at: www.wwf.org.au/tsn or from the TSN Grants Program Officer on tsngrants@wwf.org.au. You may use this form to prepare your application. If you do not have access to computer equipment to prepare your application, neat handwritten applications in black pen on the application form will be accepted.

Applicants who have not discussed their proposed activities with the TSN Coordinator for their region will not be considered for funding.

Supporting material should be no more than eight, A4 sized pages containing black and white text and graphics. Do not send additional, colour, or different sized materials as these will not be able to be copied for the assessment panel.

Please print your applications double-sided.

Do not bind or staple applications – use a paperclip or bulldog clip if necessary.

Address to lodge applications:
(prior to 5pm EST Friday 30 May 2008)

TSN Community Grants
WWF-Australia
GPO Box 528
Sydney NSW 2001

Contact: Simone Albert
Program Officer – TSN Grants
Ph: (02) 8202 1233
E-mail: tsngrants@wwf.org.au

Appendix A: TSN Contacts

NEW SOUTH WALES and ACT

Mina Bassorova
Ph: (02) 8202 1221
Fax: (02) 9281 1060
Email: tsnsw@wwf.org.au

NORTHERN SAVANNAS

Jarrad Holmes
Ph: (08) 8941 7554
Fax: (08) 8941 6494
Email: savannas@wwf.org.au

ARID RANGELANDS

Andy Vinter
Ph (08) 8952 1541
Fax (08) 8953 2988
Email: rangelands@wwf.org.au

QUEENSLAND

Rebecca Richardson
Ph (07) 3221 0573
Fax (07) 3839 2633
Email: tsnqld@wwf.org.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Dominic Nicholls
Ph: (08) 8223 5155
Fax: (08) 8232 4782
Email: tsnsa@wwf.org.au

TASMANIA

Peter McGlone
Ph (03) 6234 3552
Fax (03) 6231 2491
Email: tsntas@wwf.org.au

VICTORIA

Natalie Holland
Ph (03) 9669 1304
Fax (03) 9650 7886
Email: tsnvic@wwf.org.au

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Liz McLellan
Ph (08) 9387 6444
Fax (08) 9387 6180
Email: tsnwa@wwf.org.au

TSN PROGRAM OFFICER GRANTS

Simone Albert
Ph: (02) 8202 1233
Fax: (02) 9281 1060
Email: tsngrants@wwf.org.au

TSN MANAGER

Kat Miller
Ph (02) 6120 0100
Fax (02) 6257 4030
Email: kmiller@wwf.org.au

Appendix B: State and National Government threatened species websites

If you have trouble accessing any of these sites, please contact your regional TSN Coordinator for assistance.

<p>Australian Government: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/index.html</p> <p>Australian Capital Territory: http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment/native_plants_and_animals</p> <p>New South Wales: http://threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/index.aspx</p> <p>New South Wales (marine species): http://www.fisheries.nsw.gov.au/threatened_species/general/what_is_currently_listed</p> <p>Northern Territory: http://www.nt.gov.au/nreta/wildlife/animals/threatened/specieslist.html</p> <p>Queensland: http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/threatened_plants_and_animals/</p> <p>South Australia: http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened.html view schedules 7, 8 and 9 of Part 6 of the SA National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 available at: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol_act/npawa1972247</p> <p>Tasmania: http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/SJON-58E2VD?open#ThreatenedSpeciesLis</p> <p>Victoria : http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/dse/nrenpa.nsf/childdocs/-A59F5093F6D6511D4A2567D600824A61-730F433356FA4CE14A2567D600824A63?open</p> <p>Western Australia: http://www.naturebase.net/content/view/843/1211/</p>

Appendix C: Guidelines and suggested references

Projects involving growing and planting threatened plant species should adhere to:

Australian Network for Plant Conservation (1997) *Guidelines for the Translocation of Threatened Plants in Australia*, ANPC, Canberra. Available from ANPC @ \$22: ph. (02) 6250 9509, fax (02) 6250 9599, e-mail anpc@anbg.gov.au

Projects involving threatened frogs or their habitat should adhere to:

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (2001) *Hygiene protocol for the control of disease in frogs*. Information Circular Number 6. NSW NPWS, Hurstville, NSW. Available from <http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/pdfs/hyprfrog.pdf>

Projects involving fencing are encouraged to refer to:

Booth, C (2006) *Barbed Wire Action Plan*. Queensland Conservation Council. Available from the Threatened Species Network on request.

The following references may assist you in planning your conservation project activities and are provided here as suggested references only:

Bennett, A.F., Kimber, S.L. and Ryan, P.A. (2000) *Revegetation and Wildlife – A guide to enhancing revegetated habitats for wildlife conservation in rural environments*. Bushcare National and Research and Development Program Research Report 2/00. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/land/publications/revegwild/pubs/revegwild.pdf>

Commonwealth of Australia (1996) *National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity*, Canberra. Available from the Department of Environment & Heritage by calling 1800 803 722 or from <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/publications/strategy/index.html>

Community Rapid Assessment & Monitoring Project (2000) *Aspects of Catchment Health - A Community Environmental Assessment and Monitoring Manual*. Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Trust, Windsor. Available from: http://aabr.org.au/cram/downloads/aspects_catchment_health.pdf

Environment Australia, Natural Heritage Trust and Biodiversity Policy Branch (2001) *National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001-2005*, Canberra. Available from the Department of Environment & Heritage by calling 1800 803 722 or from <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/publications/objectives/index.html>

Long, K & Robley, A. (2004) *Cost effective feral animal exclusion fencing for areas of high conservation value in Australia*, Canberra. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/publications/fencing/index.html>

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For advice on revegetation activities and lists of nurseries that supply native plants: <http://www.greeningaustralia.org.au>

For advice on collection, storage and use of native seeds: www.florabank.org.au