



**TABLE 19.** THREATS OF THE CORANGAMITE REGION

### Biophysical Threats

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| SEDIMENTS AND TURBIDITY | Sedimentation; siltation; and other contaminants.   |
| NUTRIENTS               | Eutrophication; blue-green algae; nutrients; agricultural effluents; non-human/ non-industrial faecal coliforms.  |
| SALINITY                | Accumulation of stored salts at the surface and/ or sub-surface. Does not include primary salinity, unless naturally saline systems are becoming more/ less saline.   |
| DECREASED FLOW          | Declining groundwater levels (e.g. due to abstraction from users or large-scale plantings); security of surface water supply (increased demand, limited or declining supply); changes to surface water flow rates, volume (e.g. from damming); fish passage barriers. |
| INCREASED FLOW          | Rising groundwater levels; increased surface water flows.   |
| WEEDS                   | Weeds; pest plants (e.g. gorse, ragwort). Includes environmental, agricultural and aquatic pests plants.  |
| PEST ANIMALS            | Feral animals; pest animals. e.g. rabbits, foxes, feral cats; introduced pests into ballast waters in marine environments, etc. Includes environmental, agricultural and aquatic pests.   |
| DISEASES                | Diseases (e.g. dieback), pathogens. Includes environmental, agricultural and aquatic threats.   |
| FAUNA DESTRUCTION       | Illegal culling; road kill; illegal taking of protected fauna species. Excessive taking of native aquatic and terrestrial fauna (animals, invertebrates, birds etc.) by over-fishing; over-hunting. Accidental loss. Includes aquatic and terrestrial fauna.          |
| SOIL DETERIORATION      | Soil erosion; soil structure decline; soil compaction; soil fertility decline; topsoil loss; and coastal erosion.   |
| CLIMATE CHANGE          | Greenhouse; climate change; haze from particulates; inadequate maintenance of global carbon cycles; excessive fuel burning; and lead.   |
| DISASTERS               | Disasters (such as chemical spills/ accidents, deliberately lit fires), and natural disasters (drought, flooding, wildfires, landslides).   |

## Threats from Society

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| LAND CLEARING                          | Active/ passive clearing; native vegetation clearing; over-grazing; inadequate vegetation protection and management (e.g. seed collection, weed pest and weed eradication, fencing from grazing, plant spacings, species used). Illegal and accidental taking of protected flora species. Unsustainable size for natural regeneration or linkages. Includes both in-stream and terrestrial habitat loss (including ecological communities).  |
| LAND USE CHANGE/<br>CONFLICT           | Increased hobby farming; new industries competing with traditional groundwater users for limited water supply; damming of rivers to create additional water supplies versus maintaining environmental flows for biodiversity and recreation values; public land versus private land conflicts (e.g. purchasing private land for CARR system).  |
| POOR ON-GROUND<br>MANAGEMENT           | Non-adoption of Codes of Practice and/ or Best Management Practices; non-systems approach to on-ground management (i.e. issue focus rather than catchment focused, e.g. inappropriate pasture management, maintaining stock at unsustainable carrying capacity, inappropriate fire management). Excludes active/ passive clearing.   |
| URBAN & INDUSTRIAL<br>WASTE MANAGEMENT | Disposal of human waste and wastewater (treated wastewater, stormwater flows) and rubbish. Industrial (including mining and extractive industry) wastes.   |
| KNOWLEDGE LIMITATIONS                  | Lack of knowledge (and technical understanding and interpretation). Insufficient communication of knowledge (insufficient knowledge dissemination).  |
| INADEQUATE STRATEGIC<br>MANAGEMENT     | Lack of coordination between government and community in catchment management. Government territorialism; limited municipal cooperation; inadequate industry involvement in NRM; inadequate accountability; inadequate enforcement. Insufficient “across-government” integration (local, state and national). Limited integration between public land versus private land management. Lack of clear catchment NRM targets and insufficient priority setting. Inadequate heritage or cultural management and awareness. Missing or inadequate Codes of Practice, insufficient monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of actions. Insufficient information storage; limited management alternative (economic, market-based, non-market based, regulatory etc). Issue-specific rather than catchment-specific solutions (non-integrated approaches to NRM). |
| INADEQUATE RESOURCES                   | Inadequate financial, physical and natural resources e.g. lack of money; lack of equipment/ machinery; lack of adequate endemic seed stock for native revegetation.  |
| LIMITED HUMAN CAPACITY                 | Too few people to complete actions required; declining rural populations; community “burn out”.  |
| POPULATION PRESSURE                    | Population pressures (population increase, visitation rates).  |
| VOTERS’ ATTITUDES                      | Preferences of voters in relation to the environment, particularly urban votes.  |

**TABLE 19.** THREATS OF THE CORANGAMITE REGION - continued