



Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan 2024

Maintain and improve the ecological
character of the Gippsland Lakes
Ramsar Site and promote wise use.



Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Gunaikurnai people, Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land and waters of the Gippsland Lakes region, and pay our respects to their Elders past and present.

Published by:

East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority
574 Main Street
Bairnsdale, Victoria 3875

© East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, 2024.

Copyright

This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*. The material in this publication can be copied, printed and displayed in an unmodified form for personal use, or by educational institutions, government departments and natural resource agencies and groups for non-commercial purposes.

The source should be acknowledged. Please cite this document as: Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan, 2024, East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, Bairnsdale.

Disclaimer

This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and the East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims any liability for any error, loss or other consequence that may arise from you relying on the information in this publication.

Specific references to funding levels in this strategy are for indicative purposes only. The level of government investment in this strategy is contingent on budgets and government priorities.

All photos and maps courtesy of East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority.



Foreword

The Gippsland Lakes are one of Victoria's most important natural assets. The health of the Lakes is critical to the sustainability of the Gippsland region.

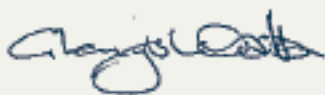
The Gippsland Lakes are internationally recognised, listed under the Ramsar convention for their very significant environmental values. Protecting the social, economic, environmental and cultural values of the sites underpins the benefits of the Lakes, that so many Victorians enjoy.

Managing such a large and complex system requires a strategic approach to direct government and community resources. This plan provides the framework to maintain and improve the environmental values of the Gippsland Lakes, in order to maintain the ecological character of the Ramsar site, as required under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is a priority for investment in the *East and West Gippsland Waterway Strategies*. The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan (the Plan) complements these strategies by providing further detailed management direction for waterways within the Ramsar site. The Plan provides clear direction for future investment to maintain and improve the health of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.

Through the process of developing the Plan, both, East and West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority's, other agencies, Traditional Owners and the community, demonstrated their willingness to work together to set the management direction for the Ramsar site. This provides a strong foundation for continuing to work together to implement the plan and achieve outcomes over the next eight years.

We encourage you to read the Plan and get involved in local activities protecting the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.



Glenys Watts
Chair
Gippsland Lakes Coordinating Committee

Contents

01

Introduction	4
1.1 Purpose of the management plan	6
1.1.1 Ecological character	6
1.1.2 Objectives of the management plan	10
1.2 Relevant policy and legislation	10
1.2.1 International	10
1.2.2 National	12
1.2.3 Victorian state policy and legislation	12
1.2.4 Regional plans and policy	15
1.3 Development of the plan	16
1.3.1 Objectives of the development process	16
1.3.2 Principles of the planning process	16
1.3.3 Stakeholder involvement	17

02

Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site	18
2.1 Location	19
2.2 Land use and tenure	22
2.3 Criteria met	25
2.4 Critical components, processes and services	27
2.5 Ecological character status and Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)	34
2.6 Achievements from the 2015 plan	37

03

Priority values and threats	40
3.1 Risk assessment method	41
3.1.1 Establishing the context	42
3.1.2 Identifying risks	42
3.1.3 Analyse risks	43
3.1.4 Stakeholder involvement	44
3.2 Priority values for management	46
3.3 Priority threats for management	47
3.3.1 Climate change	48
3.3.2 Water resource use	49
3.3.3 Nutrient and sediment inflows	49
3.3.4 Invasive species	51
3.3.5 Recreation	52
3.4 Identified knowledge gaps	53

04

Site management strategies	54
4.1 Approach	55
4.1.1 Stakeholder involvement	56
4.2 Resource condition targets	57
4.3 Theme 1: Maintaining and restoring habitats	58
4.4 Theme 2: Protecting fauna	62
4.5 Theme 3: Managing nutrients and sediments	66
4.6 Theme 4: Managing water regimes	70
4.7 Theme 5: Cultural Landscapes	74
4.8 Theme 6: Improving our understanding	78

05

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement	80
5.1 Framework	81



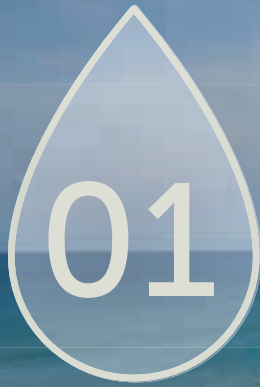
Governance and Implementation	84
6.1 Governance	85
6.2 Implementation	88
6.2.1 Implementation planning	88
6.2.2 Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Coordinating Committee	88
6.2.3 Resourcing implementation	88
6.3 Communication	88
6.4 Ramsar Administration	89



References	90
Appendix A: Land Tenure and Management	98
Appendix B: Stressor Model	100
Appendix C: Risk Assessment	101
Appendix D: Implementation of the 2015 Plan	148
Appendix E: Derivation of Resource Condition Targets	152
Appendix F: Cross reference of management strategies with priority values, threats and knowledge gaps	155

Acronyms

DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DEDJTR	Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources
DEECA	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action, formerly Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
EGCMA	East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority
ECD	Ecological Character Description
EPA	Environment Protection Authority, Victoria
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
GLaWAC	Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation
GLEF	Gippsland Lakes Environment Fund
GLES	<i>Gippsland Lakes Environmental Strategy</i>
GLCC	Gippsland Lakes Coordinating Committee
GLRSCC	Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Coordinating Committee
GP	Gippsland Ports Committee of Management Incorporated
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
MID	Macalister Irrigation District
MERI	Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement
PV	Parks Victoria
PSG	Project Steering Group
RIS	Ramsar Information Sheet
RCT	Resource Condition Target
TWG	Technical Working Group
TOLMB	Traditional Owner Land Management Board
VWMS	<i>Victorian Waterway Management Strategy</i>
WGCM	West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority
WET Trust	Wetland Environmental Taskforce Trust



Introduction

The *Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan* established the framework for the maintenance of ecological character through conservation and wise use. The original plan was released in 2015 and since this time there has been significant progress in both our understanding of the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes and strategic direction in management of the site and Ramsar wetlands in Australia.



A consultative and collaborative process was undertaken to review and update the Ramsar site management plan. The outputs of this review process are documented in two products:

- 1 A revised Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan (**this document**), including a full description of the plan's development and technical appendices, and
- 2 A Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Strategic Management Plan summary document for a general audience that briefly outlines the process and details the management strategies and responsibilities.

This Ramsar site management plan sits within a framework for the management of aquatic ecosystems within Australia and the State of Victoria. At the national level, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* establishes the basis for managing Ramsar sites. This management plan for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site supplements and complements the East and West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority Waterway Strategies.

1.1 Purpose of the management plan

1.1.1 Ecological character

The “Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitat” (hereafter referred to as the Ramsar Convention or Convention) was ratified in Ramsar, Iran in 1971. As of June 2024, there are 172 Contracting Parties, including Australia. Under the terms of the Convention contracting parties nominate wetlands to be designated as Wetlands of International Importance, with nominated sites required to meet at least one of nine listing criteria. The act of designating a wetland as a Ramsar site carries with it certain obligations, including managing the site to maintain its ‘ecological character’ and to have procedures in place to detect if any threatening processes are likely to, or have altered the ‘ecological character’. The Ramsar Convention has defined “ecological character” and “change in ecological character” as (Ramsar Convention 2005):

“Ecological character is the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services [CPS] that characterise the wetlands at a given point in time” and

“...change in ecological character is the human induced adverse alteration of any ecosystem component, process and or ecosystem benefit/service.”

Under Article 3.2 of the Ramsar Convention, a notification of change is required if the ecological character of a site has changed, is changing, or is likely to change as the result of human activities. The Australian Government has established a number of principles to guide notifications in Australia (Department of the Environment, Water Heritage and the Arts 2009):

- Assessment of change will be undertaken with respect to critical components, processes, and benefits/services of the ecological character of the site.
- An assessment of change to support a notification must be based on best available science.
- The fact that a site was undergoing human-induced ecological character change at the time of listing does not preclude the need for an assessment, and possible notification of change, if there is evidence of significant ongoing adverse ecological change.
- Where the natural variability of a site cannot reasonably be established for the critical component process, benefit, or service against which change is being assessed, a notification, if made, will only be on the basis of ‘is likely to’ change.
- A notification will not be made where the apparent character change has been identified as arising from the use of inadequate data sets at the time of listing.
- A notification will not be made where climate change is the principal cause of identified ecological character change.



The act of designating a wetland as a Ramsar site carries with it certain obligations.

Ramsar: A network of sites

There is a network of over 2500 Ramsar wetlands across the globe that is dedicated to sustaining biodiversity and wise use. One of the important functions, and a primary purpose for the establishment of the Convention, is to protect sites in different countries that are important for migratory birds.

The migratory birds that visit Australia are part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and most of them migrate from breeding grounds in North-east Asia and Alaska to non-breeding grounds in Australia and New Zealand, covering the journey of 10 000 kilometres twice in a single year.



The lifecycle of most international migratory shorebirds involves (Bamford et al. 2008):

- breeding in May to August (northern hemisphere);
- southward migration to the southern hemisphere (August to November);
- feeding and foraging in the southern hemisphere (August to April); and
- northward migration to breeding grounds (March to May).

During both northward and southward migration, birds may stop at areas on route to rest and feed. These stopovers are referred to as “staging” areas and are important for the birds’ survival. In addition, birds on their first southward migration that have not yet reached breeding maturity and may remain in Australia over the southern winter period.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site supports 20 species that are international migrants and listed under migratory agreements with China, Japan and the Republic of South Korea. Important habitats within the site include intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh such as those at Lake Reeve, where migratory waders feed. High tide roosting sites, where waders can rest are also important.

Migratory waders in Australia need to build up their energy reserves for the homeward journey. This means that they not only require abundant food sources, but they need to minimise their activity. Disturbance of waders when roosting or feeding may result in a significant loss of energy. This may even compromise their ability to build up enough reserves to complete the return journey to breeding grounds. Disturbance of migratory shorebirds may occur as a result of recreational fishing (in some instances), four-wheel driving on beaches or in saltmarsh and intertidal areas, unleashed dogs; boating and jet skiing and any activity in the intertidal zone that causes significant noise or light. Migratory waders are also susceptible to predation by foxes and cats.

Ramsar site management to maintain ecological character is reliant on a number of key documents and processes as illustrated in Figure 1. The three key documents are:

Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) - compiled for each site worldwide, a RIS documents the essential information related to the site and its management. The Administrative Authority of each Contracting Party submits the RIS to the Ramsar Secretariat. In the case of Australia this is the Australian Government Department of the Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). The Parties have committed to providing updated RIS information for their Ramsar sites every six years, or on the occasion of any significant change in a site's ecological character. The most recent RIS for the Gippsland Lakes was compiled in 1999 and can be obtained from the DCCEEW website (<https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/wetlands/ramsardetails.pl?refcode=21>).

Ecological Character Description (ECD) - provides a more detailed and quantitative description of ecological character for a Ramsar site. The ECD establishes a benchmark, at the time of listing, which in the case of the Gippsland Lakes is 1982. The ECD identifies the critical components, processes and services of the site (critical CPS) and sets limits of acceptable change (LAC). The Australia Government has developed a standard method for describing ecological character (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2008). The ECD for the Gippsland Lakes was completed in

2011 and can be accessed from the DCCEEW website (<https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/wetlands/ramsardetails.pl?refcode=21>). In 2023 an update to the ECD was produced that accounts for increased knowledge and understanding of the site, and accounts for changes to International and National threatened species lists. The current ECD Addendum can be found here <https://www.water.vic.gov.au/waterways/wetlands/significant-wetlands>.

Management plan – documents the management strategies required to protect and restore the ecological character of a Ramsar site. In Australia, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)* establishes the framework for management of Australian Ramsar sites, and Schedule 6 of the EPBC Regulations outlines the principles relevant to the preparation of Ramsar site management plans (Text Box 1).

Ramsar site management plans must adhere to these principles. Of note is that the primary purpose of the management plan must be in accordance with the Ramsar Convention:

- to describe and maintain the ecological character of the wetland; and
- to formulate and implement planning that promotes:
 - conservation of the wetland; and
 - wise and sustainable use of the wetland for the benefit of humanity in a way that is compatible with maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem.

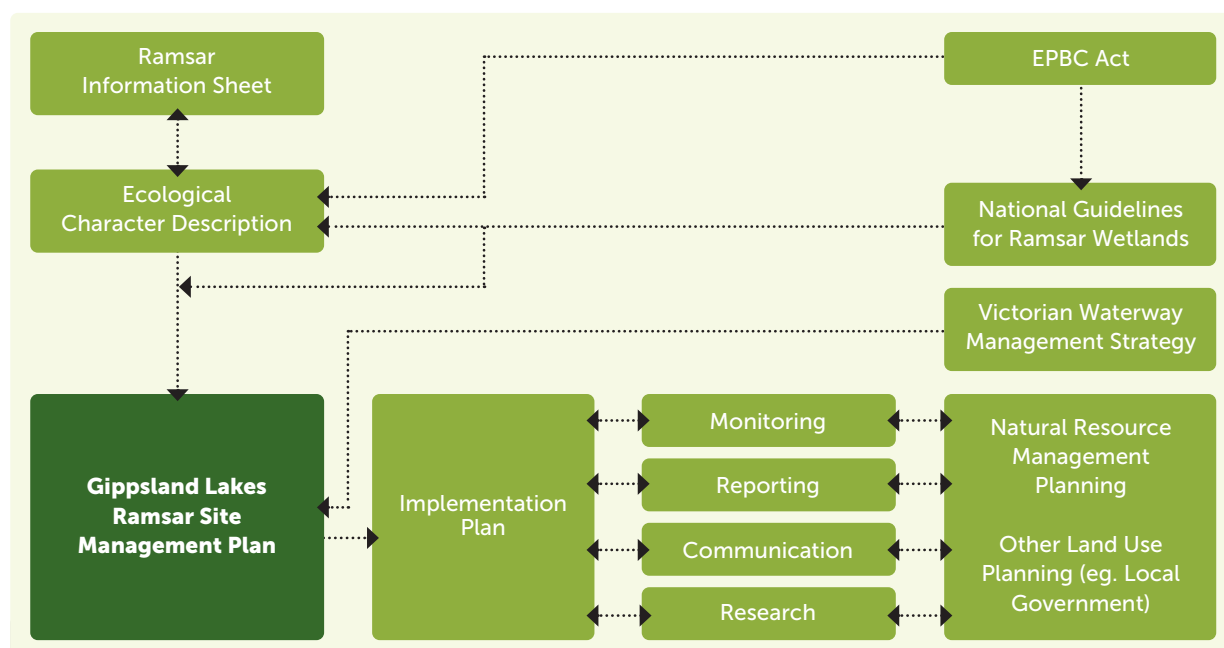


Figure 1 The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan in context of other requirements for the management of Ramsar sites (adapted from Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2008).

Australian Ramsar Management Principles

1 General principles

- 1.01 The primary purpose of management of a declared Ramsar wetland must be, in accordance with the Ramsar Convention:
- (a) to describe and maintain the ecological character of the wetland; and
 - (b) to formulate and implement planning that promotes:
 - (i) conservation of the wetland; and
 - (ii) wise and sustainable use of the wetland for the benefit of humanity in a way that is compatible with maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem.
- 1.02 Wetland management should provide for public consultation on decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on the wetland.
- 1.03 Wetland management should make special provision, if appropriate, for the involvement of people who:
- (a) have a particular interest in the wetland; and
 - (b) may be affected by the management of the wetland.
- 1.04 Wetland management should provide for continuing community and technical input.

2 Management planning

- 2.01 At least one management plan should be prepared for each declared Ramsar wetland.
- 2.02 A management plan for a declared Ramsar wetland should:
- (a) describe its ecological character; and
 - (b) state the characteristics that make it a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention; and
 - (c) state what must be done to maintain its ecological character; and
 - (d) promote its conservation and sustainable use for the benefit of humanity in a way that is compatible with maintenance of the natural properties of the ecosystem; and
 - (e) state mechanisms to deal with the impacts of actions that individually or cumulatively endanger its ecological character, including risks arising from:
 - (i) physical loss, modification or encroachment on the wetland; or
 - (ii) loss of biodiversity; or
 - (iii) pollution and nutrient input; or
 - (iv) changes to water regimes; or
 - (v) utilisation of resources; or
 - (vi) introduction of invasive species; and

- (f) state whether the wetland needs restoration or rehabilitation; and
- (g) if restoration or rehabilitation is needed- explain how the plan provides for restoration or rehabilitation; and
- (h) provide for continuing monitoring and reporting on the state of its ecological character; and
- (i) be based on an integrated catchment management approach; and
- (j) include adequate processes for public consultation on the elements of the plan; and
- (k) be reviewed at intervals of not more than 7 years.

3 Environmental impact assessment and approval

- 3.01 This principle applies to the assessment of an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland (whether the action is to occur inside the wetland or not).
- 3.02 Before the action is taken, the likely environmental impact of the action on the wetland's ecological character should be assessed under a statutory environmental impact assessment and approval process.
- 3.03 The assessment process should:
- (a) identify any part of the ecological character of the wetland that is likely to be affected by the action;
 - (b) examine how the ecological character of the wetland might be affected; and
 - (c) provide adequate opportunity for public consultation.
- 3.04 An action should not be approved if it would be inconsistent with:
- (a) maintaining the ecological character of the wetland; or
 - (b) providing for the conservation and sustainable use of the wetland.
- 3.05 Approval of the action should be subject to conditions, if necessary, to ensure that the ecological character of the wetland is maintained.
- 3.06 The action should be monitored by the authority responsible for giving the approval (or another appropriate authority) and, if necessary, enforcement action should be taken to ensure compliance with the conditions.

Text Box 1 Australian Ramsar Management Principles.

1.1.2 Objectives of the management plan

The primary purpose of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan is to maintain ecological character and promote wise use of the site. Wise use is defined by the Convention as (Ramsar Convention 2005):

“the maintenance of their ecological character, achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, within the context of sustainable development”.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site supports a number of socio-economic and cultural values that result from maintaining the condition of the Ramsar site (GLMAC 2013). This plan has adopted the principle that by maintaining (or improving) ecological character, the socio-economic and cultural values associated with the Ramsar site will also be conserved, within the concept of wise use. Therefore, the primary objective of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan is:

“To maintain, and where necessary improve, the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site and promote wise use”.

1.2 Relevant policy and legislation

1.2.1 International

Ramsar Convention

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, otherwise known as the Ramsar Convention, was signed in Ramsar Iran in 1971 and came into force in 1975. It provides the framework for local, regional and national actions, and international cooperation, for the conservation and wise use of wetlands. Wetlands of International Importance are selected on the basis of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology and/or hydrology.

Migratory bird bilateral agreements and conventions

Australia is party to a number of bilateral agreements, initiatives and conventions for the conservation of migratory birds, which are relevant to the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. The bilateral agreements are:

- *Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA)*
The agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment, 1974;
- *China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)*
The Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment 1986;



Wetlands of International Importance are selected on the basis of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology and/or hydrology.

- *Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)*
The Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Republic of Korea for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment, 2006; and
- *The Bonn Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)*
The Bonn Convention adopts a framework in which countries with jurisdiction over any part of the range of a particular species co-operate to prevent migratory species becoming endangered. For Australian purposes, many of the species are migratory birds.

1.2.2 National

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act regulates actions that will have or are likely to have a significant impact on any matter of national environmental significance, which includes the ecological character of a Ramsar wetland (EPBC Act 1999 s16(1)). An action that will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a Ramsar wetland will require an environmental assessment and approval under the EPBC Act. An 'action' includes a project, a development, an undertaking or an activity or series of activities (<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc>).

The EPBC Act establishes a framework for managing Ramsar wetlands, through the Australian Ramsar Management Principles (EPBC Act 1999 s335), which are set out in Schedule 6 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000*. These principles are intended to promote national standards of management, planning, environmental impact assessment, community involvement, and monitoring, for all of Australia's Ramsar wetlands in a way that is consistent with Australia's obligations under the Ramsar Convention. Some matters protected under the EPBC Act are not protected under local or state/territory legislation, and as such, many migratory birds are not specifically protected under State legislation. Species listed under international treaties JAMBA, CAMBA and CMS have been included in the List of Migratory species under the Act. Threatened species and communities listed under the EPBC Act may also occur or have habitat in the Ramsar site; some species listed under State legislation as threatened are not listed under the EPBC Act as threatened, usually because they are not threatened at the national (often equivalent to whole-of-population) level. The Regulations also cover matters relevant to the preparation of management plans, environmental assessment of actions that may affect the site, and the community consultation process.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water is responsible for implementing the Ramsar Convention in Australia. Key activities include:

- Developing national guidance on implementing the Convention in Australia
- Providing funds to support the conservation and wise use of Ramsar sites
- Developing Ecological Character Descriptions for all Australian Ramsar sites, including the Gippsland Lakes
- Participating in the Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway
- Participation in international treaties for the protection of migratory birds: Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement and the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- Regularly reviewing Ramsar site condition through the Ramsar Rolling Review
- Working with state and territory governments to promote the conservation Ramsar sites and wise use of all wetlands, and
- Coordinating and facilitating collaboration between the Convention's Oceania member countries.

Native Title Act 1993

This Act provides for the recognition and protection of native title. It establishes ways in which future dealing affecting native title may proceed and sets standards for such dealing. It establishes a mechanism for determining claims to native title. It provides for, or permits, the validation of past acts, and intermediate period acts, invalidated because of the existence of native title.

1.2.3 Victorian state policy and legislation

Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978

This Act provides the framework for the administration and management of Crown land reserves including nature conservation reserves. The Act also deals with the making of regulations, committees of management and leasing and licensing.

Environmental Effects Act 1978

This Act requires the assessment of the potential significant environmental impacts of a proposed development through the preparation of an Environmental Effects Statement (EES).

The Environment Protection Act 2017

This Act establishes the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and makes provision for the EPA's powers, duties and functions. It includes environmental obligations and protections for all Victorian and includes a general environmental duty (GED). The general environmental duty (GED) applies to all Victorians. Every Victorian has a responsibility to reduce the risk of harm to human health and

the environment from pollution and waste. It is important you know the risks and take reasonable steps to control them. By following the GED, it keeps our waterways healthy. The EPA is Victoria's environmental regulator and works to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of pollution and waste to Victorians and the environment. The GED falls under the Environment Protection Act 2017 and breaching the GED can lead to criminal or civil penalties.

Fisheries Act 1995

The Act provides a framework for the regulation, management and conservation of Victorian fisheries. It deals with commercial and recreational licences, fish culture, noxious aquatic species, research and development, the declaration and management of fisheries reserves; and the preparation of management plans for individual fisheries, declared noxious aquatic species and fisheries reserves.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988

The Act provides a legislative and administrative framework for the conservation of biodiversity in Victoria. The Act provides for the listing of threatened taxa, communities and potentially threatening processes. It requires the preparation of action statements for listed species, communities and potentially threatening processes and sets out the process for implementing interim conservation orders to protect critical habitats. The Act also seeks to provide programs for community education in the conservation of flora and fauna and to encourage co-operative management of flora and fauna.

National Parks Act 1975

The Act makes provision for the preservation and protection of the natural environment including wilderness areas and remote and natural areas. This includes the protection and preservation of indigenous flora and fauna and of features of scenic or archaeological, ecological, geological, historic or other scientific interest in those parks. It allows for the study of ecology, geology, botany, zoology and other sciences relating to the conservation of the natural environment in those parks; and for the responsible management of the land in those parks.

Water Act 1989

The Act establishes rights and obligations in relation to water resources and provides mechanisms for the allocation of water resources. This includes the consideration of environmental water needs of rivers and wetlands as well as for human uses such as urban water supply and irrigation.

Wildlife Act 1975

The Act ensures procedures are in place to protect and conserve Victoria's wildlife and prevent any taxa of wildlife from becoming extinct. The Act also provides for the establishment of State Game Reserves. Regulations under the Act ensure that the consumptive use or other interactions with flora and

fauna in Victoria does not threaten the sustainability of wild populations, while facilitating cultural and recreational pursuits in a humane, safe, ethical and sustainable manner.

Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (CaLP Act)

The Act sets up a framework for the integrated management and protection of catchments. It establishes processes to encourage and support community participation in the management of land and water resources and provides for a system of controls on noxious weeds and pest animals.

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

The Act provides for the protection and management of Victoria's Aboriginal heritage. It establishes the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council to advise the Minister in the management of cultural heritage and registered Aboriginal parties. The Act also deals with cultural heritage management plans, cultural heritage permits and agreements. The Act also includes enforcement provisions and processes for handling dispute resolution. This includes the review of certain decisions through the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT).

Port Management Act 1995

The Act provides for the establishment, management and operation of commercial trading and local ports in Victoria and appointed Gippsland Ports as the manager for local ports in Gippsland. The Act requires (among other functions) for Gippsland Ports to develop and implement Safety and Environment Management Plans (SEMPs) for ports and waterways under its control, including the Port of Gippsland Lakes.

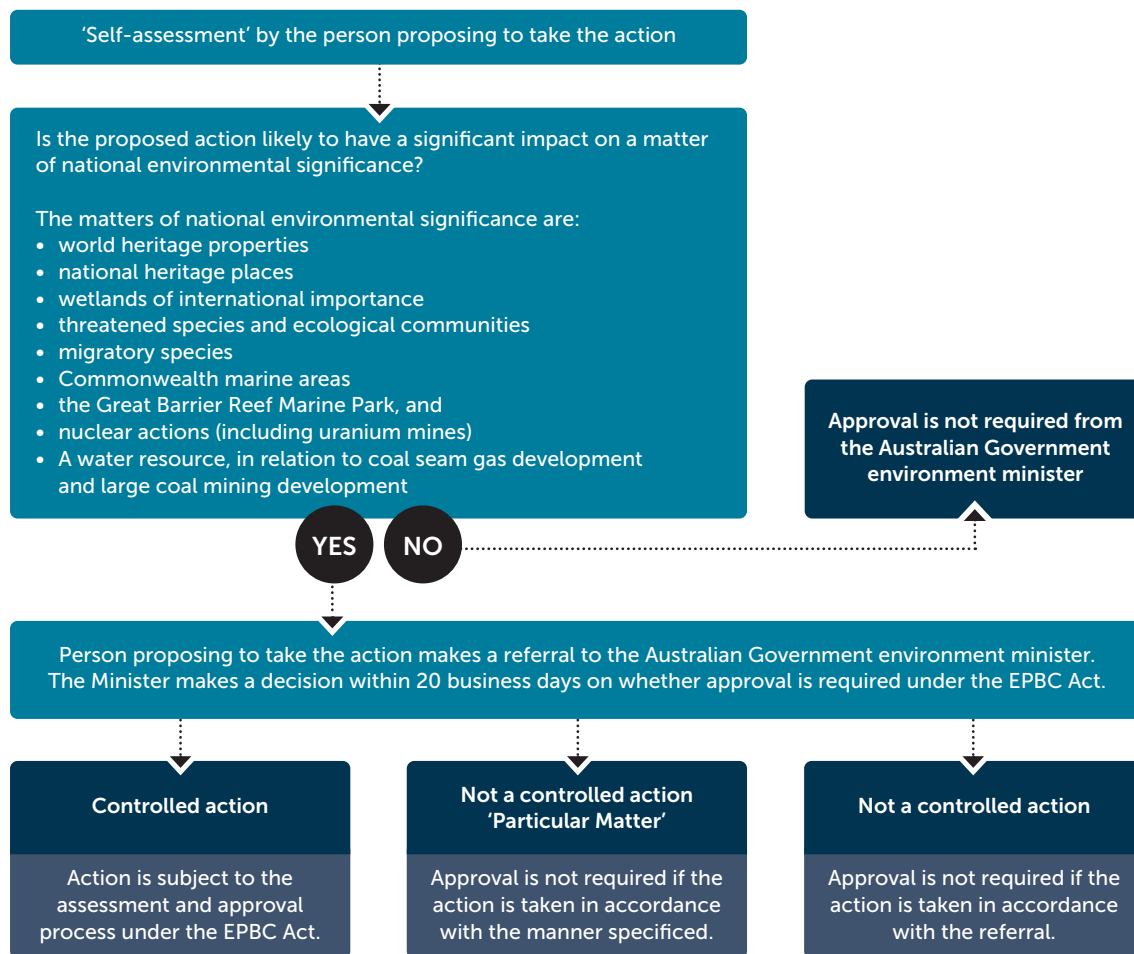
Victorian Waterway Management Strategy

The Victorian Waterway Management Strategy (VWMS) provides the framework for government – in partnership with the community – to maintain or improve the condition of rivers, estuaries and wetlands so that they can continue to provide environmental, social, cultural and economic values for all Victorians. The framework is based on regional planning processes and decision-making, within the broader system of integrated catchment management in Victoria. The existing Victorian Waterway Management Strategy was released in 2013 and has reached the end of its lifespan. A new VWMS is currently in development and is due to be released in 2025.

Assessing the impact of major projects on Ramsar sites

Under the EPBC Act, a person must not take an action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on any of the matters of environmental significance without approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment.

In this context, an 'action' is a project, a development, an undertaking, an activity or a series of activities, or an alteration of any of these things. The EPBC Act referral process comprises several steps:



Although the EPBC referral process begins with "self assessment" there are strict penalties for not referring an action. A person who takes an action that is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance, without first obtaining approval, can be liable for a civil penalty of up to \$900,000 for an individual and \$9 million for a body corporate, or for a criminal penalty of seven years imprisonment.

DEECA administers the statutory environmental impact assessment system for major projects in Victoria with potentially significant environmental effects. This includes referrals to the Minister for Planning for Environmental Effects Statements (EES) under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* as well as assessment and approvals for major transport projects under the *Major Transport Projects Facilitation Act 2009*. In addition, Victoria has a bilateral agreement with the Commonwealth for environmental impact assessments that avoids duplication of assessment processes. It essentially allows the Commonwealth to use the assessments made by Victoria to inform decisions about impacts to matters of national environmental significance (which includes Ramsar sites) under the EPBC Act.

This is a very simplified summary of the process, for more information see the following of the DEECA website: <https://www.planning.vic.gov.au/environmental-assessments/environmental-assessment-guides/environment-effects-statements-in-victoria> and the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/approvals>

1.2.4 Regional plans and policy

Regional Catchment Strategies (RCS)

RCSs are statutory documents under the CaLP Act that provide the overarching framework for land, water and biodiversity management and conservation in each of the ten catchment management regions of Victoria. There are two catchment regions relevant to the Gippsland Lakes, each with their own RCS:

East Gippsland RCS

(<https://eastgippsland.rcs.vic.gov.au/>)

West Gippsland RCS

(<https://westgippsland.rcs.vic.gov.au/>).

The two RCSs are the primary planning documents for their respective regions. They identify priorities for natural resource management for water and biodiversity and provide a framework for integrated management of catchments.

Regional Waterway Strategies (RWS)

RWSs have been developed for each of the ten catchment management regions in Victoria. These sit under the VWMS and RCS frameworks and outline the detailed planning and management for rivers, estuaries and wetlands across the State. The East Gippsland Waterway Strategy (East Gippsland CMA 2014) and the West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategy (West Gippsland CMA 2014) both identify the Gippsland Lakes as a priority waterway, within their regions. The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan will complement and supplement the information on management of the site within these two RWS documents. The 2014 RWSs are being updated and will be released in 2026/2027.

Central and Gippsland Sustainable Water Strategy

The Central and Gippsland Sustainable Water Strategy outlines actions and sets policy direction for the long-term security of water supply to the region to protect; jobs, farms, ecosystems, communities and Traditional Owners that rely on them (DELWP, 2022). The Strategy's objectives are to: secure the regions urban water future and safe drinking supplies by using water wiser and more efficiently as well as increasing the use of manufactured water sources; return water to Traditional Owners across the region and strengthen Traditional Owners role in water resource planning and management; maintain and improve waterway health for environmental and healthy Country outcomes; build the resilience of agriculture to a drying and variable climate; provide for social and recreational uses and values of waterways.

Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy

The Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy (LVRRS) aims to provide guidance for climate resilient, transformation of the Latrobe Valley coal mines; to make the Hazelwood, Yallourn and Loy Yang mines and adjacent lands to be safe, stable and sustainable landforms. In 2023 the LVRRS was amended to reflect recent changes including:

- the introduction of a strengthened regulatory framework for mine rehabilitation
- the earlier planned closures of power stations at Yallourn and Loy Yang A
- commencement of an Environment Effects Statement for the proposed Hazelwood Mine Rehabilitation Project.

The amendment updates guidance on the type of conditions that could apply to water accessed for mine rehabilitation from the Latrobe River system, which ensures that water entitlements of existing water users and values in Gippsland are not diminished.

Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan (GLPP)

The Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan is an important document that guides decision making and provides a clear and transparent approach for making recommendations for funding for the Gippsland Lakes Coordinating Committee (GLCC). The GLCC submit the Priorities Plan to the Victorian Minister for Water for review and consent. The priorities are drawn from the endorsed environmental strategies and plans currently relevant to the Gippsland Lakes as follows:

- Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan (GLRSMP) (East Gippsland CMA 2015)
- East and West Gippsland Waterway Strategies (East Gippsland CMA 2014; West Gippsland CMA 2014)
- Parks Victoria/Traditional Owners Management Board Joint Management Plan (Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board 2018)
- Gunaikurnai Whole of County Plan (Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation 2015)
- Biodiversity Response Planning for the Gippsland Lakes Landscape (DELWP 2021).

The key objectives of the plan are to:

- maintain or improve the health of the Gippsland Lakes now and for the future
- foster cooperation and coordination between agencies and organisations with an interest in the health of the Gippsland Lakes
- promote awareness of and participation by communities in the management of the Gippsland Lakes
- maximise outcomes for the Gippsland Lakes through leveraging investments
- empower Traditional Owners through joint management and self-determination, supporting capacity building and involvement in management of the Gippsland Lakes.

Ramsar Site Coordination

The EGCMA is the 'Ramsar Site Coordinator' for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site and undertake the ongoing coordination and convening of the 'Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Coordinating Committee' (GLRSCC). The GLRSCC are responsible for overseeing and coordinating the on ground implementation of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan. The GLRSCC also ensure that Ramsar Roles and Responsibilities, as agreed by the Ramsar inter-agency

governance group, are implemented by the agencies involved at a site level. Membership includes all agencies and partners that have a responsibility for managing the site. The membership of the GLRSCC includes:

- East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority
- West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority
- Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation
- Parks Victoria
- Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)
- East Gippsland Water
- Gippsland Water
- East Gippsland Shire Council
- Wellington Shire Council
- Environment Protection Authority.

In 2015, the Victorian Government established a Gippsland Lakes Coordinating Committee (GLCC) to prioritise and oversee investment in community and agency projects that benefit the environmental health of the Gippsland Lakes. The GLCC is made up of five community representatives with skills in aquatic science, waterway management, cultural knowledge; and environmental science and conservation. It also includes five members who represent Victorian public-sector agencies with waterway management responsibilities. The Committee functions include: making evidence based recommendations to the Victorian Minister for Water on funding priorities, fostering collaboration between stakeholders, review of the Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan, providing the latest knowledge and advice to the Minister on environmental issues concerning the Gippsland Lakes and reporting on outcomes to the Minister and the public.

1.3 Development of the plan

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan builds on the foundations of the 2015 plan. There have however, been several changes to Ramsar site management planning in Victoria over the past nine years. In line with recommendations from the Victorian Auditor General's Office (VAGO) and Public Accounts and Estimates Committee (PAEC), there is a need for site coordinators and managers to demonstrate that actions are focused on maintaining the ecological character of the Ramsar sites. For this reason, the 2024 update to the Ramsar Site Management Plan is narrower in scope than the 2015 plan and is concerned with components, processes and services identified in the ECD and ECD Addendum as being critical to ecological character. Other values that were identified in the 2015 plan (e.g. visual amenity, recreational fishing, Burruran dolphin) are not addressed in this plan, but through other management planning processes (e.g. Regional Catchment and Waterway Strategies). In addition, management of land outside the Ramsar site boundary is not in scope except where threats are impacting ecological character.

1.3.1 Objectives of the development process

The East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (EGCMA) facilitated the renewal of the 2015 Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan. The project was based on a robust and transparent method to analyse and prioritise values and threats within the Ramsar site, with the aim of maintaining and where possible, restoring the ecological character of the site, within a coordinated and collaborative

framework for management. Further detail on the methods used is provided in the sections below:

- Risk assessment – section 3.1
- Identification of priority threats – section 3.3
- Management strategies – section 4.

1.3.2 Principles of the planning process

Throughout the development of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan, a number of principles were adopted and underpinned the planning process, consistent with the guiding principles of the VWMS (Department of Environment and Primary Industries 2013):

- Stakeholder involvement – this plan has been developed with the input of a broad range of stakeholders through every phase (see section 1.3.3).



- Evidence-based approach – best available knowledge has been used to underpin the development of this plan including the risk assessment and prioritisation of values and threats.
- Precautionary principle – lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.
- Building on existing activities – there are a large number of activities already being implemented within the catchment and the Gippsland Lakes to maintain and improve condition and ecosystem services. This plan seeks to build on these existing activities rather than duplicate effort.
- Adaptive management – the plan life is for seven years, with a mid-term review after four years.

1.3.3 Stakeholder involvement

The importance of stakeholder engagement in the development of management plans for Ramsar sites is recognised by the Convention and in the Australian Ramsar Management Principles (Text Box 1). In terms of the development of this Ramsar Site Management Plan, stakeholders were involved in every step of the process.

The major groups involved in the development of this project were:

Project Steering Group (PSG)

Representatives of agencies primarily responsible for the management of the Ramsar site (East and West Gippsland CMAs, DEECA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC and GLCC).

Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Coordinating Committee (GLRSCC)

Members comprise representative of the following organisations: East and West Gippsland CMAs, DEECA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC, Wellington Shire Council, East Gippsland Shire Council, Southern Rural Water, Gippsland Water, East Gippsland Water, EPA.

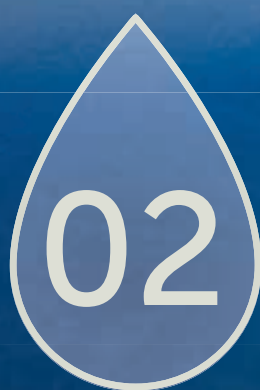
Technical Working Group (TWG):

- 1 Technical experts in their respective fields were contacted individually for advice / input; and
- 2 Agencies with an interest and responsibility in managing aspects of the Gippsland Lakes were engaged and invited to participate in workshops related to identifying priority values and threats and high-level strategic actions. Members of the TWG comprised representatives of:
 - Parks Victoria
 - East Gippsland CMA
 - West Gippsland CMA
 - Victorian Environment Protection Authority
 - BirdLife Australia
 - Gippsland Ports
 - Southern Rural Water
 - East Gippsland Water
 - Gippsland Water
 - Greening Australia
 - Trust for Nature
 - Federation University
 - Marine Mammal Foundation

Community

Broader community and stakeholder engagement through the Love Our Lakes website (<https://loveourlakes.net.au/about/gippsland-lakes-ramsar-site/>) and a public consultation process through the Engage Victoria platform (<https://engage.vic.gov.au/>).

Stakeholders were involved in every step of the process.



Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site

A complete description of the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is contained in the ECD (BMT WBM 2011) and the ECD Addendum (Hale 2023). A summary of this information relevant to the management plan for the site is provided on the following pages.



2.1 Location

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is located approximately 300 kilometres east of Melbourne in the State of Victoria in south-east Australia. The site extends from Sale Common east to Lake Tyers covering an area of approximately 60 000 hectares (Figure 2). The Ramsar site comprises a series of coastal lagoons formed behind a barrier dune system; however, the ocean beaches and dunes of the Gippsland Coast are outside the site boundary (BMT WBM 2011).

The Gippsland Lakes are principally within the territories of the Tatungalung and Krauatungalung clans, bordered by the Brataualung, Brayakaulung and Brabralung clan areas. The Lakes region includes the locations of important story places that relate to all aspects of Gunaikurnai life and world views, both past and present.

The Gippsland Lakes have been connected to the Southern Ocean (Bass Strait) by an artificially maintained channel at Lakes Entrance since 1889 and receive freshwater inflows from seven major river systems (Tilleard et al. 2009). Prior to 1889 the Gippsland Lakes was periodically connected to the Southern Ocean and active commercial shipping was in place. The major waterbodies comprising the Gippsland Lakes are Lake Wellington, Lake Victoria and Lake King, which are all large and shallow and occur along a salinity gradient. Lake Reeve is a narrow, shallow water body lying along the coastal dune barrier and has an area of 50 square kilometres. It is usually dry, except for times of high rainfall (Webster et al. 2001) and salinity is generally classified as hypersaline (Tilleard et al. 2009). A number of wetlands that fringe

the main lakes are within the site boundary and these range from fresh (Sale Common and Macleod Morass), through brackish to hypersaline.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site was listed in 1982, and the boundary was established on the basis of land tenure and management responsibilities. This has meant that a number of wetlands are partially inside the Ramsar site. The most obvious example of this is Lake Coleman, which is essentially bisected by the Ramsar site boundary (Figure 3). There are a number of other instances where the boundary cuts through fringing wetlands. Similarly, the estuarine reaches of some of the inflowing rivers, such as the Nicholson River are within the Ramsar boundary, but not all.



Figure 2 Location of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.



Figure 3 Ramsar site boundary around Lake Wellington, illustrating that a portion of Lake Coleman and Heart Morass lie outside the site boundary. Blue is mapped wetland areas as shown in the Victorian Wetland Inventory; blue line is the Ramsar site boundary.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is large, complex and made up of a variety of wetland types. The mega habitats outlined in Tillerad et al (2009) has been used to guide the identification of values, threats and management strategies for the renewal of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan. The mega-habitats are broadly aligned with Ramsar wetland types, and their use in Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan aligns with other plans and strategies in place for the Gippsland Lakes.

There are two broad categories, with five finer scale mega-habitats within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (Figure 4):

Main Lakes

- **Deep Lakes** – the permanent deep waterbodies of Lakes King, Victoria and Tyers. Includes the island habitats in Lake King, but not the fringing wetland areas.
- **Shallow Lakes** – the shallow permanent waterbodies of Jones Bay and Lake Wellington, includes the littoral common reed, but not the fringing wetlands and saltmarsh.

Fringing wetlands

- **Freshwater wetlands** – the two fringing wetlands that have freshwater, Sale Common and Macleod Morass.
- **Variably saline wetlands** – intermittent wetlands that fluctuate between fresh or brackish and saline, such as Heart Morass, Clydebank Morass and Dowd Morass. Includes all the areas of wetland vegetation and saltmarsh that fringe the main lakes.
- **Hypersaline wetlands** – wetlands with salinity generally greater than seawater including Lake Reeve and Victoria Lagoon.



There are a variety of tenures associated with the lands and waters of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site

2.2 Land use and tenure

The catchment contains a number of major towns and associated urban centres (Sale, Bairnsdale, Warragul, Traralgon, Morwell and Moe); extensive coal mining and power generation in the west and the Latrobe Valley industrial development area. The catchment is predominantly forested (65 percent), but also includes large areas of dryland pasture (25 percent). There is significantly more development, industry and intensive land use in the west catchment than the east (Grayson 2006).

In 2010, alongside the consent determination, and as part of the negotiated settlement package under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 (Vic), Gunaikurnai entered into an Indigenous Land Use Agreement and a number of other agreements with the State of Victoria. These agreements build on Gunaikurnai rights as Traditional Owners and included:

- the recognition of Traditional Owner rights over all public land within the external boundary of the consent determination
- a grant of Aboriginal Title over 10 areas of land totalling approximately 46,000 hectares
- joint management arrangements over those 10 areas of land.

In 2023, Gunaikurnai were granted Aboriginal Title over a further four parks and reserves across Gunaikurnai Country. Five of these jointly managed areas join the waterways of the Gippsland Lakes and Lake Tyers (see Figure 5).

There are a variety of tenures associated with the lands and waters of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site, and these are detailed in Appendix A. There are also a number of different agencies with responsibilities associated with managing aspects of the site, and these are summarised in Table 2.

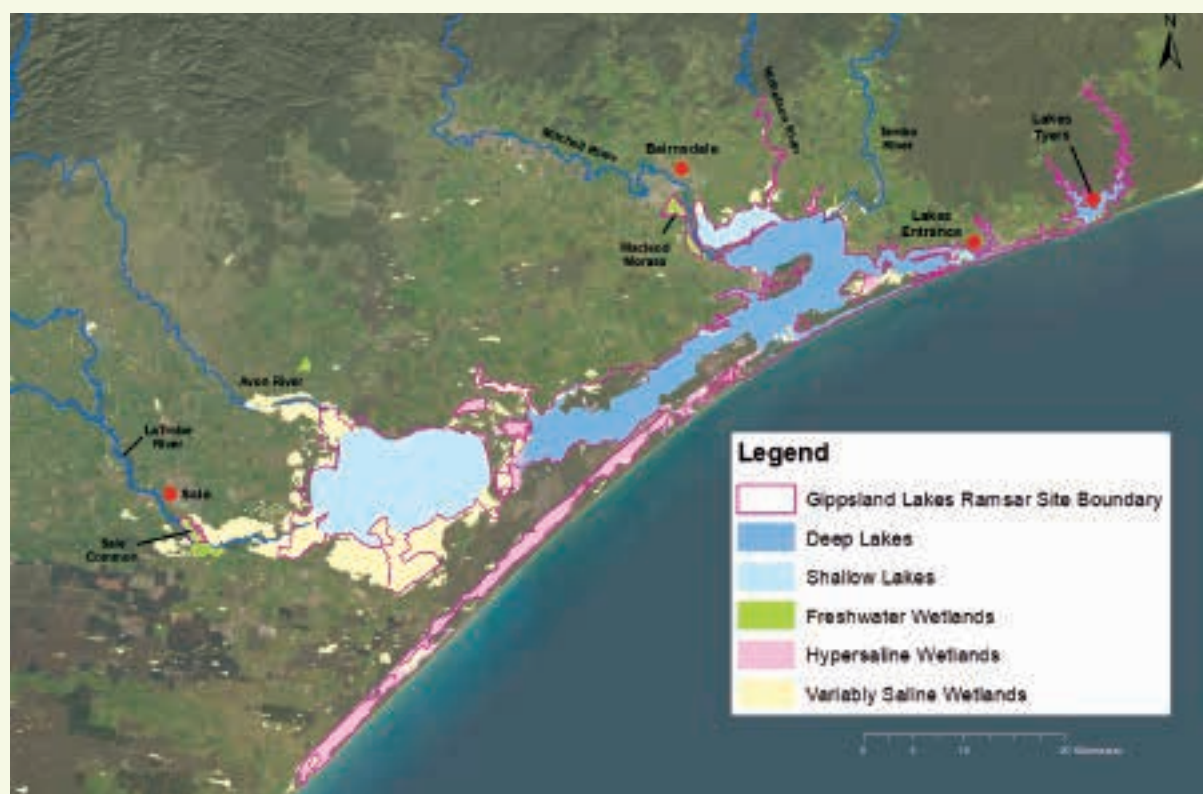


Figure 4 Mega habitats of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (modified from Tilleard et al. 2009).

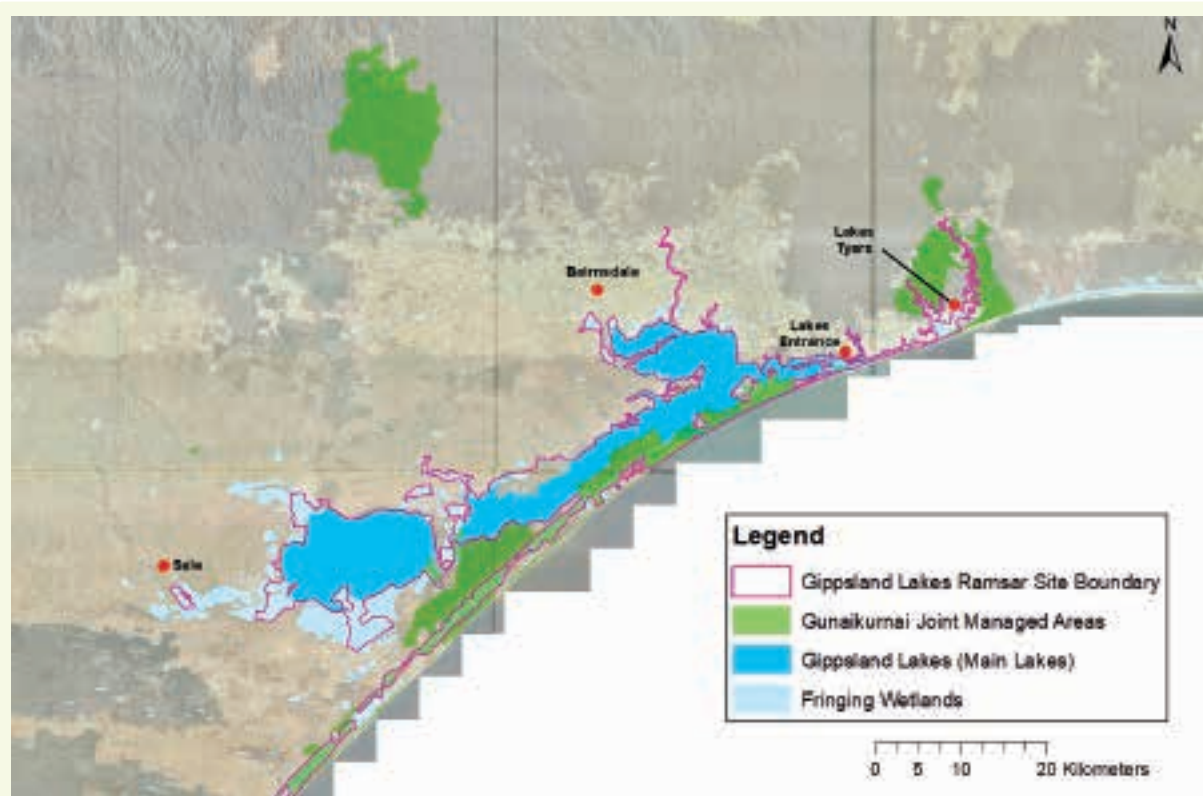


Figure 5 Location of parks and reserves under Joint Management between GLaWAC and Parks Victoria or DEECA (The Knob Reserve only).

Table 2 Lead management agencies and their key responsibilities (BMT WBM 2011).

Agency	Overarching Responsibility	Responsibility to Gippsland Lakes
Parks Victoria	Manage parks and reserves.	Joint manage The Lakes National Park and Gippsland Lake Coastal Park. Manage Gippsland Lakes Reserve, Macleod Morass, The Sale Common, Heart, Dowd and Clydebank Morasses.
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Adaptation (DEECA)	Strategic direction for park and reserve management; flora and fauna management and implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Victoria; catchment and water management, forest management, coastal and port management; leasing, licensing and management of public land.	Policy for the management of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. Management of hunting at the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. Management of waterbody lake beds.
GLaWAC	To care for, and manage Gunaikurnai Country, including the protection and enhancement of the cultural landscape. Jointly manage parks and reserves.	Joint manage The Lakes National Park and Gippsland Lake Coastal Park, Lake Tyers State Park, Raymond Island Gippsland Lakes Reserve
Victorian Fisheries Authority	Provides strategic direction for fisheries management and research, agricultural services and sustainable development of Victoria's energy and mineral resources.	Manage recreational fishing for the Ramsar site in accordance with <i>Fisheries Act 1995</i> .
East Gippsland Shire and Wellington Shire	Manage foreshores adjoining urban areas. Ensure orderly, sustainable development within the catchment to and within the boundary of the Ramsar site, through strategic land-use planning, improvement to the Planning Scheme and administration of the Planning Scheme.	Administer the planning scheme.
Southern Rural Water	Provide irrigation, drainage and water supply services and manage specific water supply catchments.	Supply rural water across southern Victoria including bulk supply to non-metropolitan urban water authorities and La Trobe Valley electricity generators.
East Gippsland Water and Gippsland Water	Provide urban water supplies and wastewater disposal services.	Provide water and sewerage services to townships neighbouring the Ramsar site. Manage water supply catchments and sewage treatment plants. Land management within and adjacent to Lake Coleman and Lake Reeve.
East and West Gippsland CMAs	Advise State Government on catchment management, and land and water resource issues and priorities. Encourage cooperation between land and water managers. Promote community awareness on catchment management issues.	Develop and implement Regional Catchment Management Strategies. Prepare and implement Action Plans. Manage surrounding catchment and inflowing streams and drainage.
Environment Protection Authority (EPA East Region)	Responsibility for and coordination of all activities relating to the discharge of waste into the environment and the generation, storage, treatment, transport and disposal of industrial waste and the emission of noise and for preventing or controlling pollution and noise and protecting and improving the quality of the environment.	Licence sewage and other discharges. Report on environmental quality as required under GED.
Gippsland Ports (GP)	GP is the manager of five local ports and two waterways in Gippsland. GP is responsible for the effective management and development of local ports and the safe use of waterways throughout the Gippsland region.	Operation of local port of Gippsland Lakes as per overarching responsibilities including specifically maintenance of ocean and port and waterway access.
Victorian Environmental Water Holder (VEWH)	The VEWH an independent statutory body responsible for holding and managing Victoria's environmental water entitlements.	Working with East and West Gippsland CMAs to plan and deliver environmental water in the Latrobe, Thomson and Mitchell Rivers.

2.3 Criteria met

At the time that Gippsland Lakes were first nominated as a Wetland of International Importance, the criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance were the "Cagliari criteria", adopted at the first conference of contracting parties in Cagliari in 1980. The original nomination documentation for the Ramsar site considered that the site met three of these criteria as shown in (Table 3). However, no specific justification for these criteria was provided.

Table 3 Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance as at listing date, 1982. Criteria for which Gippsland Lakes were listed are highlighted (Forests Commission 1983).

Basis	No.	Description
Criteria for waterfowl	1a	it regularly supports 10,000 ducks, geese and swans; or 10,000 coots or 20,000 waders
	1b	it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterfowl
	1c	it regularly supports 1% of the breeding pairs in a population of one species or subspecies of waterfowl
Criteria based on plants and animals	2a	it supports an appreciable number of rare, vulnerable or endangered species or subspecies of plant or animal
	2b	it is of special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of a region because of the quality and peculiarities of its flora and fauna
	2c	it is of special value as the habitat of plants or animals at a critical stage of their biological cycle
	2d	it is of special value for one or more endemic plant or animal species or communities.
Representative wetlands	3	it is a particularly good example of a specific type of wetland characteristic of its region.

The criteria under which a Ramsar site can be designated have gone through a series of changes, with the most recent major revisions occurring at the 9th Ramsar Conference in Uganda 2005, when a ninth criterion was added. The most recent assessment of the site against Ramsar criteria indicated that at the time of listing in 1982, the site would have met six of the nine criteria as follows (Hale 2023):

Criterion 1

A wetland should be considered internationally important if it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region.

The appropriate bioregion for the site is the south-east coast drainage division (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2008) and the site contains two waterbodies considered to be in near-natural state (Lake Tyers and Lake Reeve).

Criterion 2

A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.

This criterion is only applied to wetland dependent flora, fauna and ecological communities, and the site regularly supports one ecological community, 10 fauna and one flora species listed under the EPBC Act and / or IUCN Red List:

- Coastal saltmarsh – vulnerable ecological community
- Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) – Endangered (EPBC and IUCN)
- Australian fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC and IUCN)
- Bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) – Endangered (EPBC)
- Common greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) – Endangered (EPBC)
- Hooded plover (*Thinornis rubricollis rubricollis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC and IUCN)

- Latham's snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*) – Vulnerable (EPBC)
- Sharp-tailed sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) – Vulnerable (EPBC and IUCN)
- Green and golden bell frog (*Litoria aurea*) – Vulnerable (EPBC and IUCN)
- Growling grass frog (*Litoria raniformis*) – Vulnerable (EPBC), endangered (IUCN)
- Australian grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*) – Vulnerable (EPBC)
- Swamp everlasting (*Xerochrysum palustre*) – Vulnerable (EPBC)

Criterion 4

A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their lifecycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions.

The basic description of this criterion implies a number of common functions/roles that wetlands provide including supporting fauna during migration, providing drought refuge, supporting breeding and moulting in waterfowl. There are 20 species of Palaearctic migratory shorebirds, five of which are regularly supported (in two thirds of seasons) by Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. The Gippsland Lakes supports breeding of waterbirds, with 50 species of wetland dependent species recorded breeding within the site (Hale 2023). Parts of the Gippsland Lakes (Jones Bay and Roseneath wetlands) are important sites for flightless moulting waterfowl, particularly black swans. In addition, freshwater wetlands are sparse in the region, and the freshwater fringing wetlands of Sale Common and Macleod Morass are considered important drought refuges.

Criterion 5

A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.

Survey effort for waterbirds across the Gippsland Lakes has varied considerably over time. Annual total waterbird abundance¹ has ranged from < 1000 to almost 80,000 individuals. Despite the lack of survey data in some years, there is good evidence to support the assertion that the Ramsar site regularly supports > 20,000 waterbirds annually. Maximum annual abundance in the past 15 years (2007 to 2021) has been > 20,000 in 13 years (87% of years). The average annual abundance (1975 to 2021) was 25,863.

Criterion 6

A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

Assessment of this criterion is made using the most recent official population estimates (Wetlands International 2012). Data pooled from all sources (Atlas of Living Australia, BirdLife Australia, Field and Game Australia), indicate that three species meet this criterion (Table 4).

Table 4 Species for which Gippsland Lakes regularly supported > 1% of the population over the 1975–2021 period (using Wetlands International 2012 estimates).

Common Name	Species Name	Mean Maximum Annual Count 1975–2021	Population Estimate	% of Population 1975–2021
Australian fairy tern	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	38	1,500	2.5
Chestnut teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	3527	100,000	3.5
Little tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	144	10,000	1.4

¹ Calculated as the maximum number of each species recorded in a year, combined. This prevents double-counting and allows for the capture of waterbirds that use the system in different seasons.

Criterion 8

A wetland should be considered internationally important if it is an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path on which fish stocks, either within the wetland or elsewhere, depend on.

The Gippsland Lakes is a recognised important recreational fishery and supports one of the largest fisheries of black bream in the State, accounting for 90 percent of the total catch (Department of Primary Industries 2011). The seagrass and other habitats within the lakes act as important nursery habitat for a range of fish and crustacean species (Warry and Hindell 2012). There is evidence that populations of black bream (and other fish species) are correlated with the extent and condition of seagrass in the Gippsland Lakes (Morison et al. 1998).

In addition, the Gippsland Lakes supports several diadromous fish species including the threatened Australian grayling, with the Lakes providing a migratory route between inland freshwater habitats and the ocean.

2.4 Critical components, processes and services

The Australian Government has developed and implemented a framework for describing the ecological character of Ramsar sites (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2008). This framework requires the identification and description of critical components, processes and services. These are defined as characteristics of the Ramsar site:

- that are important determinants of the site's unique character,
- that are important for supporting the Ramsar criteria under which the site was listed,
- for which change is reasonably likely to occur over short to medium time scales (less than 100 years), and/or
- that will cause significant negative consequences if change occurs.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site ECD (BMT WBM 2011) and ECD addendum (Hale 2023) identifies components, process and services that are critical to the ecological character of the Ramsar site. These are described briefly below; more detail on each can be found in the ECDs.

Marine subtidal aquatic beds (seagrass / aquatic plants)

Seagrass covers an area of approximately 4000-5000 hectares within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (BMT WBM 2011), although there is a high degree of variability over time (Roob and Ball 1997). Sub-tidal aquatic beds are dominated by the seagrass species *Zostera nigricaulis* (formerly *Heterozostera tasmanica*) and *Zostera muelleri* with some patches of *Ruppia* spp. (Roob and Ball 1997, Warry and Hindell 2012).

Seagrass predominantly occurs in sub-tidal beds at depths from 0.5 to 2 m, with very little seagrass in intertidal zones (Warry and Hindell 2012). Seagrass in some areas of the Ramsar site has remained relatively stable over time (e.g. along the southern areas of Lake King) while in other areas such as Jones Bay, there is a high degree of variability over time (Figure 6). Salinity and water clarity as influenced by climate and freshwater inflows play a large role in seagrass dynamics in the Gippsland Lakes (Roob and Ball 1997, Warry and Hindell 2012).

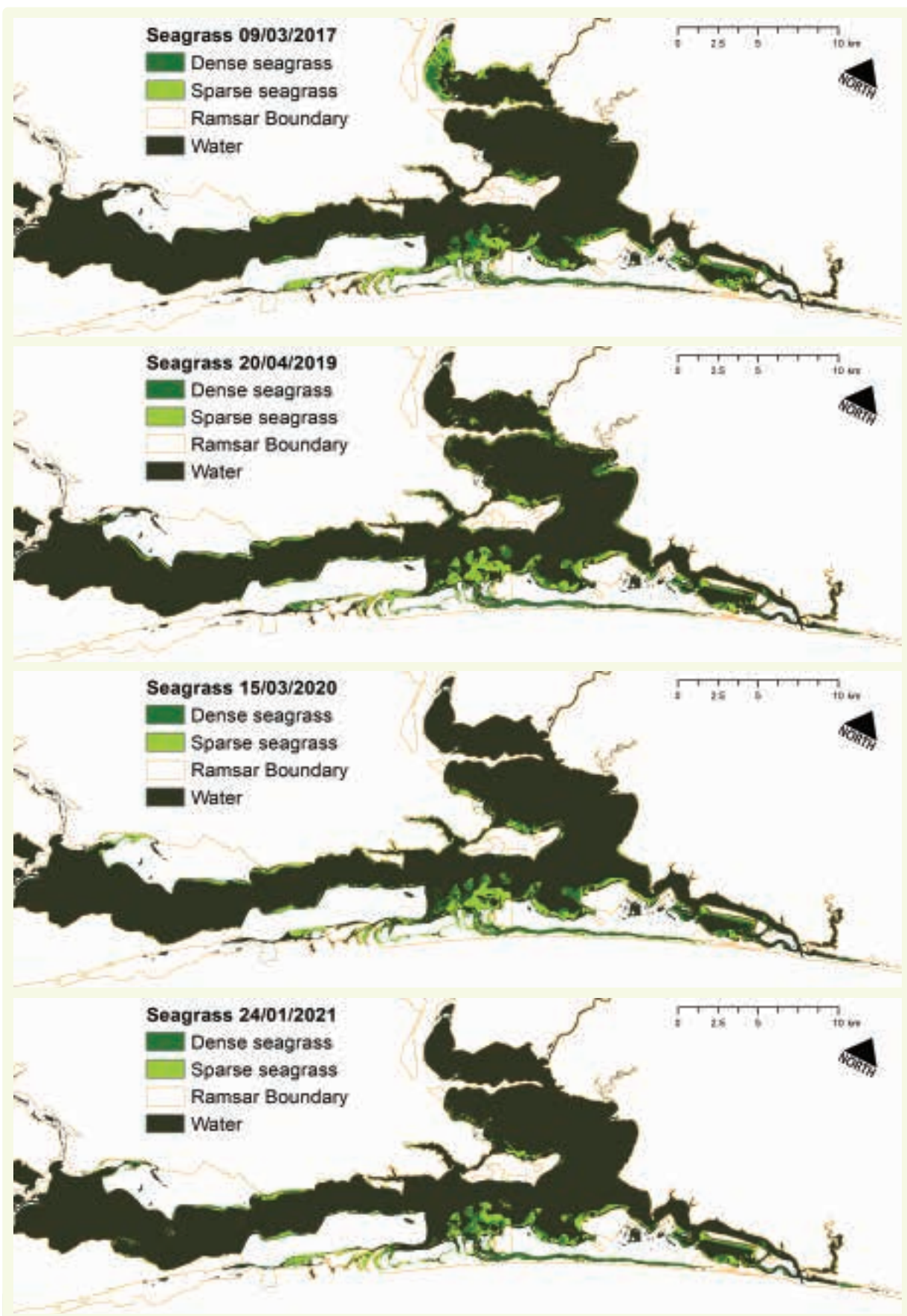


Figure 6 Seagrass distribution in the Gippsland Lakes 2017–2021 (Brooks and Hale 2021a).

Establishing the benchmark: “At the time of listing”

The Ramsar Convention establishes the benchmark for the ecological character of listed wetlands as:

“at the time of designation as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance”
(Resolution VI.1 Annex Para 2.1).

This is an important concept in terms of obligations to maintain ecological character, especially in systems such as the Gippsland Lakes, which had undergone significant ecological change prior to designation. The opening of the permanent entrance to the Southern Ocean in 1889 had two significant effects (Boon et al. 2014):

- immediate changes to decrease the variability in water level; and
- progressive increases in salinity.

The ecological effects of these physical changes were probably evident within the first few decades, and by the time of designation as a Ramsar site in 1982, Lakes

King and Victoria were estuarine / marine in character. Similarly, although there have been significant historical changes in fringing vegetation at Lake Wellington and its fringing wetlands, with a loss of the submerged freshwater plant species *Vallisneria australis* and a decline in the extent of emergent common reed (*Phragmites australis*) fringing the waterbody (see images below), the vast majority of these changes occurred prior to 1982 (Boon et al. 2014).

Aquatic ecosystems are rarely static and stable, and the Gippsland Lakes are no exception. There are ongoing changes, many of which commenced prior to designation, with a continuing trajectory of change. Establishing a benchmark, against which change in ecological character can be assessed, is a task for the Ecological Character Description, using Limits of Acceptable Change (see section 2.5 below). Maintaining the site to maintain ecological character in a changing environment is a challenge for Ramsar site management.



Extent of common reed at Lake Wellington in the 1950s (left) and 2010 (right). The arrow indicates two comparable areas (Boon et al. 2014).

Text Box 2 The Ramsar benchmark “the time of listing”.

Coastal brackish or saline lagoons (open water phytoplankton dominated habitats)

Planktonic food webs are an important part of the Gippsland Lakes trophic structure and the large lagoons that are dominated by phytoplankton drive the energy dynamics of the system (Grigg et al. 2004, Cook et al. 2008, Holland et al. 2009). Generally, the phytoplankton community is dominated by dinoflagellates and diatoms, typical of estuaries and coastal waters in temperate Australia (Day et al. 2011). Biomass (as indicated by chlorophyll-*a*) is most often in the range of 1 – 2 µg/L (Cook et al. 2008, Holland et al. 2009).

The system experiences periodic algal blooms with diatom / dinoflagellate blooms recorded in seven years between 1985 and 2012 (Day et al. 2011). Post 1997, a number blooms of the cyanobacterium (blue-green algae) *Nodularia spumigena* were recorded across Lake King and Lake Victoria (Webster et al. 2001, Beardall 2008, Day et al. 2011) and in 2007, for the first time a bloom of the cyanobacterium *Synechococcus* spp. extended across large areas of the Ramsar site for over five months (Beardall 2008, Day et al. 2011). In the past decade, algal blooms of either cyanobacteria or diatoms have been recorded in half of years, several that have been extensive and resulted in the temporary closure of fisheries and recreational activities.

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is known to support over 90 species of waterbird.



Extensive work has been conducted on the algal blooms and phytoplankton dynamics of the Gippsland Lakes (Webster et al. 2001, Grigg et al. 2004, Beardall 2008, Cook et al. 2008, Holland and Cook 2009, Holland et al. 2009, 2013a, 2013b, Day et al. 2011 among others). Conditions that lead to algal blooms are now well understood and include: low salinity (9 to 20 ppt); high nutrient concentrations, with an increased phosphorus to nitrogen ratio and elevated temperatures (Day et al. 2011, Cook and Holland 2012).

Freshwater wetlands

There are only two large freshwater wetland complexes remaining in the Gippsland Lakes: Sale Common and the upper parts of Macleod Morass, the latter being maintained in its current condition largely by inputs of treated wastewater from Bairnsdale (plus a regulator structure at the lower end of the wetland, which stops the intrusion of saline water from the lower Mitchell River).



Extent of wetland vegetation within the two wetlands varies in response to patterns of wetting and drying, with an expansion of emergent vegetation during drier phases as the extent of open water contracts. Mapping of wetland vegetation from satellite imagery in 2020 indicated a mosaic of open water emergent macrophytes and paperbark communities at both wetlands (Hale and Brooks 2020).

Brackish wetlands

The brackish fringing wetlands within the Ramsar site fringe the open water areas of Lakes Wellington, Victoria and King and include Dowd, Heart and Clydebank Morasses, Lake Coleman and Tucker Swamp. They are dominated by swamp paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*) woodland and common reed (*Phragmites australis*) emergent macrophyte beds (Boon et al. 2007).

There is evidence of change in the extent and distribution of these plant communities since listing. There has been a marked decline in the extent of common reed and an expansion of swamp paperbark

from 1982 (around the time of listing) to 2003 (Boon et al. 2007, 2008). This has been attributed to altered water regimes (a decline in freshwater inflows) increased tidal exchange and increases in salinity (Boon et al. 2008).

Saltmarsh

There are extensive areas of saltmarsh around the Gippsland Lakes, lining the shores of the main lakes, covering many of the fringing wetlands, and across Lake Reeve. Coastal saltmarsh communities are generally species poor compared to other wetland vegetation communities, but there are several distinct types. The most common saltmarsh communities in the Gippsland Lakes are the intertidal Wet Saltmarsh Herbland (most often dominated by beaded glasswort (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*) and the rarely inundated Coastal Dry Saltmarsh. Comprehensive mapping of saltmarsh across the Gippsland Lakes was completed in 2011 (Boon 2011) estimated a total of over 10,000 hectares of coastal saltmarsh around the Gippsland Lakes, 4300 hectares of which was within the Ramsar site Boundary. Coastal saltmarsh is listed as a vulnerable ecological community under the EPBC Act and is important habitat for fish, when inundated as well as for feeding and roosting waterbirds, when tides are low.

Abundance and diversity of waterbirds

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is known to support over 90 species of waterbird with periodic counts exceeding 60,000 individuals (East Gippsland CMA 2022). The majority of the significant waterbird habitat is on the islands of Lake King and in the fringing wetlands. Saltmarsh and salt-flats such as those found at Lake Reeve are important feeding grounds for waders, including migratory species, with significant numbers of red-necked stint (*Calidris ruficollis*) recorded on a number of occasions (Barter 1995,

Clemens et al. 2009). Lake Tyers and the islands of Lake King support breeding of significant numbers of little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) and fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*), which then move to other areas in the site such as Jones Bay and adjacent swamps to feed.

The freshwater and brackish habitats support significant numbers of waterfowl including black swan (*Cygnus atratus*), chestnut teal (*Anas castanea*) and musk duck (*Biziura lobata*) and larger resident wading bird species (Corry and Norman 1980). The large expanses of open water in Lakes Wellington, King and Victoria are important foraging areas for fish eating birds such as pelicans and cormorants (Coutin et al. 2003).

Presence of threatened frog species

There are records for two threatened frog species from the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site; the green and golden bell frog (*Litoria aurea*) and growling grass frog (*Litoria raniformis*) (BMT WBM 2010). Both species are known to prefer sites with a large proportion of emergent vegetation and slow moving or ponded water (Clemann and Gillespie 2012). Recent surveys have indicated that several wetlands including Clydebank Morass, Heart, Dowd and Macleod Morasses provide habitat and support breeding and recruitment of these species, especially after periods of high rainfall (Greening Australia unpublished).

Presence of threatened wetland flora species

The EPBC listed vulnerable swamp everlasting (*Xerochrysum palustre*) is found within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site. A population of all this species is located on the fringes of Lake Victoria in Blond Bay Nature Reserve (Carter and Walsh 2010a). The species occurs in freshwater wetland areas and is reliant on local rainfall for maintenance of appropriate conditions for growth, flowering and seed set.

Diversity and abundance of native fish

The original ECD (BMT WBM 2011) for the site identified the service “fisheries resource value” as critical to the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site. The ECD addendum (Hale 2023) updated this to reflect the diversity of fish supported by the site, not all of which are recreationally important species. Over 230 species of fish have been recorded within the Gippsland Lakes (Hindell, DEECA, Friends of Beware Reef, unpublished data) spanning a wide range of life cycles. Fish species within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site are dispersed according to their salinity tolerances. A number of freshwater native fish species occur in the freshwater and freshes of the variably saline fringing wetlands as well as the lower

reaches of the rivers within the Ramsar site, whilst the main lakes support estuarine residents, estuarine opportunists and marine stragglers.

Hydrological regime

The hydrology of the site is driven by freshwater inflows from the major river systems and the incursion of seawater through the entrance, with groundwater and direct rainfall contributing in a small way to the water budget (McMastera et al. 2003, Grayson et al. 2004, Tilleard and Ladson 2010). Water flows into the Gippsland Lakes from six major river basins with a combined catchment of approximately 20,000 square kilometres (Grayson et al. 2004). There is a high degree of variability in river inflows to the system, with total inflow volume varying from less than 1000 GL/ year to over 7000 GL / year. In addition, flood flows can be 10,000 times greater than non-flood flows (Tilleard et al. 2009). Adequate freshwater riverine inflows have identified as being particularly important for maintaining the freshwater fringing wetlands in the system (Tilleard and Ladson 2010, BMT WBM 2011).

The connection to Bass Strait has been permanent since 1889 but is very constricted. Due to restricted flows through the entrance, water levels and salinity in the Lakes fluctuate with freshwater inflows. For example during large flood events, water cannot pass through the entrance at the same rate that it flows into the Lakes and as a consequence, water levels rise by up to two metres and salinity decreases across a gradient from the entrance to Lake Wellington (Tilleard et al. 2009). In contrast, tidal influences are minor and essentially smoothed out by the narrow nature of the entrance. Diurnal tide in Bass Strait is in the order of one metre, but this is modulated to just a few centimetres in Lake Wellington (McMastera et al. 2003, Grayson et al. 2004, Tilleard and Ladson 2010).

Since the construction and maintenance of the permanent entrance, the system has operated as an estuary with salinity fluctuating in response to freshwater inflows. During periods of drought, when freshwater inflows are low, salinity rises across the system. Conversely, during flood periods, as observed in 1978, salinity across all surface waters dropped to near fresh (Fryer and Easton 1980). As with many estuaries, there is stratification or layering of the water column with denser more saline water underneath a freshwater layer (Figure 7). Tilleard et al. (2009) considered that the entrance was responsible for the spatial pattern in salinity and freshwater inflows principally responsible for temporal variation in salinity.

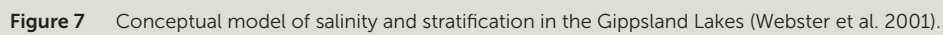


Figure 8 Discharge plume of fresh, turbid water following a large flood event in July 2007 (image provided courtesy of Gippsland Ports).

Waterbird breeding

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site supports breeding of a number of waterbird species across a variety of habitats. The ECD indicates that breeding of the following waterbird species within the Ramsar site is critical to the ecological character (BMT WBM 2010a):

- Australian pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*) at Crescent Island
- Little tern (*Sternula albifrons*) and fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) at Lake Tyers and several islands in Lake King, and
- Black swan (*Cygnus atratus*), Australian white ibis (*Threskiornis moluccus*), straw-necked ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*) and little black cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*) at Macleod Morass, Sale Common and Dowd Morass.

Maintaining threatened species

Threatened species regularly supported by the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site include the frog and plant species described above as well as three species of bird and one fish.

Australasian grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*).

Although there are no records of this species from within the Ramsar site boundary, it is known to occur in all six river basins that drain into the site (Berra 1982, BMT WBM 2011) and it has an obligate estuarine

marine phase as part of its breeding cycle (Berra 1982, Crook et al. 2006) and so must spawn in the lakes or pass through the estuarine areas of the site to spawn in the ocean and on its return journey to freshwater habitats.

Australian fairy tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*)

An Australian resident, fish-eating bird species which feeds close inshore upon small schooling fish. It forages and breeds within the Ramsar site, with the most common breeding locations located on Crescent and Albifrons Islands (Sullivan 2020).

Hooded plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*)

An Australian resident, invertebrate eating bird species. Although its breeding habitat is largely outside the Ramsar site along the ocean beach, there are moderate numbers of adults roosting and foraging in the Ramsar site and a small number of nests recorded each year.

Australasian bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*)

is a shy and cryptic wading species. Habitat preferences are for permanent, densely vegetated freshwater wetlands (Marchant and Higgins 1990). It is a diurnal forager and actively hunts prey items such as frogs and fish as well as a variety of terrestrial animals such as rodents and snakes (Menkhurst 2012). Within the Ramsar site this species is found in the tall emergent reeds and rushes of Macleod Morass, Dowd Morass and Sale Common.

2.5 Ecological character status and Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)

The mechanism against which change in ecological character is assessed is via comparison with Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC). LAC are defined by Phillips (2006) as:

"...the variation that is considered acceptable in a particular measure or feature of the ecological character of the wetland. This may include population measures, hectares covered by a particular wetland type, the range of certain water quality parameter, etc. The inference is that if the particular measure or parameter moves outside the 'limits of acceptable change' this may indicate a change in ecological character that could lead to a reduction or loss of the values for which the site was Ramsar listed. In most cases, change is considered in a negative context, leading to a reduction in the values for which a site was listed".

The following should be considered when developing and assessing LAC:

- LAC are a tool by which ecological change can be measured. However, LAC do not constitute a management regime for the Ramsar site.

- Exceeding or not meeting LAC does not necessarily indicate that there has been a change in ecological character within the meaning of the Ramsar Convention. However, exceeding or not meeting LAC may require investigation to determine whether there has been a change in ecological character.
- While the best available information was used to prepare the ECD and define LAC for the site, a comprehensive understanding of site character may not be possible as in many cases only limited information and data is available for these purposes. The LAC may not accurately represent the variability of the critical components, processes, benefits or services under the management regime and natural conditions that prevailed at the time the site was listed as a Ramsar wetland.
- LAC can be updated as new information becomes available to ensure they more accurately reflect the natural variability (or normal range for artificial sites) of critical components, processes, benefits or services of the Ramsar wetland.

The LAC for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site were established in the ECD and ECD addendum for critical components, processes and services (BMT WBM 2010). These are described briefly below together with the most current information related to the condition of the Lakes. There is no evidence from the information below of an exceedance of a LAC in the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site.

Table 5 Summary of assessment against LAC for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (Hale 2023).

Critical CPS	Limit of Acceptable Change	Assessment
C1 Marine subtidal aquatic beds (seagrass / aquatic plants)	Total seagrass extent will not decline below 2000 hectares for a period of greater than 20 continuous years. Greater than 15 percent of the total seagrass extent will have a density of "medium" or "dense".	Between 2017 and 2021, total extent of seagrass ranged from 2235 to 2854 hectares, with 32 to 38% occurring as dense patches (Brooks and Hale 2021a). LAC is met.
C2 Coastal brackish or saline lagoons (open water phytoplankton dominated habitats)	Long-term: A long-term change in ecosystem state at Lake King, Lake Victoria or Lake Tyers from relatively clear, seagrass dominated estuarine lagoons to turbid, algae dominated system (characteristic of Lake Wellington) will represent a change in ecological character.	Lakes King and Victoria have remained seagrass dominated. Lake Tyers estuary has opened several times in the past two years (June 2021; September 2021; April 2022); with anecdotal reports of changes from tannin stained water to clear "blue" water conditions when the system is open and tidal. LAC is met.
	Short-term: No single cyanobacteria algal bloom event will cover greater than 10 percent of the combined area of coastal brackish/saline lagoons (that is, Lake King, Victoria, Wellington and Tyers) in two successive years.	Blooms have been defined as an algal level of "high" as indicated by DEECA phytoplankton monitoring (https://www.water.vic.gov.au/waterways/blue-green-algae). There have been nine algal blooms in the main lakes in the past two decades; 2001/02 to 2020/21: • 2001/02 – Nodularia • 2007/08 – Synechococcus • 2010/11 – Nodularia • 2011/12 – Nodularia • 2015/16 – Pseudo-nitzschia • 2017/18 – Synechococcus • 2018/19 – Nodularia • 2019/20 – Nodularia and Synechococcus • 2021/22 – Nodularia and Microcystis There were successive blue-green algal blooms in the lakes in 2010/11 and 2011/12; and in the three years from 2017/18 to 2019/20. The extent of the algal blooms is difficult to determine, but it is likely that the <i>Nodularia</i> bloom in 2010/11 covered greater than 10 percent of the main lakes. The bloom in 2011/12 was, however, smaller as was the 2017/18 bloom. The <i>Nodularia</i> bloom in March 2019 was localised to around Marley Point, but the March 2020 <i>Synechococcus</i> bloom was widespread and likely covered more than 10% of the system as did the bloom in 2022. There have therefore been several blooms that covered more than 10% of the Lakes in the past two decades, but not in successive years. LAC is met.

Continued...

Table 5 Summary of assessment against LAC for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (Hale 2023).

Critical CPS	Limit of Acceptable Change	Assessment
C3 Freshwater wetlands	Long-term: A habitat mosaic will be maintained at Sale Common and Macleod Morass that comprises open water, freshwater emergent native vegetation (sedges, rushes and reeds) and woody vegetation (swamp scrub and floodplain woodland), with no habitat comprising more than 70 percent of the total wetland area for more than five successive years.	Mapping for MacLeod Morass in May 2020 indicates: 24% open water; 50% emergent native vegetation (shallow marsh and reedbed); and 12% woody vegetation (Brooks and Hale 2021b). The mapping for Sale Common indicates a difference between the wet phase in 2016 and drier conditions in 2019. The LAC, however, is met on both occasions (Hale and Brooks 2020, Brooks and Hale 2021b): • Open water – 51% in 2016; 9% in 2020 • Native emergent vegetation – 16% in 2016; 47% in 2020 • Woody vegetation – 29% at both time frames LAC is met.
	In existing freshwater wetland areas, the annual median salinity should not be > 1 ppt in two successive years.	Water quality data from Sale Common is limited with spot Waterwatch data most recently collected in 2017. Salinity at that time remained less than 1 ppt. Median salinity in the upper MacLeod Morass (2020-22) was 0.17 ppt (data from the Water measurement information system). LAC is met from MacLeod Morass. Insufficient data to assess LAC for Sale Common.
C4 Brackish wetlands	Long-term: A habitat mosaic will be maintained at Dowd Morass that comprises open water, common reed and swamp paperbark, with no habitat comprising more than 70 percent of the total wetland area for more than five successive years.	Mapping for Dowd Morass in July 2020 indicates: 37% open water; 27% emergent native vegetation (shallow marsh and reedbed); and 31% woody vegetation (Brooks and Hale 2021b). LAC is met.
C5 Saltmarsh	Total saltmarsh extent across the entire Ramsar site will not decline below 3585 hectares.	Total extent of saltmarsh in 2021 was 4924 hectares (calculated from mapping in Brooks and Hale 2021c). LAC is met.
C6 Abundance & diversity of waterbirds	Mean maximum counts (calculated over a minimum of five years) will not drop below the following population thresholds: • Black swan = 0.3% • Chestnut teal (ducks) – 2.5% • Eurasian coot (coots & rails) – 0.15% • Fairy tern (terns) – 1.5% • Little tern (terns) – 0.5% • Little black cormorant (fishers) – 0.01% • Straw-necked ibis (large wading) – 0.05%	Data pooled from multiple sources (GLCC BirdLife monthly counts, Field and Game Australia counts, Atlas of Living Australia, DEECA Summer Waterfowl Counts) indicate the following five-year averages (2017/18 – 2020/21): • Black swan = 3000 (0.3%) • Chestnut teal (ducks) = 4547 (4.5%) • Eurasian coot (coots & rails) = 8255 (0.8%) • Fairy tern (terns) = 180 (12%) • Little tern (terns) = 113 (1.1%) • Little black cormorant (fishers) = 1138 (1.1%) • Straw-necked ibis (large wading) = 3412 (0.3%). LAC is met.
C7 Threatened frog species	Green and golden bell frog and growling grass frog are recorded breeding at least one location within the Ramsar site every five years.	Green and golden bell frog have been recorded breeding in Heart Morass in 2021 and growling grass frog have been recorded breeding in Clydebank Morass in 2022 (Greening Australia unpublished data). LAC is met.
C8 Threatened wetland flora species	The threatened flora species swamp everlasting (<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>) continues to be supported within the boundaries of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.	There is a small population of the species in Blonde Bay, with over 100 individuals recorded in 2020-21 (Trust for Nature unpublished data). LAC is met.
C9 Native fish diversity and abundance	Native fish within the Ramsar site will represent each of the following life history strategies: estuarine dependent, estuarine opportunists, marine migrants, diadromous and obligate freshwater species.	Surveys by Friends of Beware Reef have recorded over 100 species of fish representing all the life history categories in surveys conducted between 2017 and 2019. LAC is met.

Continued...

Table 5 Summary of assessment against LAC for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (Hale 2023).

Critical CPS	Limit of Acceptable Change	Assessment
P1 Hydrological regime	Sale Common shall not remain dry for more than 36 continuous months. Dowd and Heart Morass shall not remain dry for greater than 60 continuous months.	Heart and Dowd Morass were inundated annually from 2016/17 to 2019/20. Sale Common was 90% inundated in 2019/20 after 18 months of being dry (Clements and Suter 2020). LAC is met.
P2 Waterbird breeding	Successful breeding of the following indicator species within the Ramsar site at least once every five years: Australian fairy tern, Australian white ibis, Australian pelican, black swan, chestnut teal, little black cormorant, little tern and royal spoonbill.	All indicator species have been recorded breeding in the Ramsar site in the past two years (GLCC waterbird monitoring; Field and Game Australia monitoring; Atlas of Living Australia): • Australian fairy tern – all five years • Australian white ibis – all five years • Australian pelican – all five years • Black swan – all five years • Chestnut teal – all five years • Little black cormorant – three years • Little tern – all five years • Royal spoonbill – all five years LAC is met.
S1 Maintaining threatened species	Australian grayling continues to be supported in one or more of the catchments draining into the Gippsland Lakes.	Australian grayling has been recorded annually in the Thomson River from 2005 to 2020 (Tonkin et al. 2020). LAC is met.
	Presence of the following threatened bird species within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site annually: • Australasian bittern • Hooded plover • Sharp-tailed sandpiper • in two thirds of years: • Bar-tailed godwit • Common greenshank • Latham's snipe	Surveys of the cryptic species Australasian bittern have only been conducted in recent years, with confirmed observations in 2020, 2021 and 2022. Hooded plover, bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank and sharp-tailed sandpiper have been recorded in the site annually and Latham's snipe in four of the past five years (2019 – 2023; GLCC monitoring, Atlas of Living Australia). LAC is met.

2.6 Achievements from the 2015 plan

A large amount of on groundwork and research has been undertaken within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site since the release of the 2015 Ramsar Site Management Plan. A summary of this work, highlighting significant achievements related to maintaining ecological character is provided here for each management agency. Case studies of some key projects demonstrating the breadth of work being undertaken to maintain ecological character are illustrated in Figure 9.

East Gippsland CMA

The East Gippsland CMA are the Ramsar site coordinators and coordinate the Gippsland Lakes Program which continues to work with other agencies to address key issues in the management of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. In the term of the 2015 Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Strategic Management Plan, the CMA has implemented the Regional Catchment and Regional Waterway Strategies.

The CMA has been involved in; coordination of a range of monitoring projects (water quality, frogs, wetlands, seagrass, waterbirds, vegetation), coordination of research projects to address knowledge gaps, maintaining environmental flows, excluding stock, rehabilitating wetlands and improving riparian and shoreline frontages.

West Gippsland CMA

The West Gippsland CMA has formed a number of strategic partnerships to coordinate and maximise effort in works that have contributed significantly to restoring and maintaining the ecological character of the Ramsar site. Specific examples include:

- Together with Wetland Environmental Taskforce (WET) Trust - wetland restoration at Heart Morass;
- Together with Southern Rural Water, farmers and other partners, developed and implemented the Macalister Nutrient Reduction Program aimed at reducing nutrient and sediment loads to the Gippsland Lakes;
- Update to e-water requirements of the Latrobe River system, including Sale Common, Heart and Dowd Morasses.
- Secured and delivered environmental water in the Thomson, Macalister and Latrobe River systems; and
- Investigated, designed and delivered on ground works for environmental water delivery, reinstatement of fish passage, in-stream and bank erosion control and improved in-stream habitat, managing avulsion risk.

Parks Victoria

Parks Victoria has continued on ground actions specifically addressing threats to flora and fauna in parks and reserves in the Ramsar site. This includes ongoing control of significant weeds such as willow, boneseed, sea spurge and blackberry; fencing of reserves and waterways to prevent intrusion by stock;

fox baiting in priority areas; removing feral pigs and goat populations in priority areas; stabilisation works on the Mitchell River Silt Jetties, sand renourishment for little terns, forging partnerships with users of parks and reserves (such as hunters) on sustainability and wise use and fire management. Parks Victoria works together with GLaWAC to joint manage areas within the Ramsar site.

Victorian Government Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action

The Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action has continued to coordinate the implementation of the Ramsar Convention requirements in Victoria. In 2013, the department released the Victorian Waterway Management Strategy (VWMS), which sets out Victoria's policy on the management of Ramsar sites, and waterways generally. The Department administered the \$10m Gippsland Lakes Environmental Fund, which provided funding to develop and implement the Gippsland Lakes Environmental Strategy by the former Gippsland Lakes Ministerial Advisory Committee from 2011/12 to 2014/15 (inclusive). The Department also developed the Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy in 2022, which set out actions to secure the region's water future. The strategy identifies threats to water availability and policies and actions to help water users, water corporations and catchment management authorities manage and respond to those threats over the next 50 years.



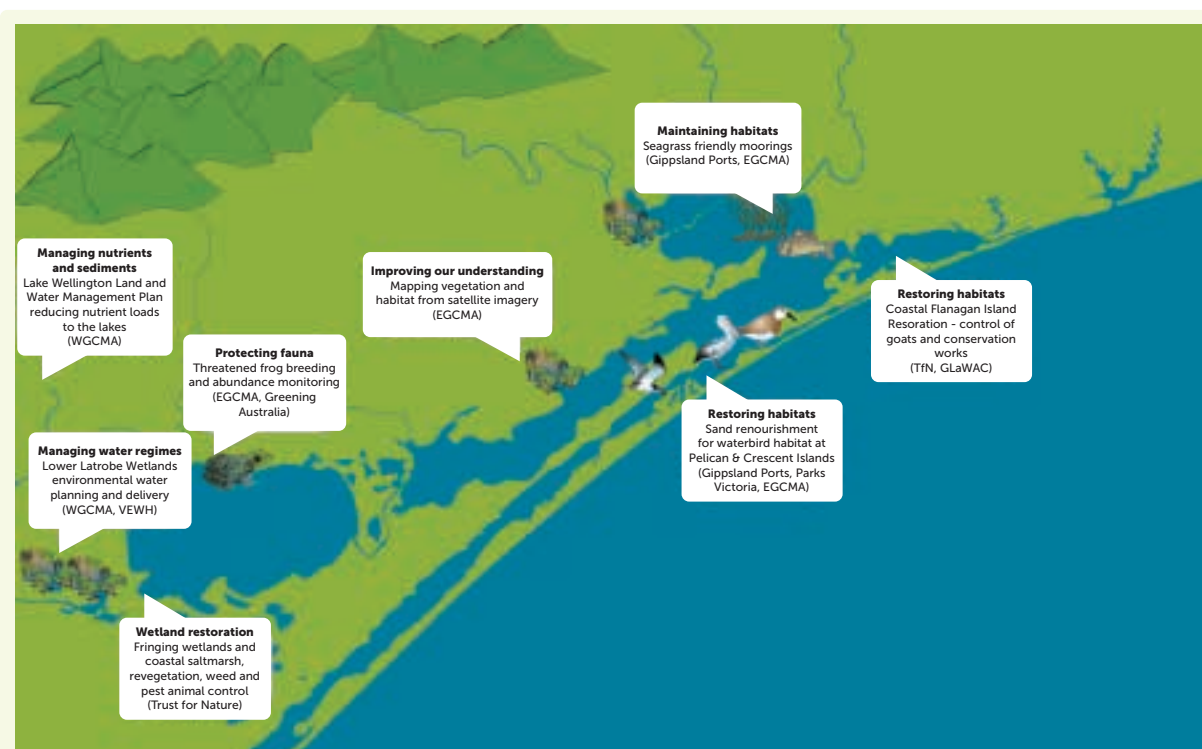
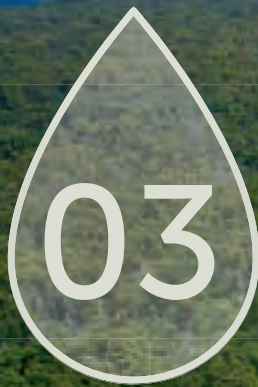


Figure 9 Case studies demonstrating some of the achievements in maintaining ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (further details in text boxes in subsequent sections).

Parks Victoria works together with GLaWAC to joint manage areas within the Ramsar site.



Priority Values and Threats

Priority threats and values for management in the next seven years were identified through a process that was based on a risk assessment.



3.1 Risk assessment method

The risk assessment process adopted for this project is consistent with the Australian/New Zealand Standard: Risk Management (AS/NZS 4360:2004; Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand 2004) and the Standards Australia Handbook: Environmental risk management - principles and process (HB 203-2000; Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand 2006). It builds on the risk assessment process

undertaken in the 2015 management planning process, updating risks with new information where available. Consistent with an approach focussed on critical CPS, other values that are not identified as critical to the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (e.g. visual amenity, recreational fishing, Burrupan dolphin) have been omitted from the 2024 risk assessment.

The risk assessment approach follows a structured and iterative process, with the following steps:

1. Establish the context – existing values and environmental conditions
2. Identify risks – threats and associated potential impacts, and
3. Analyse risks – assign likelihoods and consequences to determine level of risk.

3.1.1 Establishing the context

A review of existing published and unpublished information relevant to the Gippsland Lakes was undertaken to summarise the current status of ecological character and potential threats to ecological character. The spatial scale of the risk assessment was established as mega-habitat, with separate risk assessments completed for each habitat type.

The purpose of the risk assessment was to identify priority values and threats as the basis for identifying strategic actions in the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan. The risk assessment was underpinned by both local knowledge and expert opinion. The process of prioritising values and threats and how the risk assessment contributed to this is illustrated in Figure 10.

3.1.2 Identifying risks

An impact pathway approach was adopted for identifying and analysing risks. This uses a hierarchical process to identify potential risks as follows:

- Threats (threatening activities) – actions in the Ramsar site or catchment that could affect ecological character;
- Stressors – the physical or chemical changes that could arise as a result of an activity;
- Effects – the potential responses caused by the stressors.

This allows for clear identification of the underlying causes of risks and threats to ecological character of the Ramsar site, separating the threat from the impact. An example of an impact pathway is provided below.

Activities	Stressors	Impact pathway
Dredge operation	Direct flora removal	Removal of seagrass

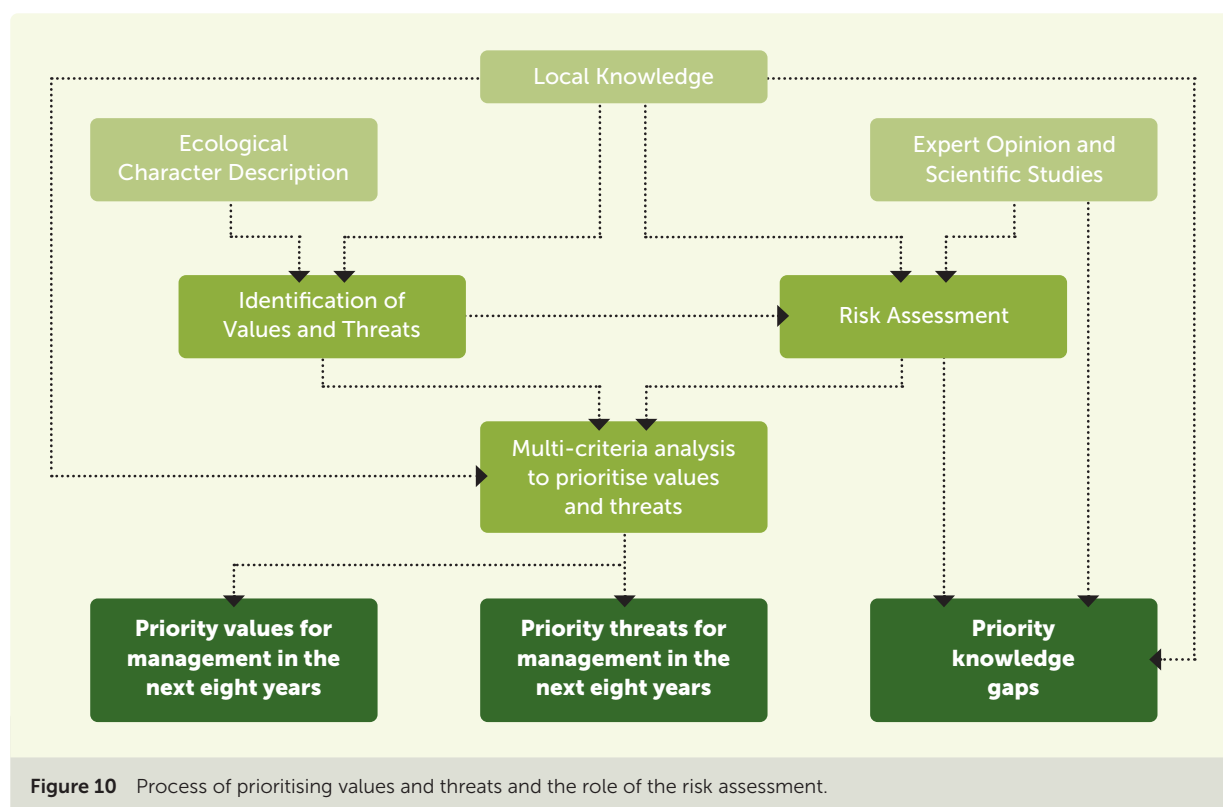


Figure 10 Process of prioritising values and threats and the role of the risk assessment.

3.1.3 Analyse risks

The impact pathways formed the basis of a formal risk analysis process. Likelihood and consequence were assigned to each **impact pathway** in its entirety, integrating each of the levels in the hierarchy. Questions were put to stakeholder and agency technical staff to estimate the likelihood and consequence, for example: what is the likelihood that agricultural practices in the catchment will result in increased nutrients, increased algal growth and that this will result in a decline in seagrass health? What are the consequences of this with respect to the ecological character of the Ramsar site?

The risk assessment was based on a few key principles:

- Risk assessment is limited to ecological character as defined by critical components, processes and services.
- Assessment of likely impacts in the next seven years (within this management cycle),
- Assessment based on the current management regime continuing, and
- Evidence based approach using scientific expertise coupled with local knowledge.

Likelihood and consequence were guided by Table 6 and Table 7, with the risk matrix (Table 8) determining the overall risk.

Table 6 Likelihood.

Almost certain	Likely	Possible	Unlikely	Rare
Is expected to occur in most circumstances	Will probably occur in most circumstances	Could occur	Could occur but not expected	Occurs only in exceptional circumstances

Table 7 Consequence.

Negligible	Alteration or disturbance to ecosystem function, populations or habitat within natural variability. LAC will not be exceeded and no evidence of a declining trend in critical CPS.
Minor	Localised measurable changes to critical CPS without a major change in function (no loss of components or introduction of new species that affects ecosystem function). No sustained declining trend in ecological character and LAC will continue to be met.
Moderate	Widespread measurable changes to critical CPS, up to 20% of habitat likely to be affected. Decline in ecological character. LAC may be exceeded in the next 10 years but recover to within LAC within two years.
Major	Widespread measurable changes to critical CPS, up to 80% of habitat affected. Significant, sustained, negative trend in ecological character. LAC is predicted to be exceeded in the next 5 years with recovery within 10 years.
Extreme	Long term and possibly irreversible damage to one or more critical CPS. Sustained negative trend, LAC is predicted to be exceeded continually for at least 10 years.

Table 8 Risk matrix (adapted from AS/NZS 2006).

	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
Almost certain	Negligible	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Negligible	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Possible	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Medium



Critical knowledge gaps were identified and documented for inclusion in the management plan.

3.1.4 Stakeholder involvement

The 2015 risk assessment for each mega-habitat was updated using additional data, knowledge and ecological understanding made available in the past seven years. This draft risk assessment was provided to the project steering group (PSG) and technical working group (TWG) members for review. A series of on-line workshops were held in June and July 2023. Workshop participants were asked to review the impact pathways, likelihood and consequence ratings for each impact pathway in their area of interest or expertise. In the workshop, the risk assessment was systematically worked through with discussion on the rankings and identified pathways until agreement was reached. Critical knowledge gaps were identified and documented for inclusion in the management plan. A number of risk rankings were deferred at the workshop for consultation with relevant scientific experts.

It should be noted that a small number of potential impact pathways were raised by stakeholders in the risk assessment workshop, which were subsequently excluded. These were related to large-scale development project in the region such as the potential development of new mines in the catchment, offshore wind farms and Latrobe Valley mine rehabilitation. It was recognised that these may represent significant threats to the ecological character of the Ramsar site. However, the impacts of these large projects are being dealt with at State and Federal Levels by a separate, rigorous process that is currently underway. This Ramsar plan is deferring to this more detailed process.

The stressor model is provided in Appendix B and revised risk assessment in Appendix C.

Using an evidence-based approach to inform the risk assessment: Changed entrance conditions and salinity in the main lakes

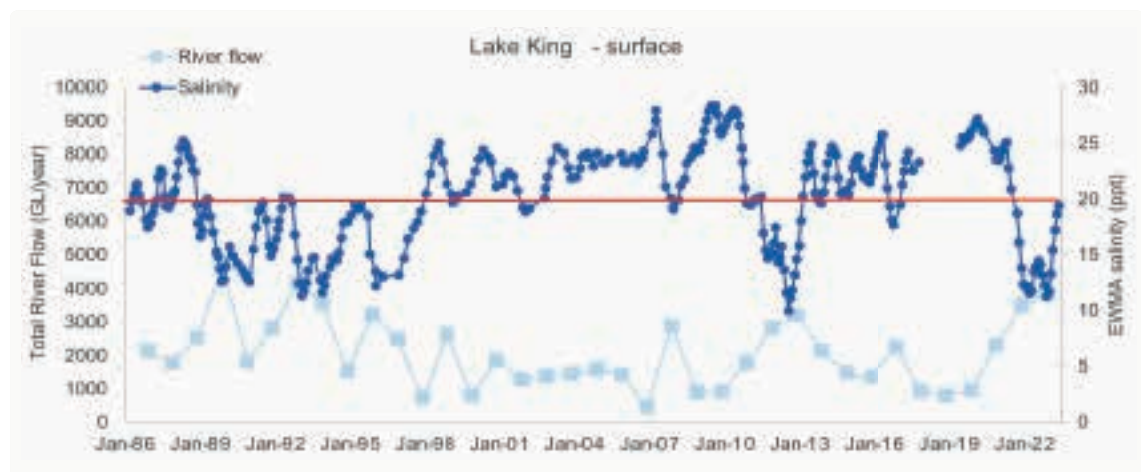
The permanent entrance to the Gippsland Lakes was opened in 1889, since that time maintenance dredging has been required to keep the entrance open.

Despite the dredging program, increases in water extraction and extended dry conditions during the Millennium drought (2001–2009) resulted in an increase in deposition of sediment in the navigation channel from 1975 to 2008 (Wheeler et al. 2010). To restore the original navigable depth of the channel, a different type of dredge (trailer hopper suction) was trialed in 2008 and has been used since. The new dredge did not increase the depth of the channel beyond permitted specifications and has had limited effect on the exchange of sea water between the Southern Ocean and the Gippsland Lakes.

There are multiple lines of evidence that confirm that dredging does not affect salinity in the Gippsland Lakes. Dredging does not have a significant effect on water exchange between the ocean and the lakes as the control for water flow into and out of the Lakes is not the channel but the walled entrance (Riedel 2010). That is, it is the entrance that severely restricts tidal exchange between the ocean and the lakes (Webster 2001). In addition, saltwater intrusion into the Lakes east of Metung is dominated by longer time-scale fluctuations in ocean levels. Investigations undertaken as part of the Gippsland Lakes Environment Study modelled the effects of both increasing and decreasing the channel capacity on salinity in the Lakes (among other parameters). They found that even such dramatic changes as a 150% increase or 60% decrease in channel capacity had a negligible change in the salinity in the main basins, and a moderate change in salinity in Reeve Channel. This is due to the large attenuation of tide through the Entrance, which severely restricts tidal exchange between the Lakes and Bass Strait and the dominance of longer-time scale ocean level fluctuations (Webster et al. 2001).

Due to restricted flows through the entrance, water levels and salinity in the Lakes fluctuate largely due to freshwater inflows. For example, during large flood events, water cannot pass through the entrance at the same rate that it flows into the Lakes and as a consequence, water levels rise by up to 2m and salinity decreases across a gradient from the entrance to Lake Wellington (Tilleard et al. 2009). In contrast, tidal influences are minor and essentially smoothed out by the narrow nature of the entrance. Diurnal tide in Bass Strait is in the order of one metre, but this is modulated to just a few centimetres in Lake King (Tilleard et al. 2009).

Since the construction and maintenance of the permanent entrance, the system has operated as an estuary with salinity fluctuating in response to freshwater inflows. During periods of drought, when freshwater inflows are low, salinity rises across the system. Conversely during flood periods, such as occurred in 1978, salinity across all surface waters dropped to near fresh (Fryer and Easton 1980). Measured salinity in Lakes King and Victoria confirm that there has not been a step change increase in salinity following the change to the trailer hopper suction in 2008. Rather, salinity in the eastern part of the system (closest to the Entrance) have fluctuated with freshwater inflows, with a drop in salinity during high rainfall years (e.g. 2011–2012) and an increase during dry periods.



3.2 Priority values for management

A multi-criteria analysis was used to prioritise values for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan. The objective of the prioritisation was to identify the highest priorities for management for the next seven years (i.e. the life of the plan). Criteria for prioritising values are related to:

- meeting Ramsar site management obligations to maintain ecological character
- values that have been identified as being at high risk from multiple threats, and
- values that are currently in decline.

The prioritisation of values identified 15 high priority values for management in the next seven years across the mega-habitats (Table 9).

Table 9 Priority values and mega-habitats of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.

Value	Mega-habitats with Management Priorities				
	Deep Lakes	Shallow Lakes	Freshwater Wetlands	Variably Saline Wetlands	Hypersaline Wetlands
Marine sub-tidal beds (seagrass)	M	H			
Coastal lagoons (open water phytoplankton)	M	H			
Fringing freshwater wetlands			H		
Fringing brackish wetlands				H	
Saltmarsh				M	H
Abundance and diversity of waterbirds	H	M	M	H	H
Abundance and diversity of native fish	H	H	L	L	
Threatened species: Green and golden bell frog			H	H	
Threatened species: Growling grass frog			H	H	
Threatened species: Australian grayling	L	H			
Threatened species: Australasian bittern			H	H	
Threatened species: Fairy tern	H	M			
Threatened species: Hooded plover	H				
Threatened species: migratory waders	M	M		H	H
Waterbird breeding	H		H	H	

Management Priorities: H High M Moderate L Lower

3.3 Priority threats for management

The outputs of the risk assessment were used to identify the highest priority threats for management in the next seven years using two approaches. Firstly, all identified individual risk pathways that were assessed as high or extreme were considered a priority for management in the life of the plan. Secondly, risks were assessed cumulatively looking at the pressures

and stressors across all risk pathways and identifying risks that may individually be medium but combined have a significant cumulative impact. Priority threats in each section of the Ramsar site are provided in Table 10 and described briefly below. The relationship between values and threats is illustrated in Figure 10.

Table 10 Priority threats at each location in the Ramsar site.

Priorities for management	Locations				
	Deep Lakes	Shallow Lakes	Freshwater Wetlands	Variably Saline Wetlands	Hypersaline Wetlands
1. Climate change: sea level rise and storms impacting on island habitats and affecting beach nesting birds and foraging shorebirds	✓				
2. Climate change: increased bushfires reduce water quality and impacts on seagrass, fish and waterbirds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. The combined effects of water resource use and climate change alter water regimes and increase salinity affecting wetland vegetation, fish, frogs and waterbirds		✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Inflows of nutrients and sediments from the catchment impact seagrass and fish	✓	✓			
5. Toxicants from catchment inflows, industrial effluents and stormwater impact biota	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6. Invasive species: native emergent macrophytes (giant rush) displace native vegetation and reduce habitat quality for aquatic fauna			✓		
7. Invasive species: non-native fish (e.g. carp and Gambusia) alter habitat, and compete and predate on native fish and tadpoles		✓	✓	✓	
8. Invasive species: foxes and cats predate on waterbirds			✓	✓	
9. Invasive species: salt tolerant weeds impacting saltmarsh and waterbird habitat				✓	✓
10. Invasive species: non-native grazing animals (deer) impacting vegetation and destroying waterbird nests	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Invasive species: terrestrial weeds (e.g. sea spurge) impacts on beach nesting bird sites	✓				✓
12. Recreation: boats, jets skis, dogs, hunting, walkers disturbing waterbird feeding, breeding and roosting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Recreation: vehicles damaging saltmarsh				✓	✓

3.3.1 Climate change

The most recent regional climate change models for the Gippsland region projected the following conditions, relative to a 1986–2005 baseline (Clarke et al. 2019):

- Very high confidence of an increase in maximum daily temperature increases of 0.9 to 1.2 °C by 2030 and 1.8 to 2.0 °C by 2050.
- Very high confidence of a significant increase in the number and duration of extreme temperature periods.
- Medium to high confidence that cool-season rainfall will decrease, but the magnitude of this change is uncertain. Annual mean rainfall is projected to change by -15% to +1% by 2030 and by -24% to +14% by 2090.
- High confidence that there will be an increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall events.
- Very high confidence in a 10–30% increase in mean evaporation.
- Very high confidence in a continued increase in mean sea level and the frequency of extreme coastal sea levels (i.e. storm surges). Mean sea level is likely to increase by 2050 by 0.24 metres over 1990 levels.

The future climate in the Gippsland region is predicted to be hotter, drier and with more frequent and intense storms. Three stressors related to climate change were identified as priority threats to the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site as described below.

Sea level rise

A combination of factors is contributing to sea level rise. This includes thermal expansion of the ocean as temperatures increase as well as inflows of water as glaciers and ice sheets melt. Accurate measures of sea level from satellite extend back to 1992, and this indicates that sea levels are rising at a rate of around 3.5 mm per year (Figure 11). This means that mean sea level has increased by at least 12 cm since the Gippsland Lakes was listed as a Ramsar site. In terms of future projections, it is estimated that the seas around the Gippsland Coast will rise by 30 to 60 centimetres by 2050 (<https://research.csiro.au/slrwavescoast/sea-level/future-sea-level-changes/>).

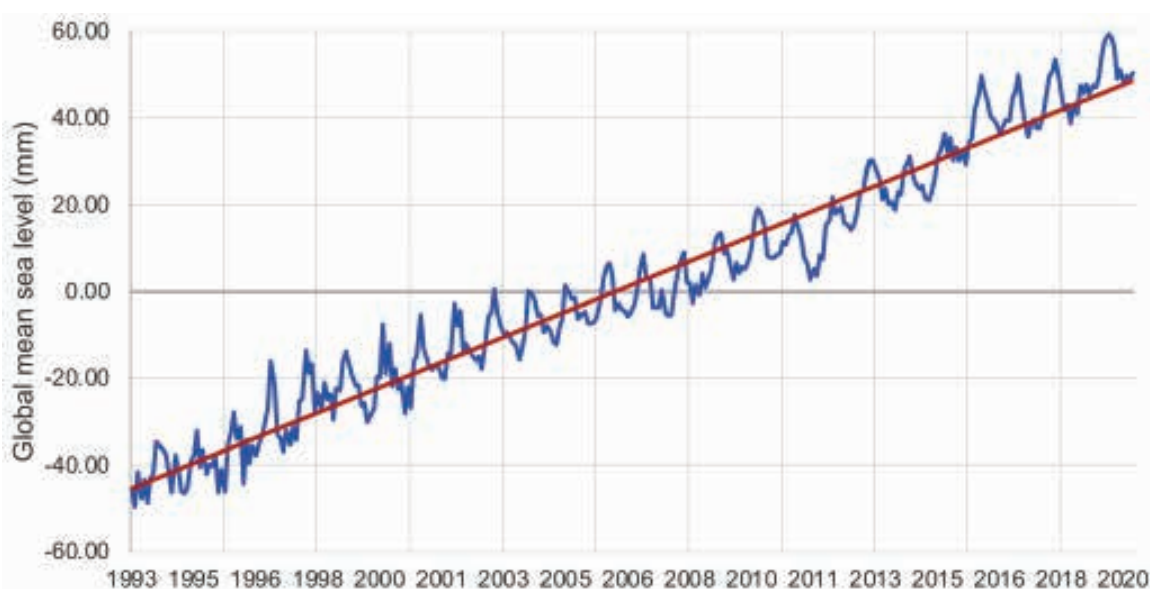


Figure 11 Mean global sea level since 1992 with seasonal signal (blue) and trend line (red). (https://www.cmar.csiro.au/sealevel/sl_hist_last_decades.html).

Some recent work completed by GLaWAC in partnership with Monash University covering the Gippsland Lakes region of Gunaikurnai Country, including the Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park and the Lakes National Park, has shown that this culturally important area is at risk from the impacts of a changing climate.

Modelling and analysis have shown that a portion of cultural sites will be impacted by rising sea levels by 2030. Sites in areas with sandy sediments or unconsolidated alluvium are particularly susceptible to erosion, with predicted storm surges to impact a larger proportion of known sites than rising lake levels alone over the same period.

Overall, by 2030, under the “best-case” scenario modelled in this work, over 80% of the identified sites assessed by GLaWAC and its partners will be impacted by one or more of the predicted environmental changes under a climate change future.

Increased frequency and intensity of storms

There is a high confidence of an increase in the frequency and intensity of storms. In addition to mean sea level rise, impact studies need to consider that extreme coastal sea levels are exacerbated by rising sea levels and are caused by a combination of factors including astronomical tides, storm surges and wind-waves (Timbal et al. 2016).

Within the Ramsar site this was considered to be the greatest threat to areas that are already experiencing erosion, such as the islands of Lake King which are important bird nesting habitat and the shorelines of Lake Wellington, which have already experienced significant change.

Increased bushfire risk

Fire weather has become more dangerous in southern Australia since the mid-1900s with longer fire seasons that are commencing earlier. Increases in temperature and decreases in rainfall are predicted to continue the changes in fire risk. For example, there is high confidence that there will be a 32% increase in the number of high fire risk days in Bairnsdale by 2050s (Clarke et al. 2019). Increased frequency and intensity of fires in the catchment will increase the duration and frequency of large sediment and nutrient inflows to the Lakes post bushfire.

3.3.2 Water resource use

There is continued increased demand for and extraction of water from the rivers of the Gippsland Lakes catchment, particularly in the west of the catchment in the Latrobe and Thomson River Basins.

There was significant water resource use and development prior to the listing of the Gippsland Lakes as a wetland of international importance in 1982, and it is likely as populations increase and the effects of climate change further reduce water availability, that there will be increasing demand for water in the catchments of the Lakes. The amount of water extracted from the system for consumptive use is smaller in the east of the lakes and the Mitchell River, for example has only 2% of the flow on average extracted, this increases to > 20% in the Latrobe system and > 40% in the Thomson (DELWP 2020a). In the Thomson system about half the consumptive use is for Melbourne water supplies and half for irrigation in the Gippsland region (e.g. the Macalister Irrigation District), with other minor urban and industrial uses accounting for a small percentage (DELWP 2005, 2007, 2009, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2019, 2020b, 2021).

Changes to surface water inflows in the Gippsland Lakes are affecting both water regimes and salinity, particularly in the wetlands fringing Lake Wellington. Reduced freshwater inflows also impact on water managers ability to provide freshwater to the Lower Latrobe wetlands as the salt wedge in the Latrobe Estuary is increasingly pushed upstream above the water inflow points for wetland watering (Alluvium 2020a, Hale and Boon 2022).

3.3.3 Nutrient and sediment inflows

Nitrogen and phosphorus loads entering the Gippsland Lakes are a recognised important driver of phytoplankton dynamics in the main lakes (Cook et al. 2008, Holland et al. 2009, Cook and Holland 2012). Loads are linked closely to the volume of river inflows, which in turn is linked to rainfall. In high flow (high rainfall) years, nutrient loads entering the Lakes are generally higher, and in low rainfall years, loads are lower. In addition, events such as bushfires in the catchment, result in the mobilisation of large amounts of sediment and nutrients into the system.

There is evidence that the large inflows of nutrients and sediments from the catchments in 2020 and 2021 led to prolonged periods of low water clarity in Jones Bay and a subsequent decline in above ground seagrass biomass. This impact pathway was considered to represent a high risk to ecological character.

Combined effects of water resource use and climate change

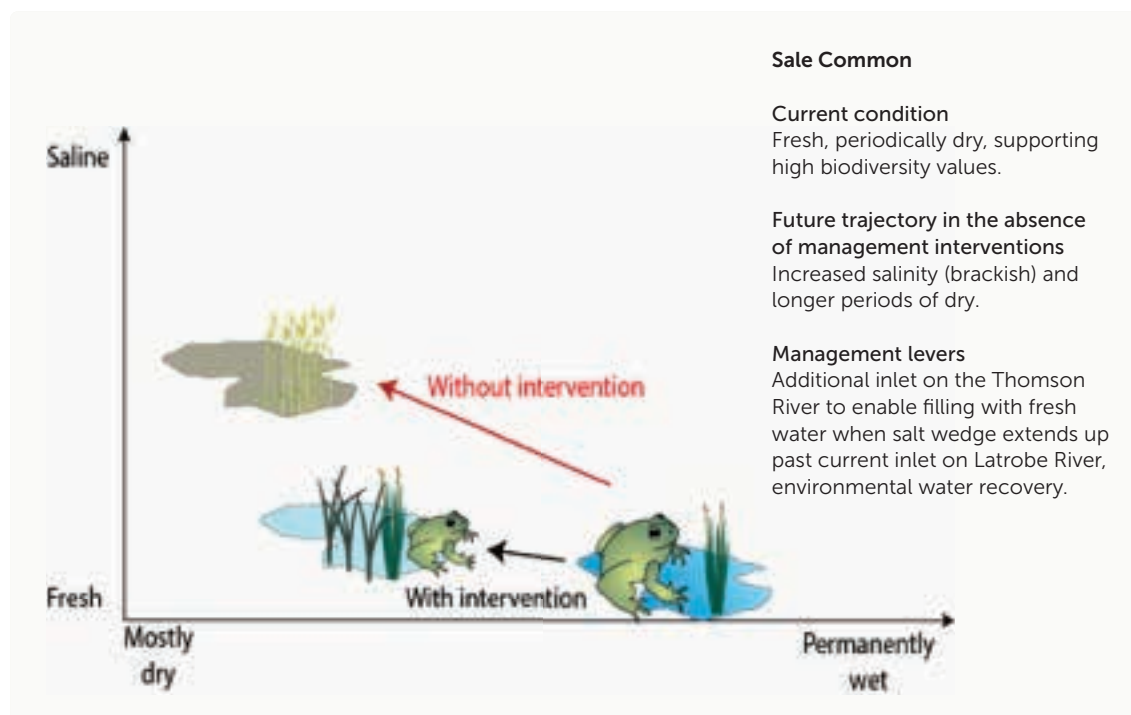
Water resource use and climate change act in combination to decrease freshwater inflows into the Gippsland Lakes.

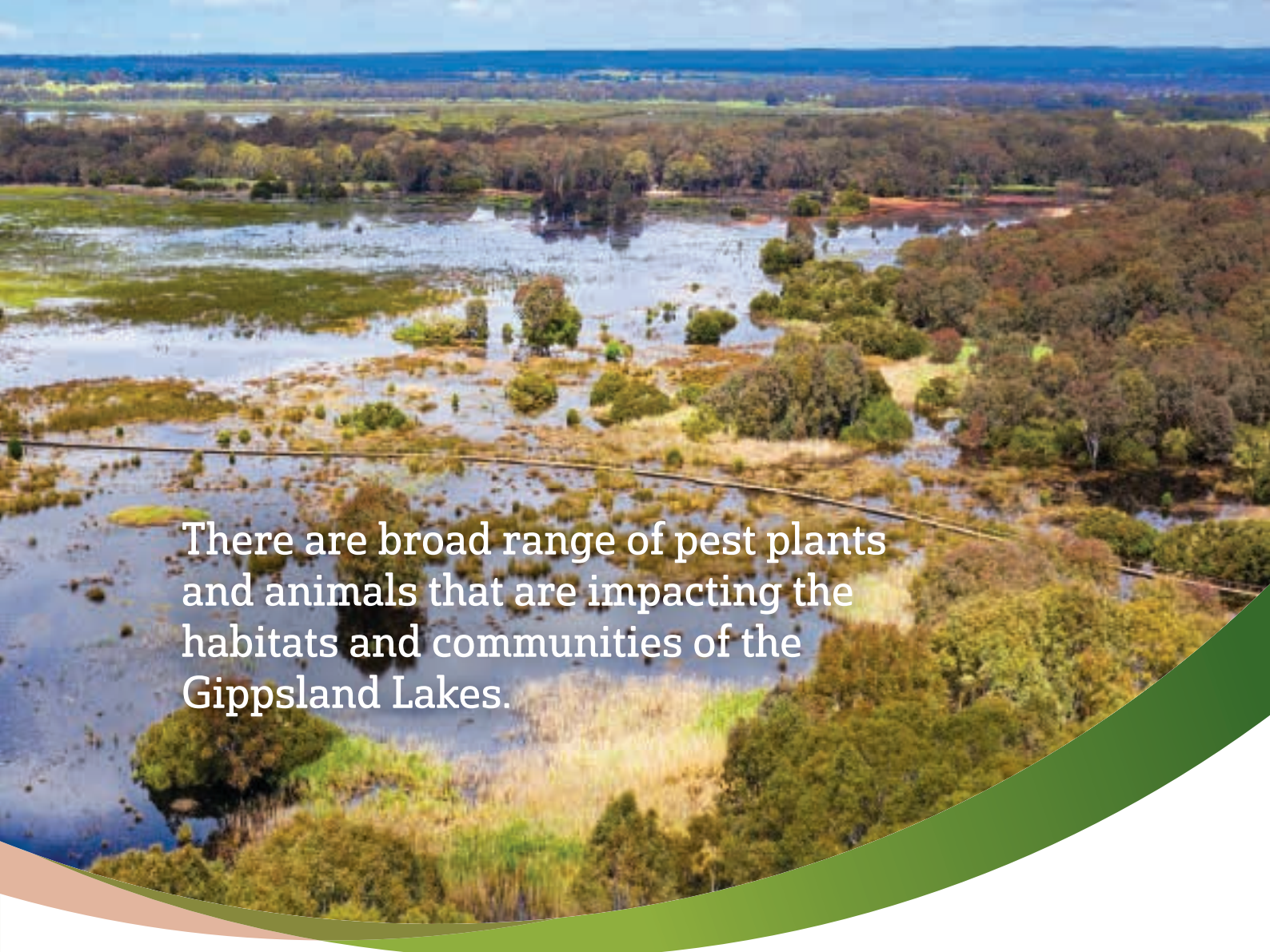
In the east of the system, sea level rise is also exacerbating the problem by increasing the flow of marine water into Lake Wellington through MacLennan Strait. Population growth in Greater Melbourne and the catchment of the Gippsland Lakes, together with several large-scale projects that threaten to increase water extraction from the system will continue to drive increased water use and despite efficiencies and programs that seek to recover water for the environment, water extraction from the system will likely continue into the future. Similarly, climate modelling indicates that sea level will continue to rise, most likely at an accelerated rate. Consequently, we can expect the salinity of Lake Wellington to continue to increase. The effect of water resource use and rising sea levels on fringing wetlands is dependent on their connectivity to Lake Wellington and impacts to freshwater inflows, including the ability to augment natural inflows with environmental water.

To date there have been realised, measurable changes in Lake Wellington and several variably saline wetlands such as Dowd Morass and Lake Coleman, which are connected to Lake Wellington at relatively low water levels. As a consequence, saline water moves from Lake Wellington into these systems increasing salinity and periods of inundation (i.e. making the wetlands more permanent). This has impacts to vegetation, with a decline in paperbark condition and recruitment already evident in some locations.

The environmental water requirements of the Lower Latrobe Wetlands have been identified but achieving these will become increasingly difficult under future climate conditions. Water is delivered from the Latrobe River through regulators, but if the salt wedge moves up the Latrobe Estuary past these regulating structures, the ability to get freshwater into the wetlands is compromised. Several infrastructure changes have been identified to improve water management at these three sites. This is expected to improve water management at wetlands such as Sale Common. An example of the expected trajectory of change at Sale Common under future conditions with and without management interventions is shown below. This has been extracted from the Lake Wellington Scoping Study (Hale and Boon 2022) which reviewed the status and management options for altered water regimes and increasing salinity in the fringing wetlands.

Over time, as freshwater inflows continue to decrease, the effects on water regimes and salinity is expected to expand to other parts of the Gippsland Lakes. Expected responses include an increase and landward migration of saltmarsh and a decline in freshwater wetland vegetation extent.





There are broad range of pest plants and animals that are impacting the habitats and communities of the Gippsland Lakes.

3.3.4 Invasive species

There are broad range of pest plants and animals that are impacting the habitats and communities of the Gippsland Lakes. Introduced predators such as foxes and cats have a direct impact on waterbirds, including shorebirds and beach nesting species such as the threatened little tern and fairy tern. Large herbivores, particularly deer are common in the fringing wetlands and can cause significant damage to wetland vegetation communities. There is also evidence of trampling of nests of beach nesting birds resulting in breeding and recruitment impacts. Other herbivores such as rabbits, goats and pigs have caused localised damage to wetland habitats.

Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) are a prolific invasive fish species that not only impact native fish through competition and food chain effects, but also have profound effects on aquatic habitat. Carp contribute to poor water quality by uprooting vegetation and stirring up sediments during feeding, leading to increased turbidity (Koehn 2004). They are present in Lake Wellington and several fringing wetlands and there is anecdotal evidence of significant impacts to vegetation communities in MacLeod Morass.

Several introduced marine pests are known to occur in the Gippsland Lakes including European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*), Asian bag mussel (*Arcuatula senhousia*) and the introduced green macroalgae (*Codium fragile* subsp. *fragile*) (Bott et al. 2023). The risk to Lake King is considered high, but more so for the potential for new, introductions of more problematic species such as the Pacific sea star (*Asterias amurens*) than the species currently present.

Pest plant species are a threat to ecological character at a number of locations around the lakes. For example, coastal terrestrial plants such as sea-spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) displacing the sandy habitat that shore nesting birds such as little tern, fairy tern and hooded plover require for nesting. These birds build a nest in a scrape in the sand and a lack of sandy habitat can reduce breeding success (Mead et al. 2012). In other places, salt tolerant weeds are invading areas of saltmarsh not only impacting the EPBC listed vulnerable vegetation community, but also foraging waterbirds. In Sale Common, dense stands of the native, but invasive plant species giant rush (*Juncus ingens*) has colonised areas of previously open water, reducing habitat for waterbirds and frogs.

3.3.5 Recreation

The Gippsland Lakes support significant recreational activities including boating, hunting, fishing and camping. Recreational pressure is growing as populations in Victoria and beyond grow and increasing numbers of tourists visit the Gippsland Lakes.

Disturbance of shorebirds and beach nesting birds

Increased noise from shore based or nearshore boating activities (including jet skis, kite surfing, kayaking and other water-based activities) and the presence of domestic dogs on beaches have all been identified as high risks to waterbirds both in the Ramsar site and elsewhere. There is growing evidence that disturbance of waterbirds by human activities (walking, boating, hunting, vehicles) can have significant negative impacts on both feeding behaviour and habitat use (Glover et al. 2015, Livezey et al. 2016). The consequences for individuals and populations can be significant, with decreased time spent feeding, increased energy spent

in flying away from disturbances, nest abandonment and ultimately population declines all cited as potential effects (Glover et al. 2011, Martin et al. 2015).

Waterbird foraging and nesting sites in the Ramsar site are all close to where recreational activities, particularly boating and hunting occur. Increased recreational pressure may already be having an inadvertent impact on habitats and populations.

Vehicles in the intertidal zone

Vehicle damage to coastal saltmarsh communities has been reported from many areas in the Gippsland Lakes (Boon et al. 2011, Brooks and Hale 2021a). Saltmarsh communities are slow to recover from disturbance and damage can be subtle (stem breakage) to long lasting and severe (e.g. wheel ruts). While the extent of vehicle access to intertidal areas has been addressed by Parks Victoria, there remains access and damage to the high value saltmarsh communities in the fringing wetlands (Figure 12).



Figure 12 Vehicle damage to coastal saltmarsh in Victoria Lagoon in 2021 (Brooks and Hale 2021a).

3.4 Identified knowledge gaps

Throughout the risk assessment and process for identifying priority values and threats for management, a number of key knowledge gaps were identified:

- 1 Management of toxicants (including chemicals of emerging concern): to minimise impacts on ecological character.
- 2 Impacts of deer on ecological character.
- 3 Management options to address risks from avian disease (e.g. botulism, avian flu).
- 4 Management options to address risks from impacts of introduced marine pests on ecological character.
- 5 Understand potential impact of recreational fishing on native fish abundance and diversity.
- 6 Effective control measure for carp in fringing wetlands.
- 7 Risk of Acid Sulfate Soils to the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes.



Increased recreational pressure may already be having an inadvertent impact on habitats and populations.



Site Management Strategies

Site management strategies are targeted at actions that will maintain the ecological character of the Ramsar site.



4.1 Approach

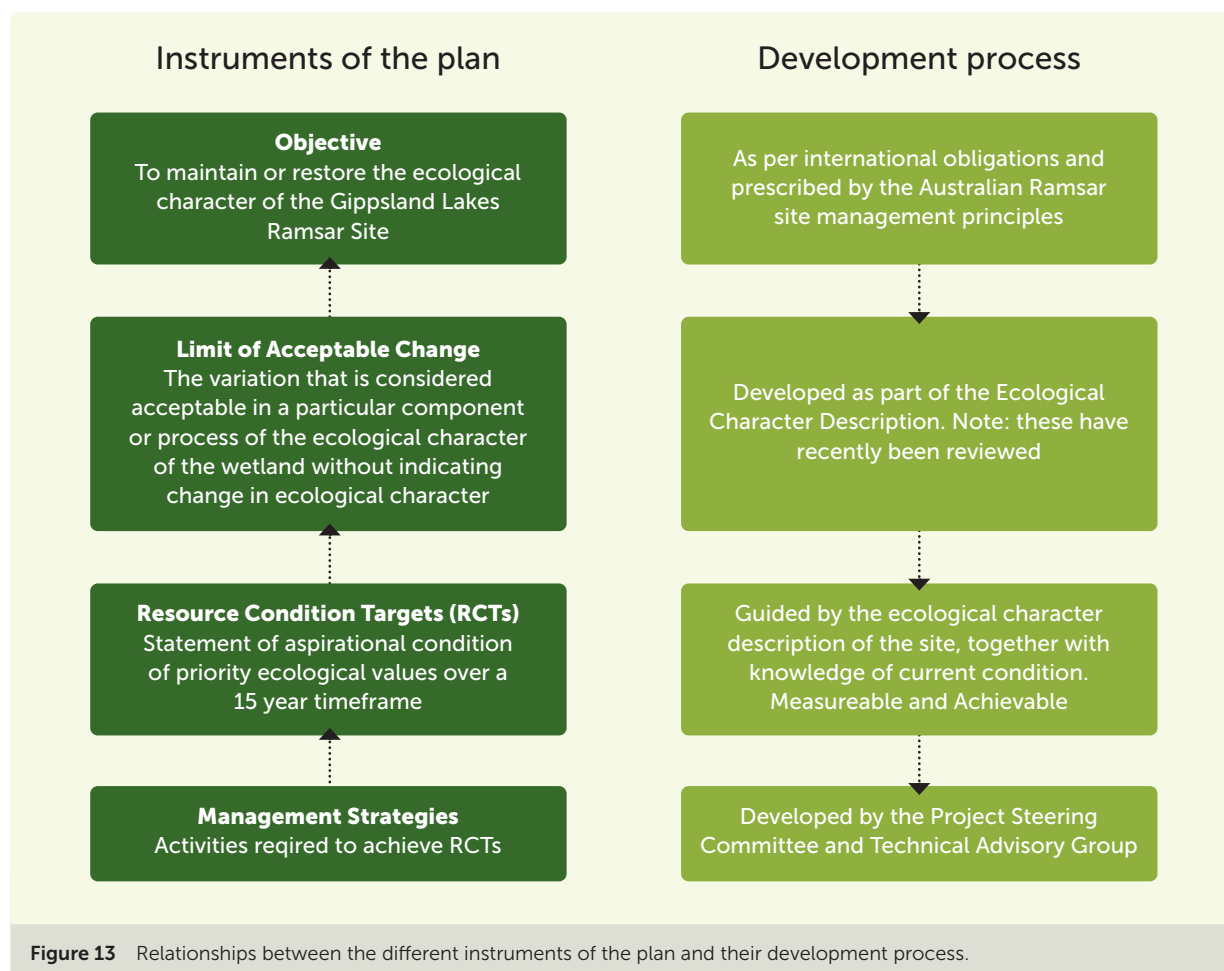
There are two types of indicators that are relevant to the management of the Ramsar site:

1. **Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC)** are set in the Ecological Character Description (ECD) and are based on the conditions at the time of listing. LAC can be updated based on new knowledge that improves confidence in the LAC and this occurred with the ECD Addendum. LAC are the thresholds at which ecological character may be compromised.

2. **Resource Condition Targets (RCTs)** are established in the Ramsar Site Management Plan and are the aspirational condition for each of the identified priority values (i.e. where do we want / expect the condition of each priority value to be at the end of this management plan?). These will help to assess the effectiveness of the management plan in maintaining (or improving) ecological character.

How each of these three levels of indicators fit into the planning and development process is illustrated in Figure 13. As part of Ramsar management planning, LAC were previously developed for the site and are documented in the draft ECD. These are formal

instruments against which change in ecological character is assessed and reported to the Convention every three years. RCTs were developed by expert opinion and local knowledge, with consideration of the LAC and expected natural variability for each value.



4.1.1 Stakeholder involvement

Resource Condition Targets and management strategies to address priority values, threats and knowledge gaps were developed and refined by the Project Steering Group and Technical Working Group in two on-line workshops in August 2023. The outputs of the workshop were used to assign management strategies to one of five themes.

Where possible, integration with existing programs was sought, with relevant programs identified. Responsibilities for each management strategy were identified.

Theme 1	Maintaining and restoring habitat
Theme 2	Protecting fauna
Theme 3	Managing nutrients and sediments
Theme 4	Managing water regimes
Theme 5	Cultural Landscapes
Theme 6	Improving understanding.

4.2 Resource condition targets

A total of 22 Resource Condition Targets have been defined for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (Table 11). These have helped to guide the identification of management strategies and provide a goal for monitoring the ecological character of the site (Appendix E). These have been refined for the 2024 RSMP to:

1. Ensure they are focussed on critical CPS and not other values such as Burruran dolphin, visual amenity or fishing, which are not identified as critical to the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site.
2. Make each RCT objectively measurable.

Table 11 Resource Condition Targets for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.

Resource Condition Targets	Associated Values
1. Extent of medium-dense seagrass in Lakes Victoria and King to be greater than 3200 hectares.	Marine sub-tidal beds (seagrass)
2. Extent of medium-dense seagrass in Lake Tyers to be > 300 hectares.	
3. Lakes Victoria and King remain clear with median secchi depths of > 1 m	
4. Annual median chlorophyll-a concentrations will be within the 80th percentile of reference years (1986–1988). That is will not exceed: • 20 µg/L in Lake Wellington • 10 µg/L in Lake Victoria • 5 µg/L in Lake King.	Coastal lagoons (open water phytoplankton)
5. Maintain Macleod Morass and Sale Common as freshwater marshes (i.e. median annual salinity < 1ppt).	Freshwater wetlands
6. Maintain "good" (as indicated as a biota score of > 16 according to the Index of Wetland Condition) freshwater vegetation condition at Macleod Morass and Sale Common at 80% of representative sites.	
7. Maintain an average extent of emergent macrophyte vegetation: • Tall emergent marsh > 800 hectares • Shallow marsh > 550 hectares • Paperbark > 2300 hectares	Brackish wetlands
8. Maintain "good" (as indicated as a biota score of > 16 according to the Index of Wetland Condition) vegetation condition in variably saline wetlands at 80% of representative sites.	
9. Maintain saltmarsh extent at > 4000 hectares.	Saltmarsh
10. Maintain "good" (as indicated as a score of > 16 according to the Index of Wetland Condition biota assessment method) saltmarsh condition at 80% of representative sites.	
11. Total diversity of waterbirds across the site remains above 86 species.	Abundance and diversity of waterbirds
12. The site supports greater than 20,000 waterbirds in three out of five years.	
13. Green and golden bell frog and growling grass frog are recorded at Dutson Downs, Heart Morass, Clydebank Morass, Dowd Morass, Macleod Morass within a five year period.	Threatened frog species
14. Successful breeding of green and golden bell frog and growling grass frog is recorded at least once every three years at a minimum of five wetlands including the Lower Latrobe Wetlands.	
15. Maintain native fish species richness, with a minimum of 70 species recorded in the Deep and Shallow lakes over any five-year period (based on Warry and Hindell 2012).	Abundance and diversity of native fish
16. Maintain fish diversity for species within each of the following life history strategy: estuarine dependent, estuarine opportunists, marine migrants, diadromous, and obligate freshwater species.	
17. Australasian bittern detected annually within the Ramsar site and at least once every two years at the following sites: Macleod Morass, Dowd Morass, Heart Morass and Clydebank Morass).	Threatened species
18. Annual presence of threatened shorebird species within the Ramsar site (bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Latham's snipe and sharp-tailed sandpiper).	
19. Average abundance of swamp everlasting to be > 500 stems in Blonde Bay (five year average) with evidence of flowering biennially.	
20. Annual successful breeding of the following beach-nesting bird species: little tern, fairy tern, pied oystercatcher, hooded plover and red-capped plover.	Waterbird breeding
21. Maintain a breeding colony of Australian pelican within the Gippsland Lakes.	
22. Successful breeding of Australasian darters, pied cormorants, little black cormorants, straw-necked ibis, Australian white ibis and royal spoonbills at least once every two years.	

4.3 Theme 1: Maintaining and restoring habitats²

Parks Victoria, GLaWAC, DEECA, East and West Gippsland CMAs and Gippsland Ports with partner organisations, community groups and volunteers have been actively involved in a wide range of projects aimed at maintaining and restoring habitats in the Gippsland Lakes. Activities include

excluding stock from waterways, improving the condition/health of wetlands, improving riparian and shoreline frontages, active revegetation, weed and invasive native plant species control. Three case studies presented below highlight some of the successes.

Restoring habitat: Coastal Flannagan Island Restoration

Flannagan Island is one of several small islands located in the Gippsland Lakes south of Nyerimilang.

The small freehold island, measuring 75 hectares in size, provides important refuge and habitat for ground nesting birds. It is also recognised for the important estuarine wetlands and saltmarsh mosaics distributed across the island.

Historically, Flannagan Island was cleared for cattle grazing purposes with goats introduced as part of the management regime of vegetation on the island. The millennium drought caused prolonged dry periods on the island contributing further to the reduced cover and condition of native vegetation. Between 2017-2019, Flannagan Island underwent a goat removal program and became protected under a conservation covenant with Trust for Nature.

As part of the conservation covenant agreement, Trust for Nature developed and implemented the Flannagan Island Restoration Plan and Revegetation Strategy in

2022. This plan was implemented in partnership with landholders, Birdlife Australia and the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) to deliver key on ground activities including weed control, revegetation, and bird surveys. Additionally, the GLaWAC NRM Crew were involved in training days led by Trust for Nature helping to facilitate knowledge sharing between partners.

Collaboration between regional project partners, Traditional Owners and environmental agencies to implement on ground works that protect and restore the Gippsland Lakes are an integral part of the Gippsland Lakes Program. This project demonstrates the value of their combined expert and local knowledge being to deliver environmental works that will improve and protect habitat within the Gippsland Lakes into the future.



² Restore in this context refers to maintaining ecological character at the time of listing.

Restoring habitat: Sand re-nourishment

Gippsland Lakes provide important habitat for many nesting shorebirds which are a critical component of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site

Of note are the Little and Fairy Terns, both of which are listed as 'critically endangered' under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999. Collectively, these species are referred to as small terns.

Small terns are vulnerable to a number of threats, particularly due to their use of available open sand habitat within coastal sites for nesting and breeding. Within the Gippsland Lakes, open beach habitat has been impacted by various environmental pressures which regularly alter the existing sand profile. Significant pressures include flooding and storm activity resulting in an increase in lake levels as well as artificial wave action caused by boat activity. Due to the specific requirements of the small terns for nesting, changes in sand profiles overtime create sub-optimal habitat for the species and reduced breeding opportunities.

Between 2015 and 2017, sand renourishment works were undertaken across priority identified habitat sites in the Gippsland Lakes including Crescent, Pelican, Rigby and Albifrons Islands, as well as Horries Spit. The works aimed to restore or create areas of critical habitat to support breeding of the two target species. A study was conducted by Alluvium in 2020 to assess the effectiveness of the sand renourishment works undertaken and found that this type of management approach was successful in creating suitable habitat for breeding. Challenges for the long-term management of these sites however will be posed by a range of influences including seasonal storm activity, emergent dense vegetation, anthropogenic activity including boat use and predation by pest fauna including foxes.



Restoring habitat: Seagrass friendly moorings

The Gippsland Lakes supports a diversity of important ecosystems including seagrass beds which provide essential habitat, food and shelter for aquatic life as well as improving water quality and reducing the impacts of erosion.

Seagrass beds are widely distributed throughout the Gippsland Lakes and are recognised as a critical component of the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site for the many key functions they provide. Seagrass meadows also are an indicator for the health of the Lakes and the cover and distribution of seagrass across the lakes is regularly mapped.

Human led activities including traditional boat mooring and anchoring has been identified as one of the key threats to seagrass beds globally due to its ability to reduce seagrass cover and extent following chain disturbance along the bed surface as the boat moves in the water. The Gippsland Lakes has been identified as a priority site for management, especially in summer months when recreational boat use is at its highest for the region.

To address this challenge, environmental managers worked in partnership with key agencies to install over 30 seagrass friendly swing moorings at high use

sites across the Gippsland Lakes between 2019-2022. Seagrass friendly swing moorings work to reduce impact on the seabed due to the use of buoyant materials that keep all moving parts of the mooring off the lake bottom. This reduces the impact on seagrass beds located close to the mooring sites whilst also continuing to support recreational activities within the Lakes.

A protocol has been developed to monitor the effectiveness of the newly established seagrass friendly swing moorings in minimising impacts on seagrass beds. Monitoring of seagrass density and cover at seagrass friendly mooring sites and reference sites commenced in 2022 across sample sites within the Gippsland Lakes. Results from the monitoring will be used to inform future management priorities for seagrass protection and restoration in the Gippsland Lakes. By understanding the effectiveness of our management actions we can improve how we protect and help rejuvenate seagrass populations now and into the future.



Many of the habitats of the Gippsland Lakes were identified as priority values for management during the life of this plan on the basis of both their ecological significance, community value and current threats. Direct impacts from physical damage (from erosion or human activities) as well as from introduced plants

and animals were identified as critical threats. Seven management strategies have been developed to meet RCTs by maintaining habitat values and addressing priority threats (Table 12). The relationship between management strategies, priority threats and priority values are provided in Appendix F.

Table 12 Management strategies and responsibilities for maintaining and restoring habitat.

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant mega-habitat(s)
1A. Implement actions within the Gippsland Lakes to protect and restore seagrass beds.	EGCMA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC, Gippsland Ports	Seagrass friendly moorings, seagrass restoration	Deep Lakes Shallow Lakes
1B. Continue to implement island renourishment for beach nesting birds.	Gippsland Ports, DEECA, Parks Victoria, EGCMA	On-going active management of sand islands for nesting bird habitat.	Deep Lakes
1C. Protect, restore and enhance breeding and foraging habitat for beach nesting birds.	Gippsland Ports, EGCMA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC	Gippsland Lakes Environment Fund program.	Deep Lakes Shallow Lakes
1D. Identify and implement opportunities for improving and enhancing habitat connectivity and adaptation in response to the impacts of climate change within the Ramsar site and adjacent priority areas.	EGCMA, WGCMA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC	East and West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategies, Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	All
1E. Implement actions to control giant rush in Sale Common as required.	WGCMA	Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	Freshwater wetlands
1F. Update the Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy and implement priority actions.	Parks Victoria, GLaWAC, EGCMA, WGCMA	Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	All
1G. Control illegal recreational activities to minimise / prevent physical damage to habitats in priority areas.	Parks Victoria	Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes Hypersaline wetlands

Erosion, human impacts and pest plants and animals were identified as priority threats to the Ramsar site.

4.4 Theme 2: Protecting fauna

Protecting fauna in the Gippsland Lakes has been a focus for a number of programs over the past decade. There has been work on controlling introduced animals such as foxes and carp; protection of important nesting sites and raising

awareness of the potential harm to shorebirds and nesting birds from disturbance. The case studies presented below illustrate the need for continued protection of the vulnerable fauna of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.

Protecting fauna: Threatened frog species

The Gippsland Lakes and surrounding fringing wetlands provide important habitat for the nationally threatened Green and Golden Bell frog and Growling Grass frog.

Both species are currently listed as 'vulnerable' under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*. In 2004 both species were also listed as well as the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List.

Monitoring of both Green and Golden Bell frog and the Growling Grass Frog populations has been delivered over the life of the 2015 Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan by project partner Greening Australia. To support in the consistent collection of data to make assessments against the Limits of Acceptable Change and Resource Condition Targets, the Gippsland Lakes Frog Monitoring Framework was developed. Targeted on ground seasonal surveying has been delivered in

accordance with the Framework to detect population distribution and breeding events within the Ramsar Site and adjacent priority fringing wetlands.

To support the ongoing protection of both threatened species within the Gippsland Lakes catchment, monitoring data has also been utilised to inform habitat restoration works at key fringing wetland sites which has improved habitat connectivity and refugia. These works were delivered through the Gippsland Lakes Program which is a \$7.8 million-dollar government investment to encourage government agencies, groups and individual landowners to collaboratively deliver activities to improve the health of the Gippsland Lakes.



Protecting fauna: The Burrunan dolphin

In 2011 a potential new species of dolphin, the Burrunan dolphin (*Tursiops australis*), was described from south-eastern Australia (Charlton-Robb et al. 2011).

The Gippsland Lakes is home to one of only two known resident populations of this species, with an estimated resident population size of just 50 individuals (Charlton-Robb et al. 2014). During winter, however, the numbers increase, with over 150 individuals recorded. It is thought that this is due to migration of males between the Gippsland Lakes and Tasmania in a seasonal pattern, arriving in the Gippsland Lakes in winter to breed, then heading south to Tasmania in summer. By contrast, the female population appears to be more sedentary, remaining in the Lakes year-round.

Throughout the implementation of the 2015 Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan, the Marine Mammal Foundation (MMF), led by Dr. Kate Robb and her research team, has undertaken seasonal fauna assessments of the Burrunan Dolphin within the Gippsland Lakes to investigate trends in species demographics, behaviour and the distribution of both the resident and transient populations.

Although not considered critical to the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site and not covered by this Ramsar site management plan, the Burrunan dolphin is listed as critically endangered under the *Victoria Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* and is valued by the local community who have been actively involved in monitoring the species through the Lakes Champions Community Stewardship project. Developed in 2020 and funded through the GLCC Community Grants program, the citizen science initiative has involved many volunteers who participated in monitoring dolphin and vessel interactions at various locations across the Gippsland Lakes. Volunteers also assisted MMF in raising awareness of the impacts of tourism and boating on the Burrunan dolphin population in the Gippsland Lakes, particularly by vessel pursuit which has been shown to alter feeding and resting behaviour (Howes et al. 2012, Filby et al. 2014).

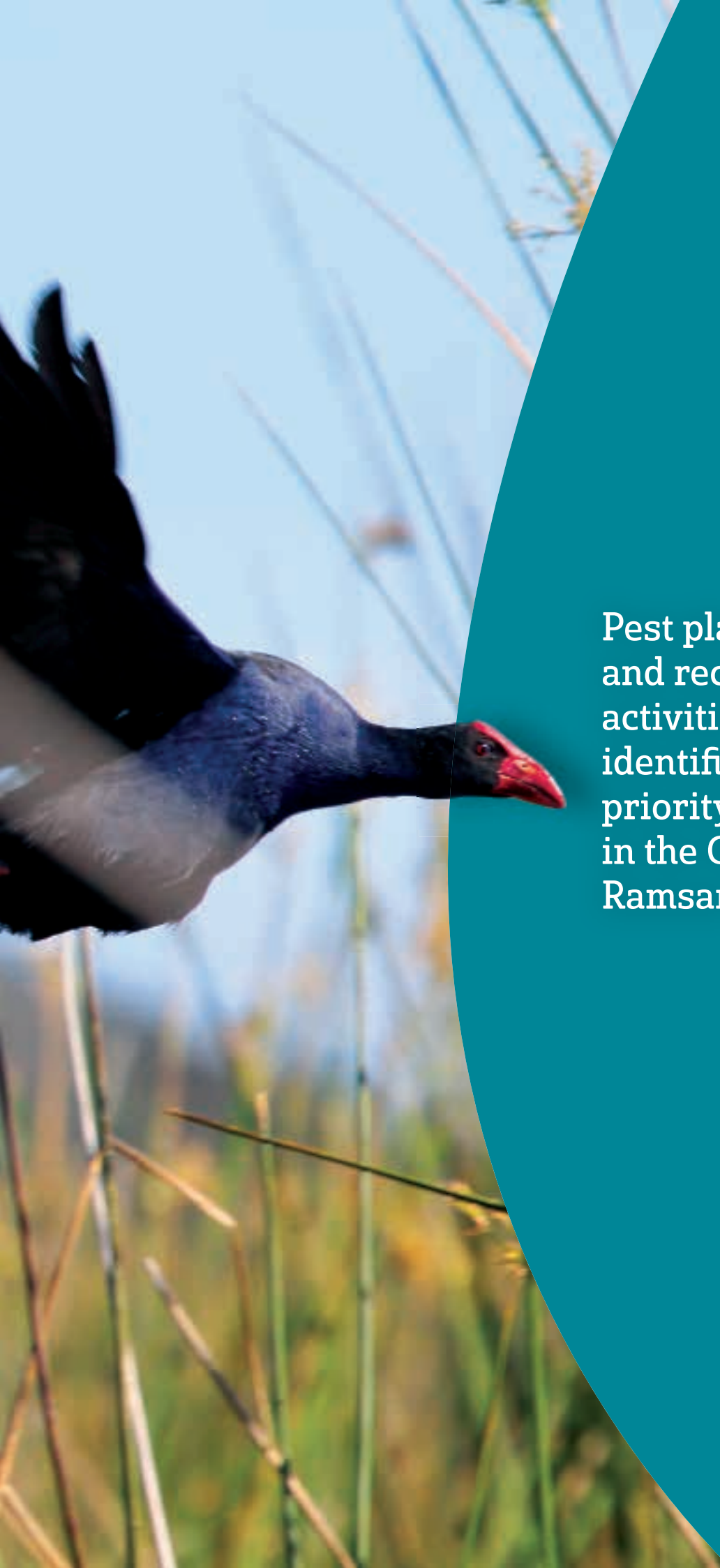
Managing boating and tourism in the Gippsland Lakes is important to maintain the Burrunan Dolphin population and the long-term sustainability of dolphin related tourism.



Pest plants and animals and recreational activities were identified as high priority threats to fauna in the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site. In addition, continued and coordinated approaches to managing introduced marine pests was identified as a priority. Four management strategies have been identified to protect fauna (Table 13). The relationship between management strategies, priority threats and priority values with their associated RCTs is provided in Appendix F.

Table 13 Management strategies and responsibilities for protecting fauna.

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant mega-habitat(s)
2A. Control of introduced predators in priority bird areas	Parks Victoria, DEECA	Biodiversity programs by Parks Victoria and DEECA, Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy	All
2B. Develop and implement measures to improve public awareness to reduce disturbance to migratory waders and nesting birds	BirdLife Australia		Deep Lakes and Shallow Lakes and any other mega-habitats where there are high recreational impacts
2C. Develop a marine pest strategy for the Gippsland Lakes and implement priority actions	EGCMA, Gippsland Ports, DEECA	Introduced marine pest surveys, GP bio-security protocols	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes,
2D. Control of non-native grazing animals (deer, goats) and pigs	Parks Victoria, DEECA	Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy	All



Pest plants and animals and recreational activities were identified as high priority threats to fauna in the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site.

4.5 Theme 3: Managing nutrients and sediments

Nutrient and sediment inputs to the Gippsland Lakes have been the subject of extensive investigation and committed on ground management actions. In the past decade, our understanding of the triggers for algal blooms and nutrient and sediment sources has been greatly improved. In addition, agencies such as

the West and East Gippsland CMAs have worked with landholders, industry and communities to try and reduce the loads of nutrients and sediments entering the Gippsland Lakes from the catchment. The two case studies reflect both the improvement in our knowledge and the achievements of on ground actions.

The impacts of increased nutrients: the history of algal blooms

A study of the long-term history of algal blooms in the Gippsland Lakes from sediment cores indicates that there are two distinct periods of blue-green algal blooms in the Lakes (Holland et al. 2013a).

The first was prior to the permanent opening of the entrance to the Southern Ocean, and it is thought that the intermittently closed and open lagoon system was eutrophic. This is followed by a period immediately post construction of the channel at Lakes Entrance in 1889 of low algal growth, as the system filled and flushed with marine water. The second period of increased blue-green algal blooms has occurred post 1986 and is a result of a build of nutrients in the system from historical and contemporary land practices in the catchment (Webster et al. 2001, Beardall 2008, Day et al. 2011).

Algal blooms are linked to periods of increased nutrients, which arrive in large loads following heavy rainfall and in extreme loads following widespread bushfires in the catchment. Erosion from cleared land and degraded river banks are a significant source of sediment and nutrients (Hancock et al. 2007). The West and East Gippsland CMAs and other agencies such as Southern Rural Water have a number of programs in place to address nutrient and sediment movement from the catchment to the Lakes to help reduce algal blooms and protect the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.



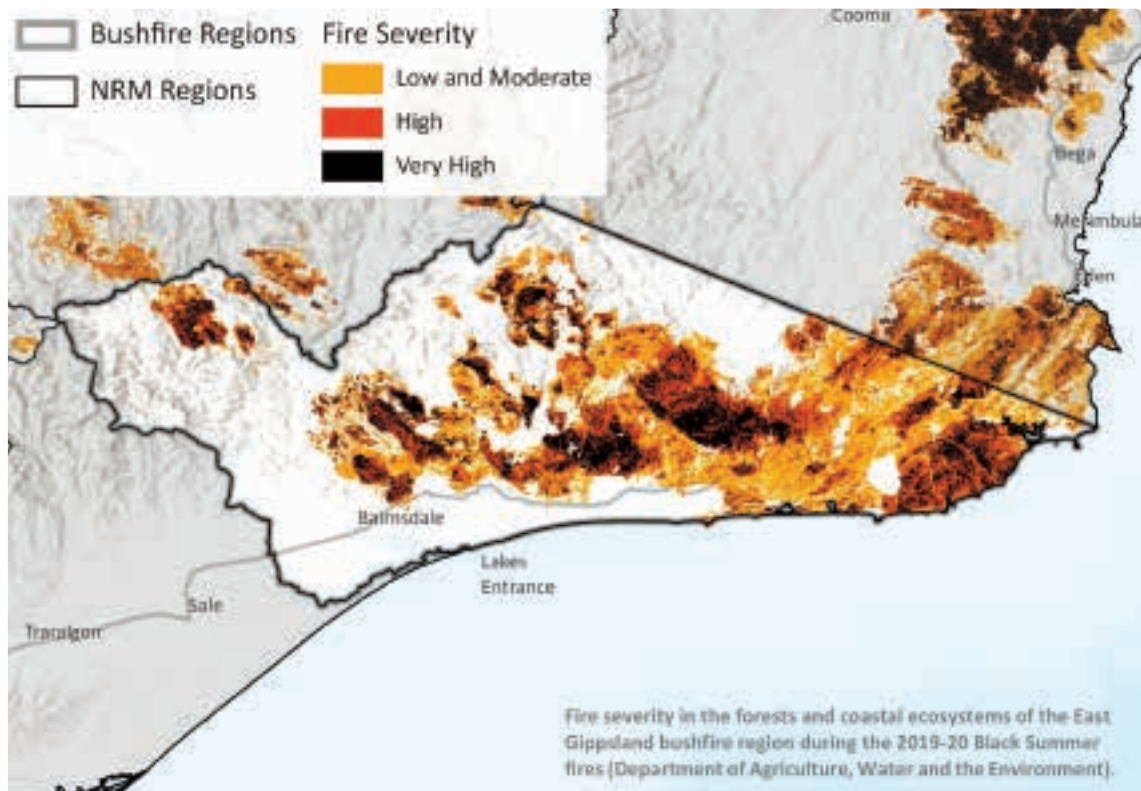
Bush fire risks to the Gippsland Lakes

During the 2019-20 Summer, a landscape scale bushfire burnt across over 1 million hectares of land across the Eastern Victoria.

Approximately 59% of East Gippsland was impacted resulting in the significant loss of native vegetation, fauna and human assets as well as causing a reduction in water quality from increased sediment loads within the catchment (CSIRO 2022).

In 2022, the CSIRO were commissioned by Commonwealth Government to analyse the impacts of the 2019-20 bushfires on the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (GLRS), with particular focus on water quality. Water quality is a key critical process of the GLRS and is also identified within two knowledge gaps including the impacts of fire and climate change on key aquatic habitats within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.

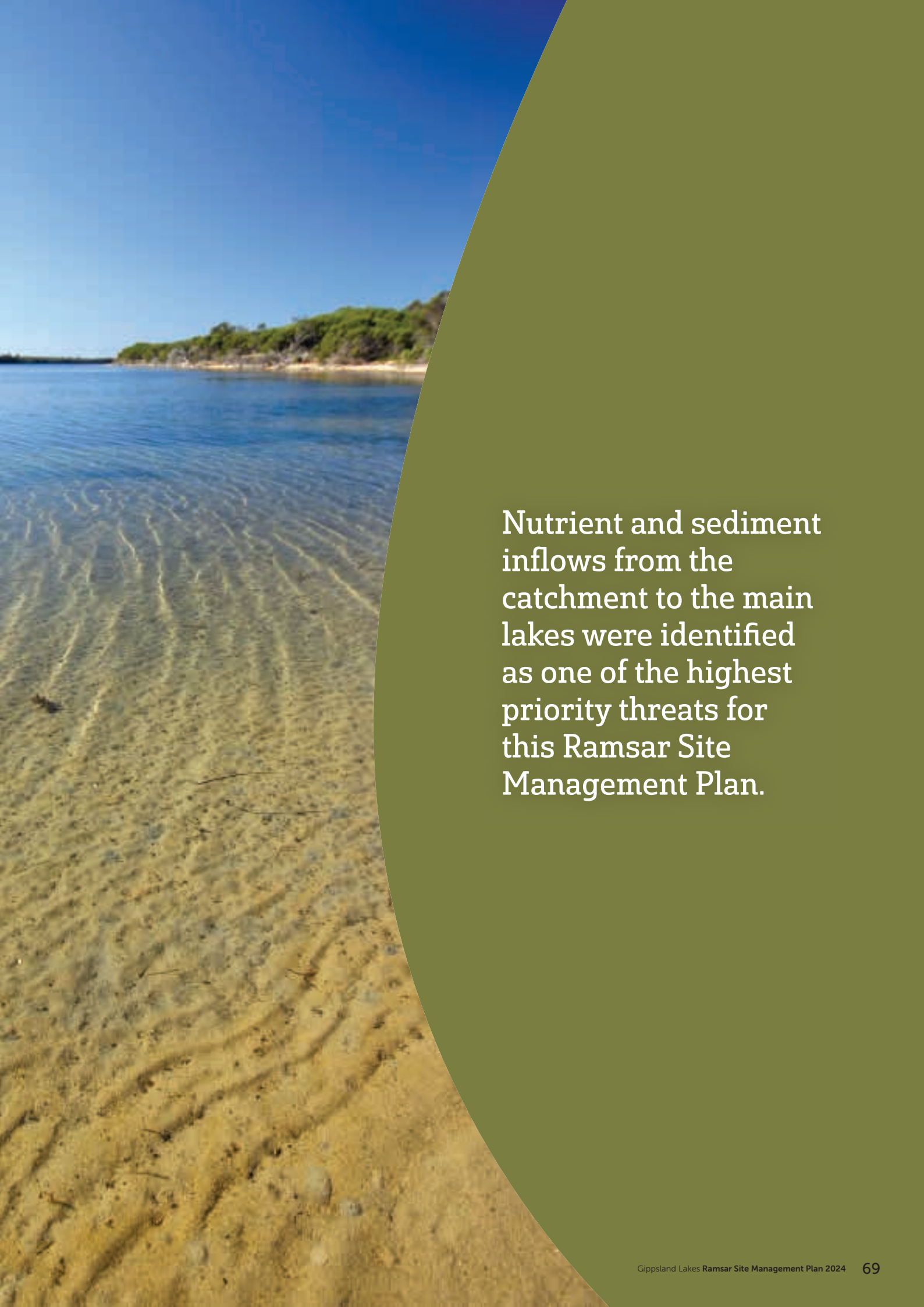
The study utilised available water quality data from monitoring stations located on impacted tributaries which are directly linked to the Gippsland Lakes including the Mitchell, Nicholson and Tambo Rivers. Rainfall data was also used as part of the analysis. The main risks identified for water quality within the Gippsland Lakes catchment was the increased transport of ash, sediments and other pollutants including toxicants and metals within the lower catchments of connecting tributaries. Natural sedimentation occurs within catchments however fire increases runoff due to the erosion of soils from loss of vegetation. Additionally, heavy rainfall post fire contributed further to runoff and increased sedimentation within the catchment.



Nutrient and sediment inflows from the catchment to the main lakes were identified as one of the highest priority threats for this Ramsar Site Management Plan. Impact pathways from general agricultural run-off and elevated nutrient and sediment loads following bushfires, were identified as high risks for seagrass, fish and waterbirds (including the threatened fairy tern). A single integrated management strategy has been identified to address this important issue and maintain ecological character (Table 14). The relationship between management strategies, priority threats and priority values with their associated RCTs is provided in Appendix F.

Table 14 Management strategies and responsibilities for managing nutrients and sediments.

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant mega-habitat(s)
3A. Reduce nutrient and sediment loads to the Gippsland Lakes through riparian, in-stream and catchment works to improve water quality of river flows to the Gippsland Lakes.	East and West Gippsland CMAs, DEECA, PV, EGW, SRW, GW	Riparian, in-stream and catchment works in the East and West Gippsland Regional Catchments Strategies and Regional Waterway Strategies Existing Parks Victoria vegetation management programs Lake Wellington Land and Water Management Plan Macalister Irrigation District extension and incentives program	Deep Lakes Shallow Lakes
3B. Work with responsible bushfire management agencies to reduce the potential impacts of high intensity burns on water quality entering the Gippsland Lakes.	East and West Gippsland CMAs, DEECA	Vulnerability of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site and its catchment to bushfire and climate change	Deep Lakes Shallow Lakes



Nutrient and sediment inflows from the catchment to the main lakes were identified as one of the highest priority threats for this Ramsar Site Management Plan.

4.6 Theme 4: Managing water regimes

In the past decade or so there have been significant developments with respect to environmental water management in the Gippsland Lakes and catchment. Environmental water management arrangements have been established for the lower Latrobe wetlands (see text box below) and some rivers flowing into the Gippsland Lakes and used to *"preserve environmental values and health of water ecosystems including their biodiversity, ecological functioning and quality of water and other uses that depend on the environmental condition"* (Water Act 1989). East and West Gippsland CMAs have worked with storage operators, water entitlement-holders and landholders to maximise the environmental benefits from the environmental water and integrate it with other waterway management works and measures. The recently released Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy (DEECA 2022) aims to recover water for the environment in key catchments to improve ecological outcomes.

Despite these achievements, altered water regimes and increasing salinity in the shallow lakes and fringing wetlands of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site were identified as a priority threat for this Ramsar site management plan due to the potential to impact ecological character through changes in vegetation diversity and extent, disruption of bird breeding cycles and a loss of breeding

triggers for estuarine fish. Three management strategies have been identified in this plan to address this issue by supporting existing work in the Ramsar site and complementing relevant government policy and decision making (Table 15). The relationship between management strategies, priority threats and priority values with their associated RCTs is provided in Appendix F.

The Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy CGRSWS (DEECA 2022) aims to recover additional water for the environment to improve ecological outcomes for priority rivers and the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. Environmental water recovery volumes for the Latrobe estuary and lower Latrobe wetlands (Hale et al. 2022) are included within the CGRSWS's water recovery volumes for their source rivers: the Thomson, Macalister, Latrobe and Tyers rivers. The CGRSWS also includes important actions to optimise the value from environmental water recovery for the Gippsland Lakes system, particularly the lower Latrobe wetlands.

In the context of climate change, protection of all freshwater inflows (including flood waters and environmental water) into the Gippsland Lakes is important as it plays a crucial role in maintaining the ecological character of the Ramsar Site.

Managing water regimes: maintaining and improving ecological character in the Lower Latrobe Wetlands

The Lower Latrobe Wetlands comprise Sale Common, Heart Morass and Dowd Morass and are located at the end of the Latrobe River near where it discharges to Lake Wellington.

The ecological character of these wetlands is threatened by water resource use and climate change, resulting in altered water regimes and salinity. Water and land managers and local communities have worked together to repair the wetlands for over 30 years, including the introduction of water entitlements held for the environment.

After over 10 years of delivering water for the environment to the lower Latrobe wetlands, Sale Common saw the nationally endangered Australasian Bittern return in 2019 for the first time since the 1990s. In 2021–22, environmental water was used to complement natural inundation and there were over 300 waterbird nests spotted including of the colonial nesting royal spoonbill, yellow-billed spoonbill, little pied cormorant, and little black cormorant, representing the largest breeding event in the Lower Latrobe Wetlands since 2012. In addition, increased numbers of musk duck were observed, a species culturally significant to the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners.

Monitoring in March 2022 revealed frog breeding events in the wetlands including the nationally vulnerable growling grass frog and green and golden bell frog, which were recorded for the first-time breeding at Heart Morass.

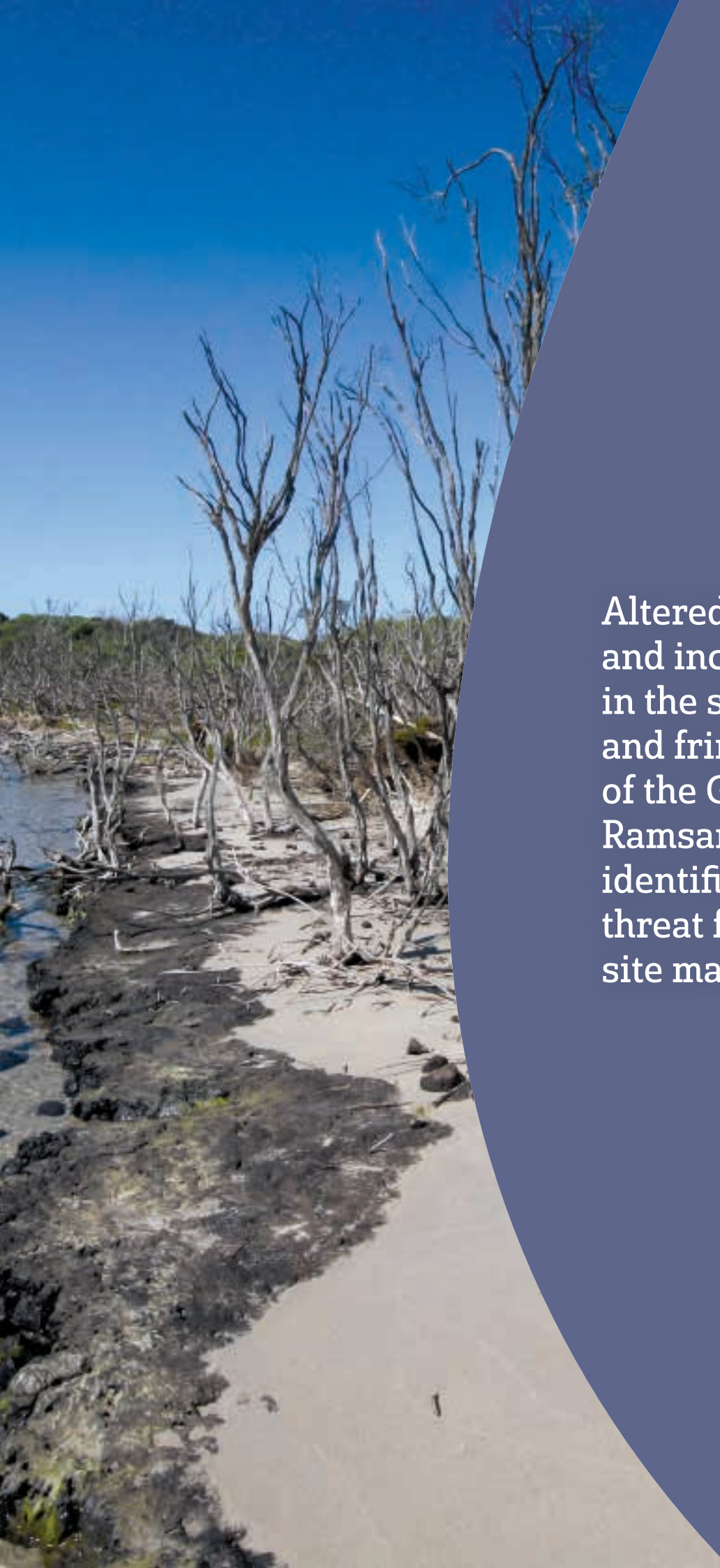
In addition, after large scale flooding, fishers noted a marked increase in Estuary Perch and Australian Bass indicating breeding and migration events in 2020–21. For the Australian Bass, Australia's longest-lived fish species, this was the largest breeding event in the Latrobe system since the 1980s.

Delivering water for the environment over the previous dry years has helped to maintain systems and prepare them for the natural flood 'boom times'. Environmental flows will continue to be delivered in response to emerging conditions and will become increasingly important in a system impacted by water use and climate change.



Table 15 Management strategies and responsibilities for managing water regimes.

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant mega-habitat(s)
4A. Address the combined effects of water use and climate change on the ecological character of the lower Latrobe wetlands (Sale Common, Dowd Morass and Heart Morass) by prioritising: - Regular planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of the use of environmental water entitlements; - Recovery of the water needed for the Lower Latrobe wetlands through implementation of the policies in the Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy with respect to water recovery in the Thomson, Macalister, Latrobe and Tyers rivers; and - Implementation of actions in the Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy with respect to improving the delivery of environmental water to the lower Latrobe wetlands.	WGCMA Parks Victoria Victorian Environmental Water Holder DEECA Field & Game Australia Water corporations (urban/rural) Industry VEWH	VEWH Annual Seasonal Watering Plan West Gippsland CMA environmental water program. Central & Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy WETMAP LVRRS & related processes Latrobe Transformation Strategy West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategy	Fresh and variably saline wetlands, estuarine river reaches
4B. Investigate, and where feasible and cost effective, implement actions that enable and facilitate effective management of the water and salt regimes of priority fringing wetlands, including Sale Common, Heart Morass, Dowd Morass and Macleod Morass. For example: actions in the Central & Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy, technical studies, management plans and/or agreements, water entitlements, on ground works, operational management and monitoring.	EGCMA, WGCMA Parks Victoria Victorian Environmental Water Holder Wellington Shire Council East Gippsland Water	West Gippsland CMA environmental water program Central & Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy East and West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategies	fresh, variably saline and hypersaline wetlands, estuarine river reaches
4C. Implement the actions of the Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy with respect to water recovery and flows in the rivers of the Gippsland Lakes to address the combined effects of water use and climate change on ecological character.	DEECA EGCMA, WGCMA	East and West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategies	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes, estuarine river reaches



Altered water regimes and increasing salinity in the shallow lakes and fringing wetlands of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site were identified as a priority threat for this Ramsar site management plan.

4.7 Theme 5: Cultural Landscapes

The Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) wishes to pursue outcomes for Healthy Country in a self-determined way which means ‘our people are making decision to benefit the Gunaikurnai and their future’. The Gunaikurnai people have the longest history here and will make decisions to care for Country for the long term. The Gunaikurnai creation story speaks of Borun, the Pelican, and Tuk, the Musk Duck and how they became the mother and father of the five clans, the creators of Gunaikurnai. This story is linked to the waterways and wetlands across Gunaikurnai Country, including the Gippsland Lakes.

GLaWAC wishes to see principles of holistic management of Country pursued.

“As Gunaikurnai, we see our land (Wurruk), waters (Yarnda), air (Watpootjan) and every living thing as one. All things come from Wurruk, Yarnda and Watpootjan and they are the spiritual life-giving resources, providing us with resources and forming the basis of our cultural practices. We have a cultural responsibility to ensure that all of it is looked after.”³

“For many thousands of years Gunaikurnai have lived in the valleys, on the fertile plains and up in the mountains of our traditional Country. Our Country was created by the spirits – the ancestors who link us to the land and bestow on us identity, rights and responsibilities. They defined our relationship with the land – how it should be used, how to move through it safely and how to care for it. In return, Country provided physical and spiritual nourishment for our people, with plentiful food, medicine, water and natural resources for survival.”³

Current arrangements in natural resource management and planning in Victoria often divide parts of the landscape to inform management. The holistic view of Country held by Gunaikurnai is guiding GLaWAC’s approach.

“Our Country is the land, the rivers and the ocean, the people and the stories, the past and the future. All of it is connected. All of it is important to us. Country heals us and connects us to our ancestors, our culture and history. We are sustained by our Country – through the water, food, medicines and materials that it provides us.”¹

The Gippsland Lakes are principally within the territories of the Tatungalung and Krauatungalung clans, bordered by the Brataualung, Brayakaulung and Brabralung clan areas. The Lakes region includes the locations of important story places that relate to all aspects of Gunaikurnai life and world views, both past and present.

The lands and waters of the lakes and associated wetlands comprise traditional hunting, fishing, camping and gathering places of the Old People. Major base camp locations can be found along the dunes between the lakes and the ocean, with many shell accumulations still evident as archaeological sites. Burial places are also located within the dunes. Many “artefact scatters”, consisting mainly of the stone implements made and used by the Old People, are present around the lake shores and the wetland margins, highlighting the selective use of all parts of this landscape. Culturally modified trees (“scarred trees”) are found primarily on the lake shores and riverbanks. This is a sensitive, culturally important area as well as a rich and dynamic environment. Recent research has shown that this culturally important area is at risk from the impacts of a changing climate.

GLaWAC seeks to influence, and be genuinely involved in healing Country, protecting our cultural sites and traditions on Country, and enhancing community wellbeing, through training, education and economic development opportunities that arise from these aspirations.

Around the Gippsland Lakes and the region more broadly, GLaWAC is involved through a variety of operational programs and partnerships. The level of involvement, number of programs, and their interconnected nature is complex.

³ Gunaikurnai Whole of Country Plan (2015).

Improving access to an important Cultural Landscape: The Lake Tyers Camping and Access Strategy

Lake Tyers State Park incorporates the area known as Bung Yarnda in the Gunaikurnai language.

The park extends from the sea at Lake Tyers Beach township to Mount Nowa Nowa and surrounds the privately owned Lake Tyers Aboriginal Trust (the Trust) land and Lake Tyers itself. The park has particularly strong Aboriginal cultural values, both tangible and intangible, that are of the utmost importance to GLaWAC, the Trust community and the broader Gunaikurnai community.

The park attracts visitors from the broader community, especially for fishing and camping but also picnicking, bush walking, nature study and bush driving. In some locations these recreational activities have a direct impact on cultural and environmental values.

GLaWAC, Parks Victoria and the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners Land Management Board (GKTOLMB) have developed a Camping and Access Strategy for Lake Tyers State Park as part of joint management. The agencies respect the importance of this area for Aboriginal people and are seeking to address the significant impacts that are occurring on the cultural and environmental values of the park.

The strategy aimed to protect the cultural and environmental values throughout the park; and improve the recreational opportunities and facilities for visitors to the park.

The strategy reviewed and considered day visitor and camping sites; vehicle and boating access; and walking tracks.

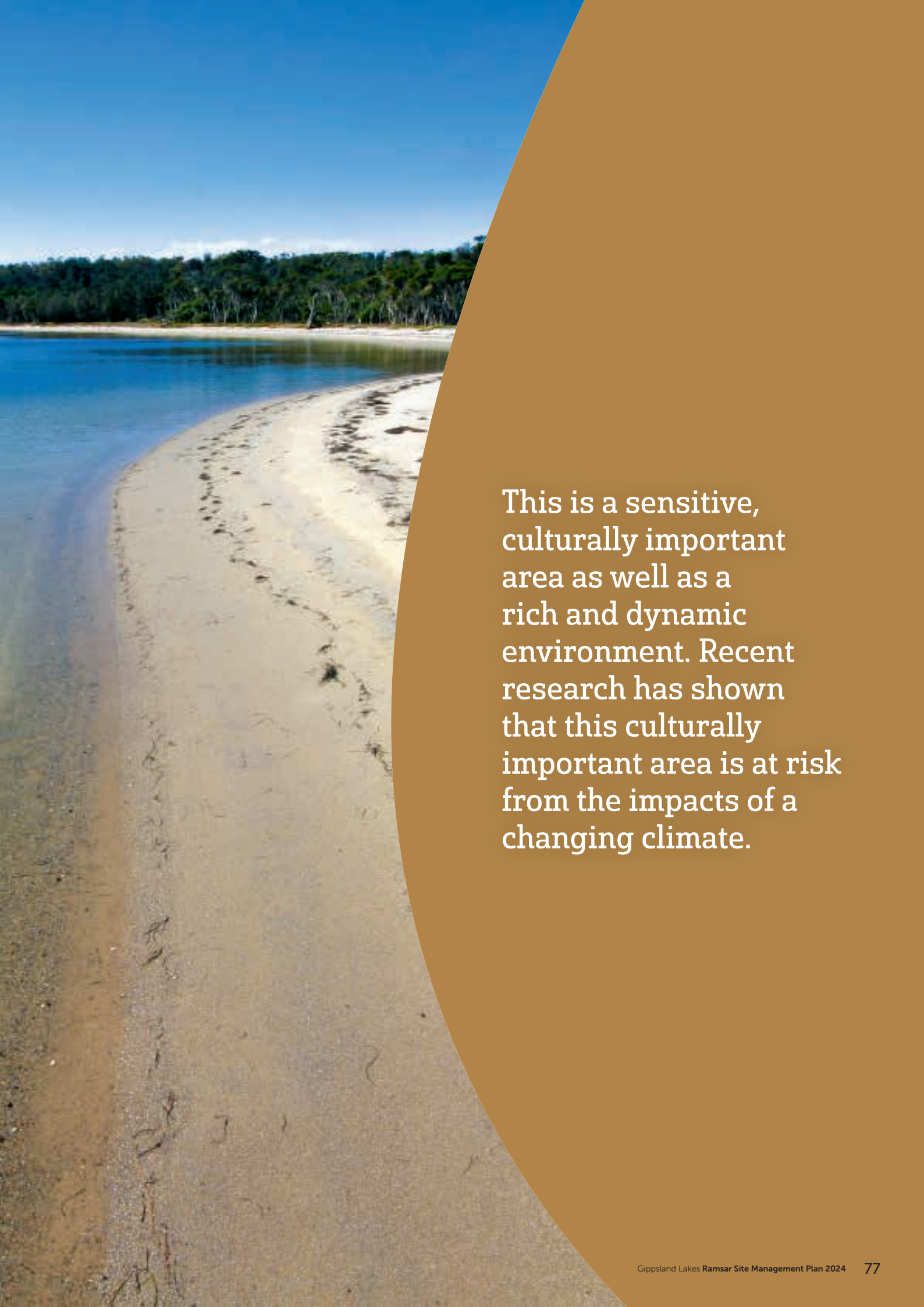
Beyond protection, the cultural and environmental values of the park should be celebrated, and improved visitor experiences need to be provided along with opportunities for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community to connect with the park. The strategy aligns with the Joint Management Plan, Whole-of-Country Plan and the Parks Victoria Shaping Our Future strategy.

GLaWAC, in partnership with Parks Victoria, gave Traditional Owners, the community and key stakeholders the opportunity to inform the development of this strategy. The Lake Tyers Access and Camping Strategy Engagement Plan included very broad community consultation and therefore has now incorporates Gunaikurnai knowledge, values and practices into the development of this land use strategy.



Table 16 Management strategies to enhance the Gippsland Lakes Cultural Landscape.

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant mega-habitat(s)
5A: Continue to support the Gunaikurnai (through GLaWAC) to heal Gippsland Lakes Country through self-determined opportunities, including the implementation of spiritual and cultural practice. Prioritise partnership with GLaWAC to develop and implement a Cultural Landscapes program for the Gippsland Lakes.	GLaWAC All partners	Cultural Landscape Strategy Joint Management program GLCC program of works	All
5B: Actively involve Gunaikurnai in decision making and governance structures around the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site, including self-determined opportunities for experience and skills development in Ramsar site management and governance.	GLaWAC DEECA East and West Gippsland CMAs Parks Victoria	Gippsland Lakes Coordinating Committee (GLCC) Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Coordinating Committee	All
5C: Align and implement priorities in GLaWAC Healthy Water Plan (in preparation) relevant for the Gippsland Lakes and its catchment, including priorities and outcomes from the ongoing Nanjet to Mallacoota Sea Country Indigenous Protection Area project.	GLaWAC DEECA East and West Gippsland CMAs Parks Victoria	Water is Life Water is Life – GLaWAC Nation Statement Nanjet to Mallacoota - Sea Country IPA (in progress) GLaWAC Healthy Water Plan (in preparation)	All
5D: Support the continued research and collection of information across the Gippsland Lakes Cultural landscape. Explore opportunities for 'two way' data and information sharing (where culturally appropriate) to help protect and restore sites and places important to Gunaikurnai.	GLaWAC All partners	GK Cultural mapping program	All
5E: Prioritise and align management actions (through other themes in the GLRSMP) to restore the Gippsland Lakes cultural landscape, including the protecting and enhancement of culturally significant species.	GLaWAC All partners	GLCC program of works	All



This is a sensitive, culturally important area as well as a rich and dynamic environment. Recent research has shown that this culturally important area is at risk from the impacts of a changing climate.

4.8 Theme 6: Improving our understanding

The Gippsland Lakes are a well-studied system and there has been a long history of monitoring and scientific investigation. A small number of priority knowledge gaps were identified (see section 3.4).

Some of these are addressed through monitoring activities (see section 5) and six management strategies have been developed to address the remainder (Table 17).

Improving our understanding: Mapping vegetation using satellite imagery

The Gippsland Lakes is a large Ramsar site that covers almost 60,000 hectares and monitoring the extent of vegetation communities within the site can be resource intensive.

Remote sensing offers a cost-effective approach for mapping inundation dependent vegetation types over the entire site. In 2019, a trial of using different types of imagery to map seagrass in the Gippsland Lakes was undertaken. Imagery from the European Space Agency's Sentinel-2 satellite was compared to lower resolution Landsat imagery and higher resolution (and expensive / less available) Worldview imagery. It was concluded that Sentinel-2 was appropriate for image analysis and mapping to assess Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site LAC because it provides higher resolution than Landsat (10 m versus 30 m), has consistent coverage of the entire Ramsar site, is free of charge, is frequently available and will be accessible into the foreseeable future.

A supervised classification model was developed, whereby the system is "trained" to identify 10 different classes of landcover (seagrass, saltmarsh, tall marsh (reed beds), shallow marsh, swamp scrub (paperbark), coastal scrub/heathlands, agricultural land, forest, bare ground (includes roads and rooftops) and open water.

The timing of the imagery capture for mapping was found to be important, particularly for identifying tall marsh. In the Gippsland Lakes this vegetation community is dominated by common reed and bullrush, both of which appear green in spring and summer and turn brown in winter. By comparing summer and winter satellite images, it was possible to distinguish tall marsh from other emergent wetland vegetation.

This cost-effective method of monitoring vegetation community and habitat extent over time, developed in the Gippsland Lakes, has since been used at other Ramsar sites in Victoria to evaluate LAC and inform management of ecological character.

Source: Brooks, S. and Hale, J. (2021) Gippsland Lakes Fringing Wetland Vegetation Mapping. A report to East Gippsland CMA.



Tall marsh in **summer** in MacLeod Morass.

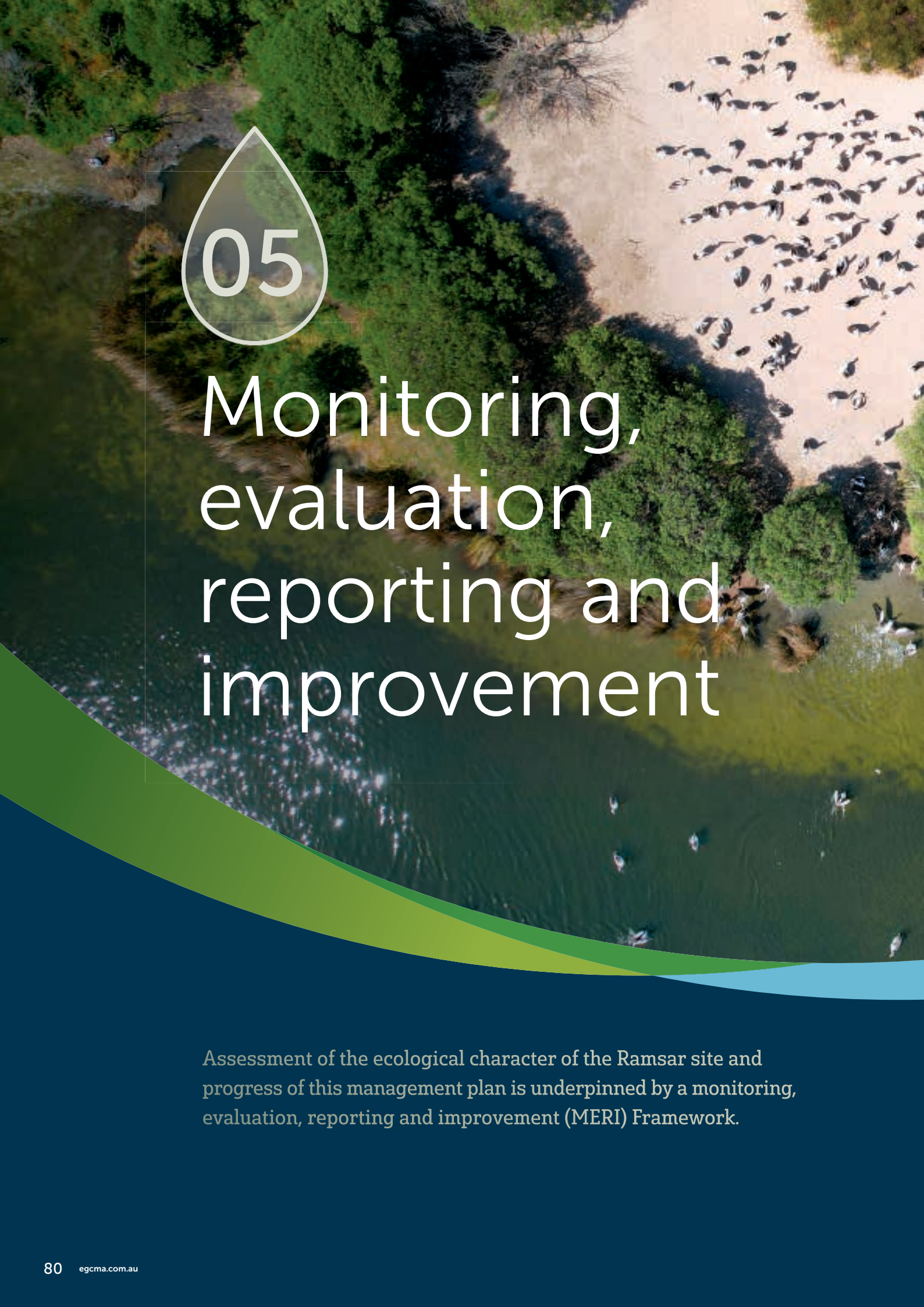


Tall marsh in **winter** in MacLeod Morass.

Table 17 Management strategies to address critical knowledge gaps.

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant mega-habitat(s)
6A. Investigate potential management options for the risks to ecological character from known toxicants (e.g. PFAS and mercury).	EGCMA, EPA Victoria	Australian Defence Force Remediation Action Plan for the RAAF Base East Sale	All
6B. Investigate further the risks from new and emerging toxicants and chemicals to Gippsland Lakes Ramsar values and the potential management options.	EGCMA, EPA Victoria		All
6C. Investigate, and where feasible and cost effective, implement actions that enable and facilitate effective management of carp in fringing wetlands.	WGCMA, DEECA		Freshwater wetlands, variably saline wetlands
6D. Develop and implement a response plan for addressing risks associated with avian diseases.	DEECA, BirdLife	Agriculture Victoria avian flu response plan	All
6E. Develop a response plan for identifying and managing risks to ecological character from introduced marine pests.	DEECA, Parks Victoria		Deep and Shallow Lakes
6F. Investigate the severity and extent of impact deer and other introduced herbivores are having on waterbird nest sites and sensitive wetland environments such as coastal saltmarsh.	EGCMA, Parks Victoria		All
6G. Awareness raising/education about the Ramsar Convention, the condition of the Gippsland Lakes, environmental impact assessment, management options and implications.	DEECA East and West Gippsland CMAs		All
6H. Understand the risks of activating Acid Sulfate Soils that may impact on the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes.	DEECA East and West Gippsland CMAs		All

The Gippsland Lakes are a well-studied system and there has been a long history of monitoring and scientific investigation.



05

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement

Assessment of the ecological character of the Ramsar site and progress of this management plan is underpinned by a monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) Framework.



5.1 Framework

Consistent with the Victorian Waterway Management Strategy (VWMS), the Ramsar Convention and the Australian Ramsar Management Principles, this Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan adopts an adaptive management approach. The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan will be renewed

every seven years and is underpinned by a monitoring program that reports on the condition of the system with respect to change in ecological character and progress towards meeting resource condition targets through a four and seven year review.

In 2018, Victoria developed a Ramsar monitoring evaluation reporting and improvement (MERI) Framework to improve confidence in the effectiveness of management of Victoria's Ramsar sites and to assist Victoria in meeting national reporting obligations under the Ramsar Convention (Figure 14).

Under the framework each Victorian Ramsar site has developed a MERI plan, a living document that describes two types of monitoring:

1. MERI to assess the status of ecological character and meet Ramsar reporting obligations
2. MERI to evaluate the effectiveness of management at the site:
 - a. General assessment of the implementation of management actions and progress towards achieving RCTs for all critical CPS
 - b. Detailed evaluation testing assumptions associated with management of at least one critical CPS, with the results used to update the evidentiary basis for and to improve the effectiveness of management.

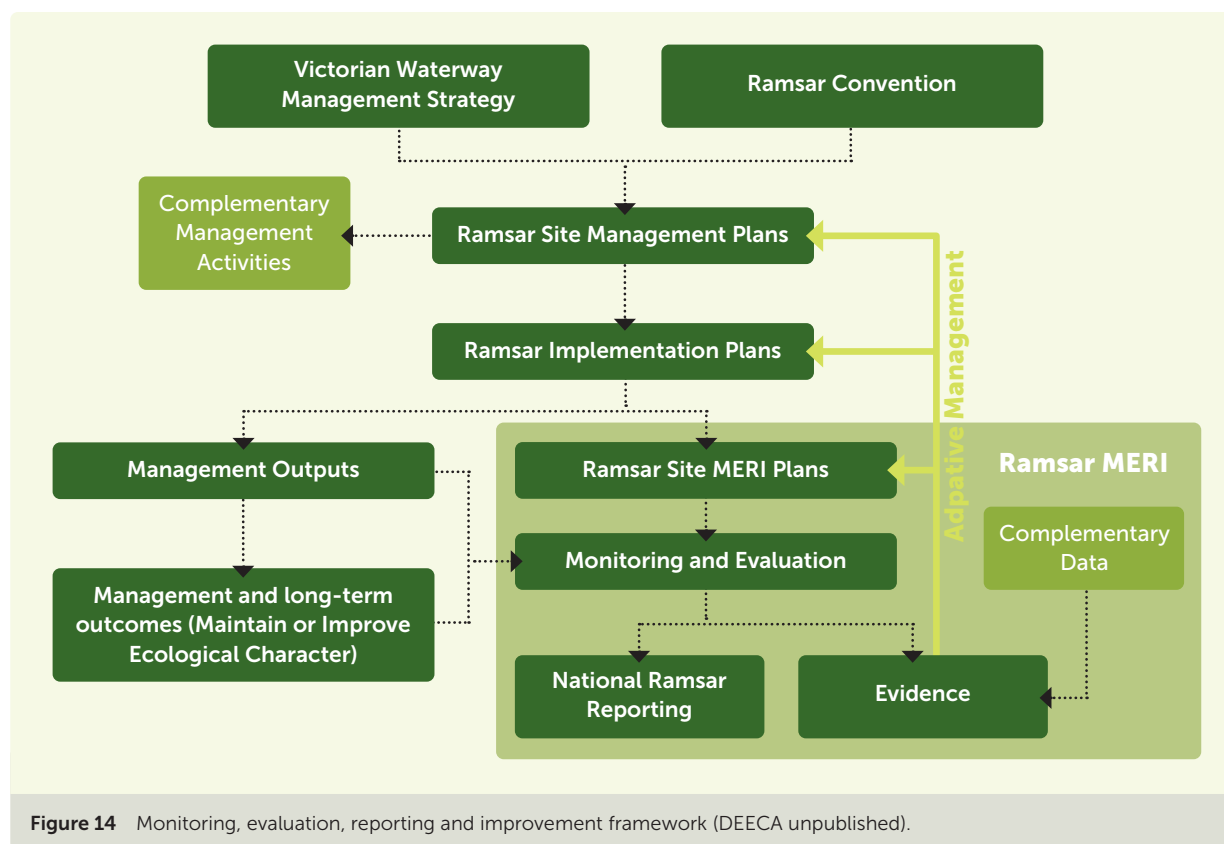
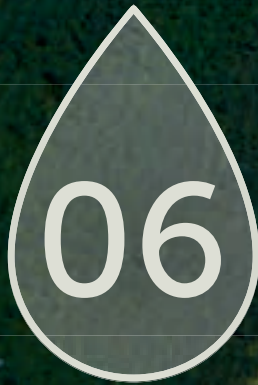


Figure 14 Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement framework (DEECA unpublished).

A summary of monitoring within the Gippsland Lakes MERI Plan is provided in Table 18.

Table 18 Monitoring program for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.

Recommended monitoring				Linkages to existing programs / activities
Program	Indicators and Method	Frequency	Responsibility	
Seagrass	Extent and density of seagrass communities.	Mapping every five years	DEECA	Recent mapping of seagrass extent in 2019 – 2021.
Water quality monitoring in priority lakes and wetlands	Salinity, dissolved oxygen, water clarity	Monthly and event based	EPA Victoria, DEECA	Current water quality monitoring by EPA Victoria covers Deep and Shallow Lakes. Continuous loggers in place at the Lower Latrobe Wetlands and Macleod Morass
Mapping of wetland (including saltmarsh) vegetation communities in the Ramsar site.	Mapping of wetland EVCs, consistent with that of Boon (2011) and current WGCMA mapping.	Every five years	DEECA, Parks Victoria, East and West Gippsland CMAs	Recent mapping of saltmarsh across the Ramsar site and within buffers in 2021.
Condition assessments of priority vegetation communities: swamp paperbark, emergent macrophytes, saltmarsh	Methods based on recognised methods against EVC benchmarks.	Every ten years	DEECA, Parks Victoria, East and West Gippsland CMAs	Saltmarsh condition assessments undertaken in 2019 and 2022.
Monitoring of threatened plant species: swamp everlasting	Population	Annual	DEECA, Parks Victoria	Existing monitoring and protection programs for a selected group of threatened plants are in place by DEECA and Parks Victoria.
Waterbird counts and breeding records (including for cryptic species such as the Australasian bittern).	Abundance of each species, and evidence of breeding. Build on existing programs, but with a preference for a total wetland / site count at priority locations.	Annual	DEECA, Parks Victoria	Current: Waterfowl annual counts (game species); nesting tern monitoring; and Gippsland Lakes waterbird monitoring program.
Frog monitoring: adults and tadpoles / juveniles	Audio monitoring of calls	Annual	DEECA, Parks Victoria	Greening Australia monitoring of threatened frog species,
Native fish: abundance and species	Purpose built monitoring program will need to be developed. At a minimum, surveys should measure abundance and community composition.	Annual	DEECA	Current (historic) sampling in the Deep and Shallow Lakes only. Needs to be expanded to include sampling in the freshwater wetlands and estuarine reaches.



Governance and Implementation

Management of the Gippsland Lakes involves a range of government, non-government, Traditional Owners, community groups and volunteers.



6.1 Governance

The roles and responsibilities for managing Ramsar sites in Victoria can be summarised follows:

Ramsar state-wide coordinator

DEECA will undertake a state-wide coordination and oversight role:

- Coordinate and oversee implementation of the VAGO audit recommendations.
- Facilitate a coordinated and consistent approach to MERI and adaptive management.
- Undertake preliminary and formal assessment in response to potential change in ecological character.
- Develop a management response in partnership with the site coordinator and site manager/s where change in ecological character has been confirmed.
- Address issues that are not able to be managed at a site level.

East Gippsland
Catchment Management
Authority are the Ramsar
Site Coordinator for the
Gippsland Lakes.





- Lead RIS and ECD updates undertaken in consultation with the Ramsar site coordinator.
- Oversee renewal of management plans and ensure that they meet the Australian Ramsar Management Principles, follow an adaptive management approach and address issues of management effectiveness identified through the MERI framework.

Ramsar site coordinator

East Gippsland CMA is the site coordinator and has the following responsibilities:

- Convene and chair a site coordination committee.
- Ensure coordination committee is engaged.
- In consultation with the coordination committee oversee the implementation of Ramsar site management plan priorities, according to available resources, by:
 - developing an annual action plan that determines and assigns agreed responsibility for actions, and development of annual investment proposals
 - developing and overseeing the implementation of an annual monitoring plan, as guided by the MERI framework; and
 - maintaining up-to-date information in the MERI database.
- Maintain communications with the state-wide coordinator, including:
 - annual investment and implementation reporting
 - tracking ecological character status via the MERI database; and
 - annual reporting on ecological character status (more frequent if limits of acceptable change have been exceeded).
- Maintain communications with agencies that manage small areas within the Ramsar site, in line with responsibilities set out in site management plans.
- Ensuring that monitoring data is appropriately curated for future reference.
- Provide input to state-wide projects (undertaken by state-wide coordinator) relating to Ramsar sites, including any updates to RIS and ECD.
- Oversee strengthening of Ramsar site management plan for sites where this is required.
- Lead the renewal of Ramsar site management plan.

Ramsar site manager/s

The Ramsar site manager/s for the Gippsland Lakes include Parks Victoria, GLaWAC and Gippsland Ports and they have the following responsibilities:

- Participate in the site coordinating committee activities.
- Implement their agreed responsibilities outlined in Ramsar site annual action plans, in collaboration with regional partners.
- Notify the coordinator of any indication of exceeding limits of acceptable change for the critical components, processes and services as set out in the ecological character description for the site.

6.2 Implementation

The East Gippsland CMA as the Ramsar Site Coordinator co-ordinates implementation of this Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan, on behalf of regional agency partners.

A Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Coordinating Committee (GLRCC) comprise of representatives of the partner agencies and are primarily responsible for the management of the Ramsar site (East and West Gippsland CMAs, GLaWAC, Parks Victoria, DEECA.

6.2.1 Implementation planning

Each of the agency delivery partners (East and West Gippsland CMAs, DEECA, Parks Victoria and GLaWAC), will prepare agency implementation plans for the actions for which they are identified as responsible in the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan, by 30 June each year. Each agency will work within their established legislative, regulatory and administrative arrangements.

The East Gippsland CMA will integrate these agency plans into a single action plan for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan by December each year to ensure that the responsibilities for individual management actions are clearly established, priorities and sequencing is logical, implementation is focused and coordinated, and funding opportunities are identified.

6.2.2 Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Coordinating Committee

The GLRSCC is convened and co-ordinated by East Gippsland CMA.

This integration approach builds on previous and current collaboration practice in the region, evident most recently in the strong participation of delivery partners in the development of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan.

The GLRSCC will be responsible for coordinating specific aspects of implementation within the themes of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan. These responsibilities will include developing:

- implementation targets
- action planning, updated annually
- targeted investment proposals
- integrated delivery arrangements
- coordinated monitoring and evaluation of implementation, including integrated reporting against targets; and
- reviewing Management Plan progress bi-annually.

6.2.3 Resourcing implementation

Investment proposals to support actions of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan will be developed as investment opportunities arise. Project investment proposals will be prepared through the GLRSCC in conjunction with delivery partners and will be structured to reflect the themes within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan, and the regional programs of partner managing agencies.

Implementation of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan will be influenced by available funding and resources. The implementation approach that will be applied will coordinate the prioritisation of management actions so that maximum benefit is achieved with the resources that are available. The annual priorities are captured in annual action plans which detail the resources required and responsible partners for their implementation and provide a mechanism to chart and evaluate the implementation of the Ramsar site management plan.

Partners will seek funding for implementation of this plan through the:

- Victorian Waterway Programs Investment Framework;
- Relevant initiatives of the State and Federal Governments;
- Existing agency budgets; and
- Contributions of industries and communities.

6.3 Communication

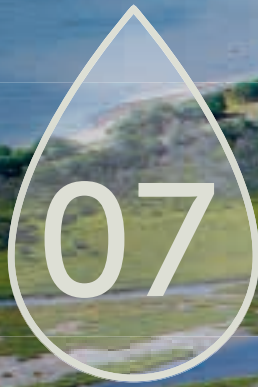
The East Gippsland CMA will co-ordinate communications and engagement for the Ramsar site as part of its role in co-ordinating the GLRSCC and overseeing the implementation of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan.

6.4 Ramsar Administration

There are a number of administrative matters required to be undertaken as a component of managing the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. These are described, with a brief rationale in Table 19.

Table 19 Matters related to the administering of the Ramsar Convention and the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Rationale
7A. Review the Ramsar site boundary to consider the inclusion of areas of wetlands dissected by the current boundary	DEECA Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Coordinating Committee	The Ramsar site boundary was delineated at the time of listing in 1982 and more recently described in detail (DEPI 2013). Since 1982, there have been some changes to land management and an increased understanding of the aquatic ecosystems in the region and their values. A review of the boundary to consider adjoining areas based on ecological function in a changing climate is proposed.
7B. Update the Ramsar Information Sheet	DEECA, DCCEEW	Ramsar information sheets (RIS) are scheduled for review and updating every six years. DEECA is currently working with DCCEEW to update the RIS to include additional data and knowledge.
7C. Apply the appropriate State and Commonwealth environmental impact assessment processes for activities that have the potential to impact on the Ramsar site and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).	DEECA, DCCEEW	Under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act), actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance require approval from the Australian Government Minister for the Environment (the Minister). The responsibility for referral of an action lies with the proponent. The Minister decides whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act. Ramsar sites are one of the nine MNES and so assessments would be required for any activity that is likely to impact on the ecological character of the site, whether inside the site or in the catchment.
7D. Undertake a regular review of the status of the ecological character of the Ramsar site.	EGCMA, DEECA	Annual reporting against LAC and RCT to be incorporated into the Ramsar Management System and reported to the Australian Government as required.
7E. Develop rubrics / thresholds for assessing progress towards RCTs	EGCMA, WGCMA, DEECA, Parks Victoria	Transparent evaluation of management effectiveness with respect to RCTs is reliant on agreed indicators and thresholds. These will be developed with site managers and technical experts.
7F. Develop annual action plans for this strategy	EGCMA with GLCC	This plan has identified high level strategies for a number of agencies.



References



Alluvium. (2020a). Flow Recommendations: Latrobe environmental water requirements investigation. West Gippsland CMA, Traralgon, Victoria.

Alluvium. (2020b). Latrobe Environmental Water Requirements Investigation. Alluvium Consulting Australia, Richmond, Victoria.

Ambo-Rappe, R., Lajus, D.L., and Schreider, M.J. (2011). Heavy metal impact on growth and leaf asymmetry of seagrass, *Halophila ovalis*. *Journal of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology* 3(6): 149–159.

Barter, M. (1995). For the record - large numbers of Red-necked Stint and Banded Stilt at Lake Reeve. *Stilt* 26: 36.

Beardall, J. (2008). Blooms of *Synechococcus* An analysis of the problem worldwide and possible causative factors in relation to nuisance blooms in the Gippsland Lakes. School of Biological Studies, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.

Berra, T.M. (1982). Life history of the Australian grayling, *Prototroctes maraena* (Salmoniformes: Prototroctidae) in the Tambo River, Victoria. *Copeia*: 795–805.

BMT WBM. (2011). Ecological Character Description for the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra.

- Boon, P.I., Allen, T., Brook, J., Carr, G., Frood, D., Hoye, J., Harty, C., McMahon, A., Mathews, S., Rosengren, N.J., Sinclair, S., White, M., and Yogovic, J. (2011). *Mangroves and Coastal Saltmarsh of Victoria: Distribution, Condition, Threats and Management*. Victoria University, Melbourne.
- Boon, P.I., Raulings, E., Morris, K., Roache, M., Robinson, R., Hatton, M., and Salter, J. (2007). *Ecology and management of the Lake Wellington wetlands, Gippsland Lakes: a report on the R&D project, 2003-2006*. Victoria University and Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Boon, P.I., Raulings, E., Roach, M., and Morris, K. (2008). Vegetation Changes Over a Four Decade Period in Dowd Morass, a Brackish-Water Wetland of the Gippsland Lakes, South-Eastern Australia. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* 120(2): 403–418.
- Borg, D. and Savage, G. (2005). *Heart Morass Feasibility Study*. GHD, Morwell, Victoria.
- Bott, N., Lee Nen That, L., Power, C., Ngo, N., Hammond, M., Norbury, L., and van Gelderen, R. (2023). *Marine Pest Monitoring of the Gippsland Lakes*. School of Science, RMIT University, Bundoora, Victoria.
- Boulton, A.J. and Brock, M.A. (1999). *Australian freshwater ecology: processes and management* / Andrew J. Boulton, Margaret A. Brock. Gleneagles Publishing, Mt Osmond, S. Aust.
- Brandis, K. (2010). *Colonial waterbird breeding in Australia: Wetlands, water requirements and environmental flows*. University of NSW.
- Brooks, S. and Hale, J. (2021a). *Mapping of Seagrass and Saltmarsh Communities across the Gippsland Lakes*. East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- Brooks, S. and Hale, J. (2021b). *Gippsland Lakes Fringing Wetland Vegetation Mapping*. East Gippsland CMA, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- Brooks, S. and Hale, J. (2021c). *Mapping of Seagrass and Saltmarsh Communities across the Gippsland Lakes*. Bairnsdale.
- Butcher, R., Brooks, S., Cottingham, P., Hale, J., and Watkins, D. (2011). *Ramsar Rolling Review*. Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.
- Carter, O. and Walsh, N. (2010). *National Recovery Plan for the Swamp Everlasting *Xerochrysum palustre**. Department of Sustainability and Environment, East Melbourne.
- Clarke, J.M., Grose, M., Thatcher, M., Round, V., and Heady, C. (2019). *Gippsland Climate Projections 2019*. CSIRO, Melbourne.
- Clemann, N. and Gillespie, G.R. (2012). *National Recover Plan for the Southern Bell Frog*. Department of Sustainability and Environment, East Melbourne.
- Clemens, R., Oldland, J., Berry, L., and Purnell, C. (2009). *Shorebirds 2020 Migratory Shorebird Population Monitoring Project*. Birds Australia, Carlton, Victoria.
- Conron, S., Bell, J.D., Ingram, B., and Gorfine, H. (2020). *Review of key Victorian fish stocks — 2019*. State of Victoria, Queenscliff, Victoria.
- Cook, P., Holland, D., and Longmore, A. (2008). *Interactions between phytoplankton dynamics, nutrient loads and the biogeochemistry of the Gippsland Lakes*. Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Cook, P.L.M. and Holland, D.P. (2012). Long term nutrient loads and chlorophyll dynamics in a large temperate Australian lagoon system affected by recurring blooms of cyanobacteria. *Biogeochemistry* 107(1–3): 261–274.
- Corrick, A.H. and Norman, F.I. (1980). Wetlands of Victoria I. Wetlands and waterbirds of the Snowy River and Gippsland Lakes catchment. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* 91(1): 15.
- Coutin, P.C., Reside, J., and Cowx, I.G. (2003). Fish predation by great cormorants, *Phalacrocorax carbo carboides*, in the Gippsland Lakes, south-eastern Australia. *Interactions between fish and birds: Implications for management*: 196–210.
- Crook, D.A., Macdonald, J.I., O'Connor, J.P., and Barry, B. (2006). Use of otolith chemistry to examine patterns of diadromy in the threatened Australian grayling *Prototroctes maraena*. *Journal of Fish Biology* 69(5): 1330–1344.
- Day, P., Cribb, J., and Burgi, A. (2011). *The ecology of algal blooms in the Gippsland Lakes*. Gippsland Lakes and Catchments Task Force, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2005). *State Water Report 2003-2004: A Statement of Victorian water resources*. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2007). *Victorian Water Accounts 2005–2006: A statement of Victorian water resources*. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2009). *Victorian Water Accounts 2007–2008: A statement of Victorian water resources*. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.

- DELWP. (2014). Victorian Water Accounts 2012–2013: A statement of Victorian water resources. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2015). Victorian Water Accounts 2013–2014: A statement of Victorian water resources. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2016). Victorian Water Accounts 2014–2015: A statement of Victorian water resources. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2019). Victorian Water Accounts 2017–2018: A statement of Victorian water resources. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2020a). Long-Term Water Resource Assessment for Southern Victoria. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Melbourne, Australia.
- DELWP. (2020b). Victorian Water Accounts 2018–2019: A statement of Victorian water resources. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- DELWP. (2021). Victorian Water Accounts 2019–2020: A statement of Victorian water resources. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Department of Environment and Primary Industries. (2013). Improving our Waterways: Victorian Waterway Management Strategy. Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Melbourne, Victoria.
- Department of Primary Industries. (2011). Fisheries Status Report 2010. State of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
- Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. (2008). National framework and guidance for describing the ecological character of Australian Ramsar Wetlands: module 2 of the National Guidelines for Ramsar Wetlands - implementing the Ramsar Convention in Australia. Dept. of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra.
- Department of the Environment, Water Heritage and the Arts. (2009). National guidance on notifying change in ecological character of Australian Ramsar Wetlands (Article 3.2): module 3 of the National Guidelines for Ramsar Wetlands - implementing the Ramsar Convention in Australia. Dept. of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra, A.C.T.
- Earth Tech. (2003). Sale Common Ramsar Wetlands: A Background Paper reviewing available literature on the Sale Common Ramsar Wetlands and identifying information gaps. Vic Roads.
- East Gippsland CMA. (2014). East Gippsland Waterway Strategy. EGCMA, Bairnsdale Victoria.
- East Gippsland CMA. (2022). Gippsland Lakes Environment Report 2018: Technical Report. East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, Bairnsdale Victoria.
- EcoWise. (2009). Biological Monitoring of Macleod Morass 2004–2006. East Gippsland Water, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- EPA Victoria. (2008). Gippsland Lakes Blue-Green Algae Monitoring Program 2006–07. Report to the Gippsland Lakes Task Force.
- EPA Victoria. (2013). Gippsland Lakes Condition Report 1990 - 2011. EPA Victoria, Carlton, Victoria.
- EPA Victoria. (2019). PFAS in Victorian Waterfowl: Investigation of the presence of PFAS in 19 wetlands in Victoria. EPA Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
- Fabris, G. (2012). Lake Wellington Mercury Pilot Study. Department of Primary Industries.
- Fabris, G., Theodoropoulos, T., Sheehan, A., and Abbott, B. (1999). Mercury and Organochlorines in Black Bream, *Acanthopagrus butcheri*, from the Gippsland Lakes, Victoria, Australia: Evidence for Temporal Increases in Mercury levels. Marine pollution bulletin 38(11): 970–976.
- Fleming, P.A., Crawford, H.M., Stobo-Wilson, A.M., Dawson, S.J., Dickman, C.R., Dundas, S.J., Gentle, M.N., Newsome, T.M., O'Connor, J., and Palmer, R. (2021). Diet of the introduced red fox *Vulpes vulpes* in Australia: analysis of temporal and spatial patterns. Mammal Review 51(4): 508–527. Wiley Online Library.
- Forests Commission. (1983). Wetlands Nominated by the State of Victoria for Inclusion on the List of Wetlands of International Importance. State of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
- Foord, C.S., Szabo, D., Robb, K., Clarke, B.O. and Nugegoda, D. (2024). Hepatic concentrations of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in dolphins from south-east Australia: Highest reported globally. Science of the Total Environment, 908: 168438
- Fryer, J.J. and Easton, A.K. (1980). Hydrodynamics of the Gippsland Lakes. In 7th Australasian Conference on Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics 1980: Preprints of Papers. Institution of Engineers, Australia. p. 500.

- Gauthreaux Jr, S.A. and Belser, C.G. (2006). Effects of artificial night lighting on migrating birds. In *Ecological Consequences of Artificial Night Lighting*. Edited by C. Rich and T. Longcore. Island Press, Washington, USA. pp. 67–93.
- Gillespie, G.R. (1996). Distribution, habitat and conservation status of the green and golden bell frog *Litoria aurea* (Lesson 1829) (Anura: Hylidae) in Victoria. *Australian Zoologist* 30(2): 199–207.
- Gippsland Ports. (2022). Gippsland Lakes Ocean Access 2022 - 2032: Long-term management and monitoring plan. Gippsland Ports, Lakes Entrance, Victoria.
- GLMAC. (2013). Gippsland Lakes Environmental Strategy. Gippsland Lakes Ministerial Advisory Committee, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- Glover, H.K., Guay, P.-J., and Weston, M.A. (2015). Up the creek with a paddle; avian flight distances from canoes versus walkers. *Wetlands ecology and management* 23(4): 775–778.
- Glover, H.K., Weston, M.A., Maguire, G.S., Miller, K.K., and Christie, B.A. (2011). Towards ecologically meaningful and socially acceptable buffers: response distances of shorebirds in Victoria, Australia, to human disturbance. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 103(3): 326–334.
- Glover, J., Bacher, G., and Pearce, T. (1980). Gippsland Regional Environmental Study: Heavy Metals in Biota and Sediments of the Gippsland Lakes. Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, Heidelberg, Victoria.
- Grayson, R. (2006). Prioritising nutrient reduction for the Gippsland Lakes and catchments - Part 1 - Loads and Sources. Catchment to Sea Pty Ltd.
- Grayson, R., Candy, R., Tan, K.S., McMaster, M., Chiew, F., Provis, D., and Zhou, S. (2004). Gippsland Lakes: Flood Level Modelling Project. Centre for Environmental Applied Hydrology, University of Melbourne.
- Grigg, N., Webster, I., Parslow, J., and Sakov, P. (2004). Sensitivity analysis of the CSIRO model for the Gippsland Lakes. CSIRO.
- Hale, B. and Boon, P. (2022). Understanding and responding to changed conditions in Lake Wellington and fringing wetlands. West Gippsland CMA, Traralgon, Victoria.
- Hale, J. (2023). Ecological Character Description Addendum - Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Adaptation, East Melbourne, Vic.
- Hale, J. and Boon, P. (2019). Qualitative Environmental Risk Assessment – Macleod Morass and Browns Swamp. East Gippsland Water, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- Hale, J. and Brooks, S. (2020). Vegetation mapping at Macleod Morass and Sale Common. East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, Bairnsdale, Vic.
- Hale, J. and Clarke, S. (2020). Future management of water regimes in Macleod Morass Wildlife (State Game) Reserve. Parks Victoria, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- Harris, G., Batley, G., Webster, I.T., Molloy, R., and Fox, D. (1998). Gippsland Lakes Environmental Audit: Review of Water Quality and Status of the Aquatic Ecosystems of the Gippsland Lakes. CSIRO, Melbourne.
- Hindell, J.S., Jenkins, G.P., and Womersley, B. (2008). Habitat utilisation and movement of black bream *Acanthopagrus butcheri* (Sparidae) in an Australian estuary. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 366: 219–229.
- Hirst, A. and Bott, N. (2015). Preliminary results: Baseline survey of marine pests in the Gippsland Lakes. RMIT, Melbourne, Australia.
- Holland, D. and Cook, P. (2009). November 2008 Gippsland floods - potential impact on the Gippsland Lakes. Water Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Holland, D., Cook, P., Beardall, J., and Longmore, A. (2009). Gippsland Lakes ‘Snapshot’ – Nutrient Cycling and phytoplankton population dynamics. A report prepared for the Gippsland Lakes and Catchment Task Force. Water Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Holland, D., Jennings, M., Beardall, J., Gell, P., Phuong, D., Mills, K., Briles, C., Zawadzki, A., and Cook, P. (2013a). Two hundred years of blue-green algae blooms in the Gippsland Lakes. Water Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Holland, D., Woodland, R., and Cook, P. (2013b). Ecological impacts of a *Nodularia* bloom on nitrogen dynamics in food webs and seagrass beds. Water Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Kemp, J., Brown, L., Bridge, N., and Conron, S. (2013). Black Bream Stock Assessment 2012. Department of Primary Industries, Queenscliff, Victoria.
- Kirono, D., Hopkins, M., Melbourne-Thomas, J., Biswas, T., Dunlop, M., Round, V., Sheppard, M., Joehnk, K., and Briggs, P. (2022). Vulnerability of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site and its catchment to bushfire and climate change. CSIRO, Canberra, ACT.

- Koehn, J.D. (2004). Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) as a powerful invader in Australian waterways. *Freshwater Biology* 49(7): 882–894.
- Koehn, J.D. and O'Connor, W.G. (1990). Threats to Victorian native freshwater fish. *Victorian Naturalist* 107(1): 5–12.
- Lafrancois, B.M., Riley, S.C., Blehert, D.S., and Ballmann, A.E. (2011). Links between type E botulism outbreaks, lake levels, and surface water temperatures in Lake Michigan, 1963–2008. *Journal of Great Lakes Research* 37(1): 86–91.
- Leggett, M. (2013). Gippsland Regional Water Strategy: Gunaikurnai Land and Waterways Aboriginal Corporation Input Paper. West Gippsland CMA.
- Livezey, K.B., Fernández-Juricic, E., and Blumstein, D.T. (2016). Database of Bird Flight Initiation Distances to Assist in Estimating Effects from Human Disturbance and Delineating Buffer Areas. *Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management* 7(1): 181–191.
- Macinnis-Ng, C.M. and Ralph, P.J. (2002). Towards a more ecologically relevant assessment of the impact of heavy metals on the photosynthesis of the seagrass, *Zostera capricorni*. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 45(1–12): 100–106. Elsevier.
- Maguire, G.S. (2008). A Practical Guide for Managing Beach-Nesting Birds in Australia. Birds Australia, Carlton, Victoria.
- Marchant, S. and Higgins, P.J. (1990). Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic birds Part A, Vol. 1. Ratites to ducks. Oxford Univ. Press, Melbourne [u.a.].
- Martin, B., Delgado, S., de la Cruz, A., Tirado, S., and Ferrer, M. (2015). Effects of human presence on the long-term trends of migrant and resident shorebirds: evidence of local population declines. *Animal Conservation* 18(1): 73–81.
- McCullough, C.D. and Schultze, M. (2015). Riverine flow-through of mine pit lakes: improving both mine pit lake and river water quality values. In *Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Acid Rock Drainage and IMWA Annual Conference*, Santiago, Chile. pp. 21–24.
- McKeown, R. (2011). Establishing the Micropollutant Profile of Bairnsdale Wastewater Treatment Facility. East Gippsland Water, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- McMaster, M.J., Provis, D.G., Grayson, R.B., and Bishop, W.A. (2003). Calibration and testing of a hydrodynamic model of the Gippsland Lakes. In *Proc., Int. Congress on Modelling and Simulation (MODSIM 2003)*. Modelling and Simulation Society of Australia and New Zealand. pp. 909–914.
- Mead, R., Yarwood, M., Cullen, M., and Bacher, G.L. (2012). Report on the 2012 Biennial Hooded Plover Count. Birdlife Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
- Menkhorst, P. (2012). The food and foraging rate of an Australasian Bittern. *Australian Field Ornithology* 29(3): 133.
- Monk, A., Charlton-Robb, K., Buddhadasa, S., and Thompson, R.M. (2014). Comparison of Mercury Contamination in Live and Dead Dolphins from a Newly Described Species, *Tursiops australis*. *PLoS ONE* 9(8): e104887.
- Montevecchi, W. (2006). Influences of artificial light on marine birds. In *Ecological Consequences of Artificial Night Lighting*. Edited by C. Rich and T. Longcore. Island Press, Washington, USA. pp. 94–112.
- Morison, A.K., Coutin, P.C., and Robertson, S.G. (1998). Age determination of black bream, *Acanthopagrus butcheri* (Sparidae), from the Gippsland Lakes of south-eastern Australia indicates slow growth and episodic recruitment. *Marine and Freshwater Research* 49(6): 491–498.
- Mossop, D., Kellar, C., Jeppe, K., Myers, J., Rose, G., Weatherman, K., Pettigrove, V., and Leahy, P. (2013). Impacts of intensive agriculture and plantation forestry on water quality in the Latrobe catchment, Victoria. Publication.
- Mott, R., Prowse, T.A., Jackson, M.V., Rogers, D.J., O'Connor, J.A., Brookes, J.D., and Cassey, P. (2023). Measuring habitat quality for waterbirds: A review. *Ecology and Evolution* 13(4): e9905. Wiley Online Library.
- Parks Victoria. (2005). Macleod Morass and Jones Bay Wildlife Reserves: management plan February 2005. Parks Victoria, Melbourne.
- Parks Victoria. (2007). Lake Wellington Wetlands management plan. Parks Victoria, Melbourne.
- Primary Industries Research Victoria. (2006). Port Phillip Bay Channel Deepening Project Supplementary Environment Effects Statement, Aquaculture and Fisheries. Primary Industries Research Victoria, Queenscliff, Victoria.
- Ramsar Convention. (2005). Resolution IX.1 Annex A. A Conceptual Framework for the wise use of wetlands and the maintenance of their ecological character.
- Reeves, J.M. and Trewarn, A. (2016). Assessment of Heavy Metals and Other Contaminants of the Gippsland Lakes. Federation University Australia, Mt Helen, Victoria.

- Reynolds, S., Arrowsmith, C., and Womersley, T. (2011). Review of Hydrodynamic and Salinity Effects Associated with TSHD on the Gippsland Lakes. Water Technology, Notting Hill, Victoria.
- Robledano Aymerich, F., Pagán Abellán, I., and Calvo Sendín, J.F. (2008). Waterbirds and nutrient enrichment in Mar Menor Lagoon, a shallow coastal lake in southeast Spain. *Lakes & Reservoirs: Research & Management* 13(1): 37–49. Wiley Online Library.
- Rogers, D.I., Loyn, R.H., and Greer, D. (2013). Factors influencing shorebird use of tidal flats adjacent to the Western Treatment Plant. Citeseer.
- Roob, R. and Ball, D. (1997). Seagrass: Gippsland Lakes: a report for Fisheries Victoria, Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Marine & Freshwater Resources Institute, [Melbourne].
- Santos, C.D., Miranda, A.C., Granadeiro, J.P., Lourenço, P.M., Saraiva, S., and Palmeirim, J.M. (2010). Effects of artificial illumination on the nocturnal foraging of waders. *Acta Oecologica* 36(2): 166–172.
- Senversa. (2018). Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment RAAF Base East Sale – Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Investigations. Department of Defence, Canberra, ACT.
- Sjerp, E., Riedel, P., Martin, B., and Bird, E. (2002). Gippsland Lakes Shore Erosion and Revegetation Strategy. Gippsland Coastal Board, Bairnsdale, Victoria.
- SKM. (2001). Lake Wellington Catchment Salinity Management Plan Wetlands Monitoring Project. Part A: Analysis and interpretation of wetland monitoring data. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Melbourne, Australia.
- SKM. (2004). Hydrology and Management of Lake Reeve. SKM, Maffra, Victoria.
- SKM. (2008). Impacts of Bushfires on Water Quality in the Gippsland Lakes: Exploring Options for Mitigation. Sinclair Knight Merz, Melbourne, Australia.
- Smith, C.J., Hopmans, P., and Cook, F.J. (1996). Accumulation of Cr, Pb, Cu, Ni, Zn and Cd in soil following irrigation with treated urban effluent in Australia. *Environmental Pollution* 94(3): 317–323.
- Snell, D. (2019). Historical Sediment Sampling (1978 – 2018) Gippsland Lakes and Corner Inlet. Swash Project Delivery, Peregrine Springs, Queensland.
- Sullivan, D. (2020). Gippsland Lakes Waterbird Monitoring. Birdlife Australia, Melbourne.
- Taylor, H.L. (2011). The current status of acid sulfate soils, their severity and associated environmental implications from the Heart Morass and Dowd Morass, West Gippsland, Victoria. Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Tilleard, J. and Ladson, A. (2010). Understanding the environmental water requirements of the Gippsland Lakes system: Stage 2: Input to the Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy. Moroka.
- Tilleard, J., O'Connor, N., and Boon, P.J. (2009). Understanding the environmental water requirements of the Gippsland Lakes system. East and West Gippsland Catchment Management Authorities.
- Tonkin, Z., Jones, C., Clunie, P., Vivian, L., Amtstaetter, F., Jones, M., Koster, W., Mole, B., O'Connor, J., Brooks, J., Caffrey, L., and Lyon, J. (2020). Victorian Environmental Flows Monitoring and Assessment Program. Stage 6 Synthesis Report 2016–2020. Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Heidelberg, Vic.
- Unland, N.P. (2009). The Extent, Severity and Implication of Acid Sulfate Soils in the Heart Morass, West Gippsland, Victoria. Honours, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria.
- Urlus, J. and Ricciardello, J. (2012). Thomson and Latrobe River Floodplains – Fauna Surveys. Ecology Australia, Fairfield, Victoria.
- Warry, F.Y. and Hindell, J.S. (2012). Fish Assemblages and Seagrass Condition of the Gippsland Lakes. Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, Heidelberg, Victoria.
- Wassens, S., Hall, A., Osborne, W., and Watts, R.J. (2010). Habitat characteristics predict occupancy patterns of the endangered amphibian *Litoria raniformis* in flow-regulated flood plain wetlands. *Austral Ecology* 35(8): 944–955.
- Webster, I.T., Parslow, J., Grayson, R., Molloy, R., Andrewartha, J., Sakov, P., Seong Tan, K., Walker, S.J., and Wallace, B. (2001). Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study: Assessing Options for Improving Water Quality and Ecological Function. CSIRO, Glen Osmond, SA.
- West Gippsland CMA. (2014). West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategy 2014–2022. State of Victoria.
- Wetlands International. (2012). Waterbird Population Estimates, Fifth Edition. Wetlands International, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

- Wheeler, P., Peterson, J., and Gordon-Brown, L. (2010a). Flood-tide Delta Morphological Change at the Gippsland Lakes Artificial Entrance, Australia (1889–2009). *Australian Geographer* 41(2): 183–216.
- Wheeler, P., Peterson, J., and Gordon-Brown, L. (2010b). Long-term bathymetric effects of groyne array emplacement at Lakes Entrance, Victoria, Australia. *Applied Geography* 30(1): 126–140.
- Wheeler, P.J., Peterson, J.A., and Gordon-Brown, L.N. (2010c). Channel Dredging Trials at Lakes Entrance, Australia: A GIS-Based Approach for Monitoring and Assessing Bathymetric Change. *Journal of Coastal Research* 26(6): 1085–1095.
- Williams, J., Hindell, J.S., Swearer, S.E., and Jenkins, G.P. (2012). Influence of freshwater flows on the distribution of eggs and larvae of black bream *Acanthopagrus butcheri* within a drought-affected estuary. *Journal of Fish Biology* 80(6): 2281–2301. Wiley Online Library.
- Woinarski, J.C., South, S.L., Drummond, P., Johnston, G.R., and Nankivell, A. (2017). The diet of the feral cat (*Felis catus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) over a three-year period at Witchelina Reserve, in arid South Australia. *Australian Mammalogy* 40(2): 204–213. CSIRO Publishing.

Appendix A

Land Tenure and Management

Table 20 Land tenure and management of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (BMT WBM 2011).

Area	Land tenure	Legal status	Management
Sale Common	Nature Conservation Reserve – Wildlife Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Dowd Morass (part) Heart Morass	State Wildlife Reserve classified as State Game Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Clydebank Morass	State Wildlife Reserve classified as State Game Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Lake Wellington (western shoreline)	Public Purposes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Lake Wellington (shoreline – Disher Bay)	Public Purpose Reserve, Unreserved Crown Land	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Lake Wellington (shoreline – Swell Point to Roseneath Point)	Public Purpose Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Lake Wellington (eastern shoreline)	Public Purpose Reserve, Salt Lake – Unreserved Crown Land	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Lake Wellington	Crown Land Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Lake Coleman	State Wildlife Reserve classified as State Game Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Land adjoining Lake Coleman Wildlife Reserve to south	Land vested in Gippsland Water	Water Act 1989	Gippsland Water
Lake Reeve	Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park	National Parks Act 1975	Parks Victoria & GLaWAC
Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park	Coastal Park	National Parks Act 1975	Parks Victoria & GLaWAC
Land near McLennan Strait	Part of Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park	National Parks Act 1975	Parks Victoria & GLaWAC
	Public Purpose Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Morley Swamp	Natural Features Reserve – Gippsland Lakes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Parks Victoria
Backwater Morass	Natural Features Reserve – Gippsland Lakes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Parks Victoria
Red Morass	Natural Features Reserve – Gippsland Lakes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Parks Victoria

Continued...

Table 20 Land tenure and management of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (BMT WBM 2011).

Area	Land tenure	Legal status	Management
Victoria Lagoon	Natural Features Reserve – Wildlife Reserve classified as State Game Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Parks Victoria
Lake Victoria	Crown Land Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
The Lakes National Park	The Lakes National Park	National Parks Act 1975	Parks Victoria & GLaWAC
Blond Bay	Natural Features Reserve – Wildlife Reserve classified as State Game Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Lake King	Public Purposes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Raymond Island	Natural Features Reserve – Gippsland Lakes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Parks Victoria & GLaWAC
Macleod Morass	Natural Features Reserve – Wildlife Reserve classified as State Game Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Jones Bay	Natural Features Reserve – Wildlife Reserve classified as State Game Reserve* and Natural Features Reserve – Gippsland Lakes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Mitchell River	Public Purpose Reserve	Land Act 1958	DEECA
Swan Reach	Natural Features Reserve – Gippsland Lakes Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 and Wildlife Act 1975	Parks Victoria
Lake Tyers	State Park	National Parks Act 1975	DEECA & GLaWAC
Land to the south of Lake King	Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park	National Parks Act 1975	Parks Victoria & GLaWAC
North Arm (near Lakes Entrance)	Public Purpose Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	DEECA
Lakes Entrance to Lake Tyers including Lake Bunga	Lakes Entrance – Lake Tyers Coastal Reserve	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	Parks Victoria, East Gippsland Shire Council

Appendix B

Stressor Model

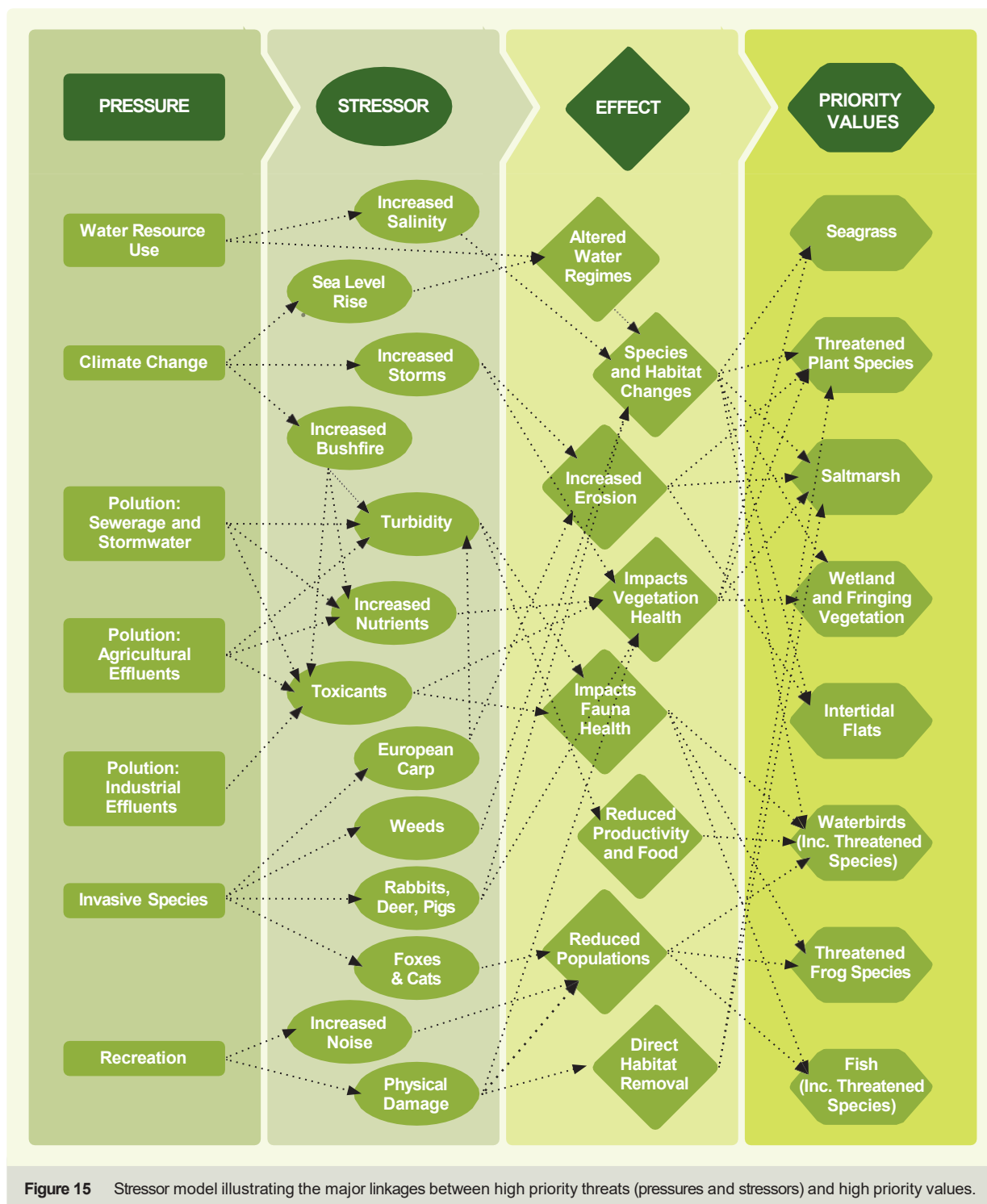


Figure 15 Stressor model illustrating the major linkages between high priority threats (pressures and stressors) and high priority values.

Appendix C

Risk Assessment

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Threat Residential and commercial development		Increases in urban and built-up areas in and around the Gippsland Lakes has been comparatively low. For example, Land Cover Time series of Victoria indicates just 13 hectares increase in "built up" areas in the Gippsland Lakes sub region over the past 15 years, and a 700 hectare increase in urban development (total area of region is around 230,000 ha). In the Deep Lakes this is limited to areas around major centres such as Paynesville, Metung, Lakes Entrance, Eagle Point. Some concern over the potential infrastructure for house boats at Lake Tyers.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased erosion	Direct impacts on shoreline vegetation	Likely	Minor	Medium	Studies have indicated that the vast majority of erosion hazard and shoreline erosion is due to historic change in salinity resulting in a loss of fringing vegetation (Sjerp et al. 2002). Direct impacts to littoral vegetation are small compared to the entire shoreline of the Deep Lakes.
Increased erosion	Loss of vegetation results in loss of habitat for waterbirds	Likely	Minor	Medium	See above
Increased lighting at night and noise	Affects waterbirds	Likely	Minor	Medium	Marine and wading bird species are attracted to artificial light, which has the potential to disrupt migratory shorebirds (Gauthreaux Jr and Belser 2006) and effect feeding patterns of night foragers (Montevicchi 2006). However, there is also evidence to suggest that artificial lighting in coastal and estuary areas increases feeding success of night foragers (Santos et al. 2010). The amount of light produced from urban areas compared to the size of the lakes is comparatively small.
Threat Pollution: Agricultural activities Stressor Increased nutrients		Total nitrogen loads entering the Gippsland Lakes from the six major rivers from 2017 to 2022 ranged between 426 tonnes in 2018 to 2885 tonnes in 2021. Similarly, total phosphorus loads ranged from 23 tonnes in 2019 to 397 tonnes in 2021. Loads are tightly coupled to flows, with higher loads in high rainfall years. In 2006, the greatest sources of nutrients into the Gippsland Lakes were from the Macalister irrigation district, with smaller loads into Jones Bay from agriculture on the Mitchell River floodplain (Grayson et al. 2006). There have been initiatives since this time to reduce loads from agricultural hotspots in the region (Lake Wellington Land and Water Management Plan, WGCMA, 2018).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth and a decline in seagrass health	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Well documented ecological pathway (e.g. Cook et al. 2008, Holland et al. 2009, 2013b, Cook and Holland 2012). However, there is no evidence of a decline in seagrass in the Deep Lakes mega-habitat (2017 - 2021) and there has been an increase in seagrass extent in Lake Victoria over this period (Brooks and Hale 2021a).

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Low dissolved oxygen events are recorded in the lakes during bloom conditions (EPA Victoria 2008). There are documented fish deaths from low dissolved oxygen events in the Deep Lakes (e.g. Lake Tyers June 2014). There has been a decline in dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters of Lakes Victoria and King during periods of stratification (East Gippsland CMA 2022).
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding (general)	Unlikely	Minor	Low	In general, higher nutrients usually means higher productivity and this is considered to be beneficial for waterbirds (Robledano Aymerich et al. 2008, Rogers et al. 2013, Mott et al. 2023).
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding (threatened species: fairy terns)	Likely	Major	High	Risk is considered high, due to the increased energy requirements by nesting terns from having to forage further, resulting in decreased recruitment success.
Threat Pollution: Agricultural activities Stressor Increased sediments					
			Sediment loads from agricultural lands have been estimated to comprise approximately two thirds of the load to the lakes (Grayson 2006). While the pathway is based on sound ecological theory, much of the sediment may be deposited near the freshwater inflows. Turbidity in Lakes King and Victoria is mostly low, with secchi depths > 2 m (EPA Victoria 2013). While Lake King remained clear and in "good" condition, the two wet years (2020-21 and 2021-22) resulted in increased suspended sediments in Lakes Victoria. Pathway includes agricultural effluents and run-off as well as vegetation clearing and grazing in riparian zones / stream banks.		
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Reduced light / smothering affects seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	No evidence of a decline in seagrass in the Deep Lakes mega-habitat (2017 - 2021) and there has been an increase in seagrass extent in Lake Victoria over this period (Brooks and Hale 2021a).
Increased sediments	Reduced visibility affects migration of diadromous fish.	Unlikely	Major	Medium	The Australian grayling migrates from fresh to marine waters as part of its lifecycle, with the return of juveniles to the river in spring (November) the most vulnerable phase (Koehn and O'Connor 1990). Juveniles of similar species have been known to avoid areas with > 25 NTU (Australian Marine Ecology 2006). The species is short-lived, breeding only once in its lifecycle and a loss of a single cohort would be significant. Turbidity has remained below 25 NTU in Lakes Victoria and King (2010 - 2022 data from EPA Victoria).
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Primary Industries Research Victoria (2006) indicated that a threshold of 100 mg/L was a conservative estimate for expecting effects on fish and marine invertebrates (considering effects to more vulnerable juvenile stages). TSS in the main lakes has not been recorded above this threshold, although samples are limited.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	The pathway includes piscivores and ducks and swans feeding on submerged vegetation. Assumption is that the bloom rarely covers the entire deep lakes system and birds can relocate to better feeding grounds; and that the disruption to feeding by sediment is less likely than from algal blooms.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes

Threat

Pollution: Agricultural activities

Stressor

Increased toxicants

Surveys of sediment toxicants in the Deep Lakes are low and mostly below detection limits. The exceptions are a small number of samples above ANZECC guidelines for mercury (Reeves and Trewarn 2016, Snell 2019). Majority of sediments in the Deep Lakes are sandy and not likely to store toxicants. Studies on toxicants (including pesticides and heavy metals) in the Latrobe catchment indicated low levels in sediments and potential capture and storage of toxicants in farm dams (Mossop et al. 2013).

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	No evidence of a decline in seagrass in the Deep Lakes mega-habitat (2017 - 2021) and there has been an increase in seagrass extent in Lake Victoria over this period (Brooks and Hale 2021a).
Increased toxicants	Affects fish and invertebrates.	Possible	Minor	Low	No evidence of a decline in diversity or abundance of native fish and no reports of poor condition (East Gippsland CMA 2022).
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds through the food chain	Possible	Minor	Low	No evidence of toxic effects to waterbirds in the Deep Lakes (East Gippsland CMA 2022).

Threat

Pollution: Sewerage and stormwater

Stressor

Increased nutrients

Although the loads of nutrients that enter the deep lakes from sewage and stormwater are unknown, it is expected that they are low compared to catchment inputs and compared to the volume of the lake. The likelihood and consequence of each pathway has been adjusted accordingly.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth and a decline in seagrass health	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Threat Pollution: Sewerage and stormwater Stressor Increased sediments		Although the loads of sediments that enter the deep lakes from sewage and stormwater are unknown, it is expected that they are low compared to catchment inputs and compared to the volume of the lake. The likelihood and consequence of each pathway has been adjusted accordingly.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Reduced light / smothering affects seagrass	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Pollution: Sewerage and stormwater Stressor Increased toxicants		Surveys of sediment toxicants in the Deep Lakes are low and mostly below detection limits. The exceptions are a small number of samples above ANZECC guidelines for mercury (Snell 2019; Reeves and Trewarn 2016). Majority of sediments in the Deep Lakes are sandy and not likely to store toxicants.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects fish and invertebrates	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds through the food chain	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Climate change: Increased bushfires		CSIRO study of the impacts of bushfires on the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site concluded: "the (2019-20) fire burned significant parts of the Gippsland Lakes catchment area resulting in runoff loaded with sediment and other pollutants. The Mitchell, Nicholson and Tambo Rivers were badly impacted and the inflows from these rivers to the Gippsland Lakes continued to record high sediment loads even a year after the bushfire event." (Kirono et al. 2022). The risk is periodical, rather than constant.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects seagrass	Likely	Moderate	Medium	No evidence of a decline in seagrass in the Deep Lakes mega-habitat (2017 - 2021) and there has been an increase in seagrass extent in Lake Victoria over this period (Brooks and Hale 2021a).
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects aquatic biota (fish)	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients and sediment	Reduced visibility affects migration of diadromous fish	Possible	Major	High	The Australian grayling migrates from fresh to marine waters as part of its lifecycle, with the return of juveniles to the river in spring (November) the most vulnerable phase (Koehn and O'Connor 1990). Juveniles of similar species have been known to avoid areas with > 25 NTU (Australian Marine Ecology 2006). The species is short-lived, breeding only one in its lifecycle and a loss of a single cohort would be significant. Turbidity has remained below 25 NTU in Lakes Victoria and King (2010 - 2022 data from EPA Victoria).
Increased nutrients and sediment	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding (general)	Likely	Minor	Low	The pathway includes piscivores and ducks and swans feeding on submerged vegetation. In general, higher nutrients usually means higher productivity and this is considered to be beneficial for waterbirds (Aymerich et al. 2008; Rogers et al. 2013; Mott et al. 2023).
Increased nutrients and sediment	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding (threatened species: fairy terns)	Likely	Major	High	Risk is considered high, due to the increased energy requirements by nesting terns from having to forage further, resulting in decreased recruitment success.
Threat Pollution: Mining effluents Stressor Increased toxicants There are three large coal mines in the catchment of the Gippsland Lakes and a number of historic mines, including gold mines that may still be having an effect. Evidence of elevated mercury, that could come from coal (or coal burning for electricity) or historic gold mining (Glover et al. 1980, Fabris et al. 1999, Fabris 2012) (Glover et al. 1980, Fabris et al. 1999, Fabris 2012). The most recent surveys indicate elevated levels of mercury in Heart Morass and Lake Victoria, and arsenic in Lake Wellington (Reeves and Trewarn 2016). Mine rehabilitation (filling the voids with water) has the potential to result in water quality impacts. These are yet to be identified or defined, but evidence from international literature suggests that heavy metals, sulphates and acidity are common problems (McCullough and Schultze 2015). It is not likely that this will be a realised threat in the life of this Ramsar Site Management Plan, but planning should consider future risks.					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects seagrass	Likely	Minor	Medium	Seagrass can be affected by toxicants, but this is more likely to be from copper than mercury (Macinnis-Ng and Ralph 2002, Ambo-Rappe et al. 2011).
Increased toxicants	Affects biota (fish and invertebrates)	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Evidence of elevated levels of mercury in dolphins in the Gippsland Lakes. Levels in live animals were also high, and are attributable to chronic low dose exposure to mercury from the dolphin's diet (Monk et al. 2014). More recent evidence indicates high concentrations of toxicants in these top end predators, suggesting that food chain is affected (Kate Robb, pers. com).
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Evidence from dolphins (see above) and also from a small number of samples of waterbirds from the site (Deb Sullivan, personal communication). Risk to fish eating birds, would be the highest as top end predators.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Threat Pollution: Mining effluents Stressor Increased sediments		Grayson (2006) indicated just 2% of TSS loads were from mining operations. All likelihood and consequences were assigned based on this low level of sediment contribution.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Reduced light / smothering affects seagrass	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced visibility affects migration of diadromous fish.	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Pollution: oil spills (off-shore)		Oil spill mapping indicates that there needs to be a large, sustained release of oil from more than one production well in Bass Strait, for the spill to enter the Ramsar site. This is considered to be a very unlikely scenario, but consequences are based on the impacts in the event oil does enter the Ramsar site, which would be at comparatively low levels.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Hydrocarbons	Affects seagrass	Possible	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Direct oiling of wildlife	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Indirect long term effects (food webs, aquatic biota)	Rare	Major	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Pollution: oil spills (vessels)		Based on incidents reported to Gippsland Ports - spills occur, but effects are generally localised and short-lived. Risk may have increased with increasing recreational use of the lakes and more boats in the water.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Hydrocarbons	Affects seagrass	Likely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Direct oiling of wildlife	Likely	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Indirect long term effects (food webs, aquatic biota)	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes

Threat

Water resource use:
Domestic, agricultural,
mines, and plantations

There is no evidence of a sustained increase in salinity in Lakes King and Victoria (East Gippsland CMA 2022). Water resource use for domestic and agriculture is managed and significant increases in allocations above current are not likely (rather there are targets for increased environmental water allocations). Future altered freshwater inflows are more likely to occur as a result of climate change.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Increased salinity affects breeding triggers for black bream and other estuarine fish	Possible	Minor	Low	The direct impact (decreased salinity affecting spawning and recruitment) occurs in the estuarine reaches of the rivers. However, the flow on impacts to fish populations are relevant to the deep water habitat.
Increased salinity	Effects on fish flow to affect waterbirds through the food chain	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Disrupts stratification and internal nutrient cycling; promoting algal blooms	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Water resource use:
mining and mine
rehabilitation

The effect of mine rehabilitation on water quantity and regimes is not known as the methods for mine rehabilitation have yet to be investigated fully and risks evaluated.

Stressor

Increased salinity

Threat

Invasive species

Stressor

Introduced marine pests

Surveys in 2015, 2018 and 2020 found several introduced marine pests present in the Gippsland Lakes: Pacific Oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*), the European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*), the Asian bag mussel (*Arcuatula senhousia*) and the introduced green macroalgae (*Codium fragile* subsp. *fragile*) (Hirst and Bott 2015, Bott et al. 2023). The authors suggested that the risk profile for the Gippsland Lakes was considerably lower than other Victorian embayments with less commercial traffic.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Introduced marine pests	Increased competition and predation results in a decline in native species extent, diversity and abundance	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Threat Invasive species		Foxes and cats are present in the Ramsar site and currently controlled by Parks Victoria and CMA programs.			
Stressor Non-native predators (foxes and cats)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native terrestrial animals (foxes and cats)	Predation on nesting, feeding and roosting waterbirds	Almost certain	Major	Extreme	Impacts to tern nesting sites on the islands of the Deep Lakes already observed, with the loss of an entire breeding colony in 2022 (Deb Sullivan, BirdLife, personal communication).
Threat Invasive species		Sambar deer and hog deer both are having significant effects on vegetation and waterbird communities on the islands of the Deep Lakes. While sambar deer are controlled by management activities, hog deer are protected.			
Stressor Non-native herbivores (deer)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Trampling and grazing of vegetation on the islands of the Deep Lakes	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Impacts to waterbirds foraging and breeding	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Invasive species		Well established impact pathway with colonisation of sand dunes and island beaches.			
Stressor Non-native terrestrial plants (e.g. sea spurge)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native terrestrial plants (e.g. sea spurge)	Reduction in habitat for nesting terns	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Beach nesting birds require open sand habitat to create nests (Maguire 2008), encroachment of terrestrial weeds into island beaches reduces suitable nesting sites.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes

Threat

Climate change and severe weather:
Drought

Stressor

Increased salinity

Based on same evidence and assumptions as "decreased freshwater flows from water resource use". An assessment of the potential impacts of altered climate on river flow and river fed wetlands (such as the Gippsland Lakes) indicated that there would be a significant reduction in flow in the Latrobe River and a longer period between flow events that would inundate and flush wetlands (Tilleard and Ladson 2010, DSE 2013).

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects breeding triggers for black bream and other estuarine fish (in estuarine reaches)	Possible	Minor	Low	Salinity and halocline requirements for black bream breeding and recruitment are well established (Hindell et al. 2008b, Williams et al. 2012).
Increased salinity	Effects on fish flow through to waterbirds through the food chain.	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Disrupts stratification and internal nutrient cycling; promoting algal blooms	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Climate change and severe weather:
Drought

Stressor

Increased inundation and physical damage

The most recent scaled-down climate change models for the Gippsland region projected very high confidence in a continued increase in mean sea level and the frequency of extreme coastal sea levels (i.e. storm surges). Mean sea level is likely to increase by 2050 by 0.24 metres over 1990 levels (Clarke et al. 2019). In terms of sea level rise, again there is clear evidence of realised change and projections for continued change into the distant future. Sea level is currently 23 cm higher than it was in 1890 (circa the opening of a permanent entrance). The average sea level rise off the coast of Gippsland was (1993 to 2015) 6 mm / year (Bureau of Meteorology 2016). This means that mean sea level has increased by at least 12 cm since the Gippsland Lakes was listed as a Ramsar site.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased inundation and physical damage	Affects intertidal and sub-tidal seagrass condition and extent	Likely	Moderate	Medium	No evidence of sustained change in seagrass extent / condition in the Deep Lakes (Brooks and Hale 2021).
Increased inundation and physical damage	Impacts to seagrass affect aquatic biota	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased inundation and physical damage	Impacts to shorelines of island habitats impacts waterbird foraging and breeding	Almost certain	Major	Extreme	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Threat Dredging		Dredging in the Gippsland Lakes is managed through an Environmental Management Plan (approved by State and Federal regulatory agencies). Risks here are consistent with the approved risk assessment for the Gippsland Lakes Ocean Access Program (Gippsland Ports 2022).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased tidal exchange	Impacts biota (fish, waterbirds)	Rare	Moderate	Negligible	Evidence from hydrodynamic modelling indicates no effect of the modifications to the channel on salinity in the Lakes ((Reynolds et al. 2011). Which is consistent with previous investigations (Webster et al. 2001).
Direct habitat removal	Loss of seagrass	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Dredging only occurs in navigation channels - there is some evidence of seagrass regrowth into some of these channels between dredging and small amounts of seagrass may be removed.
Direct habitat removal	Loss of benthic invertebrates	Almost certain	Negligible	Negligible	Dredge footprint is small and in previously dredged locations
Direct habitat removal	Loss of seagrass and benthic invertebrates affects fish and waterbirds through habitat loss and food chain effects	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased suspended sediments	Impacts seagrass	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Dredge plumes from dredges in the Gippsland Lakes do not to persist in the water column for long periods of time or to extend far from operating dredges the potential area of seagrass that could be affected is small.
Increased suspended sediments	Impacts fish and other aquatic biota	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Jenkins and McKinnon (2006) indicated that a threshold of 100 mg/L was a conservative estimate for expecting effects on fish and marine invertebrates (considering effects to more vulnerable juvenile stages). Dredging in the Gippsland Lakes does not result in widespread high levels of suspended sediments
Threat Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources		The State Government committed to ending commercial netting in the Gippsland Lakes by 1 April 2021, and all fishers elected to exit 12 months prior on 1 April 2020. Recreational fishing continues and is managed through the Gippsland Lakes Recreational Fishery Plan 2020. The effect of recreational fishing on fish communities remains a knowledge gap.			
Stressor Direct removal of native fauna					

Continued...

Table A-1 Risk Assessment for the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Deep Lakes					
Threat Recreational activities		Increasing populations have resulted in increased tourist and recreational pressures in the Gippsland Lakes, especially over summer.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased noise, traffic, dogs, walkers	Disturbance of shorebirds and nesting waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	The Deep lakes are not core habitat for shorebirds, but contain the nesting habitat for many species including little terns, fairy terns and Australian pelican. Nesting birds and migratory shorebirds can be impacted by noise (motorised watercraft), people and dogs on the beach.
Increased boat traffic	Physical removal of seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	Work has been underway on installing seagrass friendly moorings at a number of locations at the site. Monitoring shows highly variable seagrass cover at mooring locations, but no evidence of significant or continued impacts.
Nutrients and litter	Waste for recreational activities impacts aquatic biota and waterbirds	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Nutrients and litter	Waste and oil from boats	Possible	Minor	Low	Knowledge gap - oil slicks associated with operation of bilge pumps following rain events: around Paynesville, Metung, Lakes Entrance

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes					
Threat Residential and commercial development		Increases in urban and built-up areas in and around the Gippsland Lakes has been comparatively low. For example, Land Cover Time series of Victoria indicates just 13 hectares increase in “built up” areas in the Gippsland Lakes sub region over the past 15 years, and a 700 hectare increase in urban development (total area of region is around 230,000 ha). There are notable proposals for increased development adjacent to the Ramsar site, particularly at Lake Wellington. While the development is on private land, there may be some impacts to buffers and noise / light.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased erosion	Direct impacts on shoreline vegetation	Likely	Minor	Medium	Studies have indicated that the vast majority of erosion hazard and shoreline erosion is due to historic change in salinity resulting in a loss of fringing vegetation (Sjerp et al. 2002). Direct impacts to littoral vegetation are small compared to the entire shoreline of the Shallow Lakes.
Increased erosion	Loss of vegetation results in loss of habitat for waterbirds	Possible	Minor	Low	Waterbird habitat in the Shallow Lakes is limited to open water foragers (the majority of foraging habitat along the shorelines is classified as “variably saline” mega-habitat.
Increased lighting at night and noise	Affects waterbirds	Likely	Minor	Medium	Marine and wading bird species are attracted to artificial light, which has the potential to disrupt migratory shorebirds (Gauthreaux Jr and Belser 2006) and effect feeding patterns of night foragers (Montevecchi 2006). However, there is also evidence to suggest that artificial lighting in coastal and estuary areas increases feeding success of night foragers (Santos et al. 2010). The amount of light produced from urban areas compared to the size of the lakes is comparatively small.
Threat Pollution: Agricultural activities Stressor Increased nutrients		Total nitrogen loads entering the Gippsland Lakes from the six major rivers from 2017 to 2022 ranged between 426 tonnes in 2018 to 2885 tonnes in 2021. Similarly, total phosphorus loads ranged from 23 tonnes in 2019 to 397 tonnes in 2021. Loads are tightly coupled to flows, with higher loads in high rainfall years. In 2006, the greatest sources of nutrients into the Gippsland Lakes were from the Macalister irrigation district, with smaller loads into Jones Bay from agriculture on the Mitchell River floodplain (Grayson et al. 2006). There have been initiatives since this time to reduce loads from agricultural hotspots in the region (Lake Wellington Land and Water Management Plan, WGCMA, 2018).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth and a decline in seagrass health	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Well documented ecological pathway (e.g. Cook et al. 2008, Holland et al. 2009, 2013b, Cook and Holland 2012). However, there is no evidence of a decline in seagrass in the Deep Lakes mega-habitat (2017 - 2021) and there has been an increase in seagrass extent in Lake Victoria over this period (Brooks and Hale 2021a).
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Only plausible in Jones Bay, which experiences some low oxygen events. Lake Wellington remains large well mixed due to the shallow water and wind action.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding (general)	Likely	Minor	Low	In general, higher nutrients usually means higher productivity and this is considered to be beneficial for waterbirds (Robledano Aymerich et al. 2008, Rogers et al. 2013, Mott et al. 2023).
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding (threatened species: fairy terns)	Likely	Major	High	Risk is considered high, due to the increased energy requirements by nesting terns from having to forage further, resulting in decreased recruitment success.

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes

Threat

Pollution: Agricultural activities

Stressor

Increased sediments

Sediment loads from agricultural lands have been estimated to comprise approximately two thirds of the load to the lakes (Grayson 2006). Historically, this was the cause of the decline in submerged plants in Lake Wellington (Harris et al. 1998). Turbidity measures from Jones Bay are not available, but evidence from satellite imagery and on ground observations indicates high turbidity following heavy rainfall in the catchment. The lakes are by their nature shallow, and constant resuspension of bottom sediments makes these environments more turbid. Pathway includes agricultural effluents and run-off as well as vegetation clearing and grazing in riparian zones / stream banks.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Reduced light / smothering affects seagrass	Almost certain	Moderate	High	There has been a significant decline in seagrass in Jones Bay from 2017 to 2021 (Brooks and Hale 2021a). The cause of this decline is likely to be low light (from sediment inflows during high rainfall years). How much of this is from agricultural lands is not known. The effects are most likely to be short lived and seagrass in Jones Bay is expected to recover in lower rainfall years.
Increased sediments	Reduced visibility affects migration of diadromous fish.	Possible	Major	High	The Australian grayling migrates from fresh to marine waters as part of its lifecycle, with the return of juveniles to the river in spring (November) the most vulnerable phase (Koehn and O'Connor 1990). Juveniles of similar species have been known to avoid areas with > 25 NTU (Australian Marine Ecology 2006). The species is short-lived, breeding only once in its lifecycle and a loss of a single cohort would be significant. Turbidity is often above 25 NTU in Lake Wellington (2010 - 2022 data from EPA Victoria). The effects of this on migration of grayling (and other fish) remains unknown.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Possible	Minor	Low	Primary Industries Research Victoria (2006) indicated that a threshold of 100 mg/L was a conservative estimate for expecting effects on fish and marine invertebrates (considering effects to more vulnerable juvenile stages). TSS in Lake Wellington has exceeded 100 mg/L on three occasions in the past 19 years (all in 2019).
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Possible	Minor	Low	The pathway includes piscivores, large wading birds and ducks and swans. Water clarity in Lake Wellington is very low (secchi depth median of < 1 m) (EPA Victoria 2013) and this has been attributed to catchment inflows of turbid water (Harris et al. 1998). However, this occurred post listing as a Ramsar site (benchmark for ecological character).

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes					
Threat Pollution: Agricultural activities Stressor Increased toxicants		Surveys of sediment toxicants in the Shallow Lakes are low and mostly below detection limits. The exceptions are a small number of samples above ANZECC guidelines for mercury (Reeves and Trewarn 2016, Snell 2019). Studies on toxicants (including pesticides and heavy metals) in the Latrobe catchment indicated low levels in sediments and potential capture and storage of toxicants in farm dams (Mossop et al. 2013).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects fish and invertebrates.	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds through the food chain	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Pollution: Sewage and stormwater Stressor Increased nutrients		Although the loads of nutrients that enter the shallow lakes from sewage and stormwater are unknown, it is expected that they are low compared to catchment inputs and compared to the volume of the lake. Inflows to Jones Bay are being addressed through constructed wetlands designed to reduce 80% of phosphorus and 30% of nitrogen (East Gippsland Shire Council). The likelihood and consequence of each pathway has been adjusted accordingly.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth and a decline in seagrass health	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes

Threat

Pollution: Sewage and stormwater

Stressor

Increased sediments

Although the loads of sediments that enter the shallow lakes from sewage and stormwater are unknown, it is expected that they are low compared to catchment inputs and compared to the volume of the lake. Inflows to Jones Bay are being addressed through constructed wetlands designed to reduce 80% of phosphorus and 30% of nitrogen (East Gippsland Shire Council). The likelihood and consequence of each pathway has been adjusted accordingly.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Reduced light / smothering affects seagrass	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Pollution: Sewage and stormwater

Stressor

Increased toxicants

Surveys of sediment toxicants in the Shallow Lakes are low and mostly below detection limits. The exceptions are a small number of samples above ANZECC guidelines for mercury (Snell 2019; Reeves and Trewarn 2016). Studies on toxicants (including pesticides and heavy metals) in the Latrobe catchment indicated low levels in sediments and potential capture and storage of toxicants in farm dams (Mossop et al. 2013).

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects fish and invertebrates.	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds through the food chain	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes					
Threat Climate change: Increased bushfires Stressor Increased nutrients and sediments		CSIRO study of the impacts of bushfires on the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site concluded: "the (2019-20) fire burned significant parts of the Gippsland Lakes catchment area resulting in runoff loaded with sediment and other pollutants" (Kirono et al. 2022). This event resulted in three times the average annual load of phosphorus and over twice the average annual load of nitrogen entered the lakes after intense rainfall fell on burned catchments mobilising large amounts of sediment and associated nutrients (SKM 2008). All likelihood and consequences for these pathways have been adjusted from those assessed for agricultural effluents to reflect the increased magnitude.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects seagrass	Likely	Major	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects aquatic biota (fish)	Likely	Major	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Reduced visibility affects migration of diadromous fish.	Possible	Major	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding (general)	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Increased algal growth, impact waterbird feeding (threatened species: fairy terns)	Likely	Major	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Climate change: Increased bushfires Stressor Increased salinity		Regrowth of forest following bushfire can have a significant effect on run-off. It is estimated that the 2003 and 2006/7 bushfires will in the medium term result in an annual 7% reduction in flow into the Gippsland Lakes (SKM 2009). This is considerably less than the impacts of water resource use and climate change and risks are adjusted accordingly.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects fringing vegetation	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects aquatic biota (fish)	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Increased salinity affects breeding triggers for black bream and other estuarine fish.	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes

Threat

Pollution: Mining effluents

Stressor

Increased toxicants

There are three large coal mines in the catchment of the Gippsland Lakes and a number of historic mines, including gold mines that may still be having an effect. Evidence of elevated mercury, that could come from coal (or coal burning for electricity) or historic gold mining (Glover et al. 1980, Fabris et al. 1999, Fabris 2012) (Glover et al. 1980, Fabris et al. 1999, Fabris 2012). The most recent surveys indicate elevated levels of mercury in Heart Morass and Lake Victoria, and arsenic in Lake Wellington (Reeves and Trewarn 2016).

Mine rehabilitation (filling the voids with water) has the potential to result in water quality impacts. These are yet to be identified or defined, but evidence from international literature suggests that heavy metals, sulphates and acidity are common problems (McCullough and Schultze 2015). It is not likely that this will be a realised threat in the life of this Ramsar Site Management Plan, but planning should consider future risks.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects seagrass	Likely	Minor	Medium	Seagrass can be affected by toxicants, but this is more likely to be from copper than mercury (Macinnis-Ng and Ralph 2002, Ambo-Rappe et al. 2011).
Increased toxicants	Affects biota (fish and invertebrates)	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Evidence of elevated levels of mercury in dolphins in the Gippsland Lakes. Levels in live animals were also high, and are attributable to chronic low dose exposure to mercury from the dolphin's diet (Monk et al. 2014). More recent evidence indicates high concentrations of toxicants in these top end predators, suggesting that food chain is affected (Kate Robb, pers. com).
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Evidence from dolphins (see above) and also from a small number of samples of waterbirds from the site (Deb Sullivan, personal communication). Risk to fish eating birds, would be the highest as top end predators.

Threat

Pollution: Mining effluents

Stressor

Increased sediments

Grayson (2006) indicated just 2% of TSS loads were from mining operations. All likelihood and consequences were assigned based on this low level of sediment contribution.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Reduced light / smothering affects seagrass	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced visibility affects migration of diadromous fish.	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes					
Threat Pollution: Oil spills (off-shore)		Oil spill mapping indicates even in the event of a very large spill, oil would not extend to this mega-habitat. Not a plausible pathway.			
Stressor Hydrocarbons					
Threat Pollution: Oil spills (vessels)		Based on incidents reported to Gippsland Ports - spills occur, but effects are generally localised and short-lived. Risk may have increased with increasing recreational use of the lakes and more boats in the water.			
Stressor Hydrocarbons					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Hydrocarbons	Affects seagrass	Likely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Direct oiling of wildlife	Likely	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Indirect long term effects (food webs, aquatic biota)	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Water resource use: Domestic, agricultural, mines, and plantations		Approximately one-third of average annual flow in the Latrobe, Thomson and Macalister Rivers is diverted, affecting all but large floods (Tilleard and Ladson 2010). The effects on the Shallow lakes are related to increased salinity rather than altered water regimes. However, the literature suggests that the changes to ecology have already occurred at Lake Wellington, and the risk of future increases in salinity are focused more on the fringing wetlands. Impacts in the east from water resource use are higher than in the west (DELWP 2020).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects littoral vegetation	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Effects on fish flow to affect waterbirds through the food chain	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Increased salinity affects breeding triggers for black bream and other estuarine fish	Almost certain	Moderate	High	The estuarine reach of the Nicholson River has been included in this mega-habitat as they all feed into Jones Bay within the Ramsar site. Salinity is important in the success of the spawning of black bream and a reduction in freshwater inflows has been identified as a threat to the population of this species (Tilleard et al. 2009, BMT WBM 2011, Kemp et al. 2013). Recent assessments by Fisheries Victoria have indicated that populations of black bream are likely to be on a trajectory of decline, with the last large recruitment event nearly three decades ago in the late 1980s (Conron et al. 2020).

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes

Threat

Water resource use:
Mining and mine
rehabilitation

Stressor

Increased salinity

The effect of mine rehabilitation on water quantity and regimes is not known as the methods for mine rehabilitation have yet to be investigated fully and risks evaluated.

Threat

Invasive species

Stressor

Introduced marine pests

Surveys in 2015, 2018 and 2020 found several introduced marine pests present in the Gippsland Lakes: Pacific Oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*), the European green crab (*Carcinus maenas*), the Asian bag mussel (*Arcuatula senhousia*) and the introduced green macroalgae (*Codium fragile* subsp. *fragile*) (Hirst and Bott 2015, Bott et al. 2023). The authors suggested that the risk profile for the Gippsland Lakes was considerably lower than other Victorian embayments with less commercial traffic.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Introduced marine pests	Increased competition and predation results in a decline in native species extent, diversity and abundance	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Risk lower in the fresher Shallow Lakes than the Deep Lakes mega-habitat.

Threat

Invasive species

Stressor

Non-native predators
(foxes and cats)

Foxes and cats are present in the Ramsar site and currently controlled by Parks Victoria and CMA programs.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native terrestrial animals (foxes and cats)	Predation on nesting, feeding and roosting waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Particularly in Jones Bay which is a major bird hotspot and a refuge for salt tolerant bird species.

Threat

Invasive species

Stressor

Non-native herbivores (deer)

Sambar deer and hog deer both are having significant effects on vegetation and waterbird communities on the islands of the Deep Lakes. While sambar deer are controlled by management activities, hog deer are protected.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Trampling and grazing of fringing vegetation	Possible	Minor	Low	The Shallow Lakes habitat ends at the high water mark – the majority of the fringing vegetation is in the “variably saline wetland” mega-habitat and this risk is captured there.
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Impacts to waterbirds foraging and breeding	Possible	Minor	Low	The Shallow Lakes habitat ends at the high water mark – the majority of the impact from deer is in the “variably saline wetland” mega-habitat and this risk is captured there.

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes					
Threat Invasive species Stressor Non-native fish (e.g. Common carp)		Carp are known to occur in Lake Wellington and have been identified as a cause for loss of vegetation and increased turbidity (Harris et al. 1998).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native fish (e.g. carp)	Increase in turbidity affecting flora and fauna	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native fish (e.g. carp)	Competition and predation affect native fish	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Climate change and severe weather: Drought Stressor Increased salinity		Based on same evidence and assumptions as “decreased freshwater flows from water resource use”. An assessment of the potential impacts of altered climate on river flow and river fed wetlands (such as the Gippsland Lakes) indicated that there would be a significant reduction in flow in the Latrobe River and a longer period between flow events that would inundate and flush wetlands (Tilleard and Ladson 2010, DSE 2013).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects littoral vegetation	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Effects on fish flow to affect waterbirds through the food chain	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Increased salinity affects breeding triggers for black bream and other estuarine fish	Almost certain	Moderate	High	The estuarine reach of the Nicholson River has been included in this mega-habitat as they all feed into Jones Bay within the Ramsar site. Salinity is important in the success of the spawning of black bream and a reduction in freshwater inflows has been identified as a threat to the population of this species (Tilleard et al. 2009, BMT WBM 2011, Kemp et al. 2013). Recent assessments by Fisheries Victoria have indicated that populations of black bream are likely to be on a trajectory of decline, with the last large recruitment event nearly three decades ago in the late 1980s (Conron et al. 2020).

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes

Threat

Climate change and severe weather:
Drought

Stressor

Increased inundation and physical damage

The most recent scaled-down climate change models for the Gippsland region projected very high confidence in a continued increase in mean sea level and the frequency of extreme coastal sea levels (i.e. storm surges). Mean sea level is likely to increase by 2050 by 0.24 metres over 1990 levels (Clarke et al. 2019). In terms of sea level rise, again there is clear evidence of realised change and projections for continued change into the distant future. Sea level is currently 23 cm higher than it was in 1890 (circa the opening of a permanent entrance). The average sea level rise off the coast of Gippsland was (1993 to 2015) 6 mm / year (Bureau of Meteorology 2016). This means that mean sea level has increased by at least 12 cm since the Gippsland Lakes was listed as a Ramsar site.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased inundation and physical damage	Affects littoral vegetation	Likely	Major	High	Increases in salinity, coupled with high wave action have resulted in a decline in common reed around Lake Wellington and increased vulnerability to erosion.
Increased inundation and physical damage	Affects intertidal and sub-tidal seagrass condition and extent	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Impacts to seagrass in Jones Bay are not related to storm surges, but rather high turbidity in above average rainfall years.
Increased inundation and physical damage	Impacts to seagrass affect aquatic biota	Almost certain	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Dredging

Dredging in the Gippsland Lakes is managed through an Environmental Management Plan (approved by State and Federal regulatory agencies). Risks here are consistent with the approved risk assessment for the Gippsland Lakes Ocean Access Program (Gippsland Ports 2022).

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased tidal exchange	Impacts biota (fish, waterbirds)	Rare	Moderate	Negligible	Evidence from hydrodynamic modelling indicates no effect of the modifications to the channel on salinity in the Lakes (Reynolds et al. 2011). Which is consistent with previous investigations (Webster et al. 2001).
Direct habitat removal	Loss of seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	Dredging only occurs in navigation channels – there is little evidence of seagrass in navigation channels of the Shallow Wetlands.
Direct habitat removal	Loss of benthic invertebrates	Almost certain	Negligible	Negligible	Dredge footprint is small and in previously dredged locations.
Direct habitat removal	Loss of seagrass and benthic invertebrates affects fish and waterbirds through habitat loss and food chain effects.	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased suspended sediments	Impacts seagrass	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Dredge plumes from dredges in the Gippsland Lakes do not to persist in the water column for long periods of time or to extend far from operating dredges the potential area of seagrass that could be affected is small.
Increased suspended sediments	Impacts fish and other aquatic biota	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Jenkins and McKinnon (2006) indicated that a threshold of 100 mg/L was a conservative estimate for expecting effects on fish and marine invertebrates (considering effects to more vulnerable juvenile stages). Dredging in the Gippsland Lakes does not result in widespread high levels of suspended sediments.

Continued...

Table A-2 Risk Assessment for the shallow lakes mega-habitat.

Shallow Lakes					
Threat Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources		The State Government committed to ending commercial netting in the Gippsland Lakes by 1 April 2021, and all fishers elected to exit 12 months prior on 1 April 2020. Recreational fishing continues and is managed through the Gippsland Lakes Recreational Fishery Plan 2020. The effect of recreational fishing on fish communities remains a knowledge gap.			
Stressor Direct removal of native fauna					
Threat Recreational activities		Increasing populations have resulted in increased tourist and recreational pressures in the Gippsland Lakes, especially over summer.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased noise, traffic, dogs, walkers	Disturbance of shorebirds and nesting waterbirds	Likely	Minor	Medium	The Shallow Lakes are not core habitat for shorebirds, nor do they contain nesting habitat (captured in the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat).
Increased boat traffic	Physical removal of seagrass	Possible	Minor	Low	Work has been underway on installing seagrass friendly moorings at a number of locations at the site. Monitoring shows highly variable seagrass cover at mooring locations, but no evidence of significant or continued impacts.
Nutrients and litter	Waste for recreational activities impacts aquatic biota and waterbirds	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Nutrients and litter	Waste and oil from boats	Possible	Minor	Low	Knowledge gap - oil slicks associated with operation of bilge pumps following rain events: around Paynesville, Metung, Lakes Entrance

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands

Threat

Pollution: Agricultural activities

Stressor

Increased nutrients

Around 60% of the nutrient loads in catchment inflows to the lakes are from Agricultural activities (Grayson et al. 2006). Australian wetlands are adapted to boom and bust ecology and variability in nutrients (Boulton and Brock 1999) and so impacts are generally less than for the Deep Lakes. Pathway includes agricultural effluents and run-off as well as vegetation clearing and grazing in riparian zones / stream banks.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth impacts freshwater macrophytes	Possible	Minor	Low	Presence of algal blooms (including toxic cyanobacteria) have been reported for both Sale Common and Macleod Morass; linked to increased nutrients in the system (Earth Tech 2003, Parks Victoria 2005). Impacts of this on wetland vegetation possible, but not commonly observed.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Possible	Minor	Low	Although algal blooms have occurred, there is little or no water quality information from these freshwater areas and low dissolved oxygen events and fish kills have not been reported.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding)	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Macleod Morass and Sale Common are characterised by extensive reed beds (Parks Victoria 2005, BMT WBM 2010). This habitat for feeding waterbirds is not likely to be significantly impacted by algal blooms. Given the lack of evidence of impacts on fish, the only plausible impact pathway is reduced visibility and catch success in piscivores.

Threat

Pollution: Agricultural activities

Stressor

Increased sediments

Sediment loads from agricultural lands have been estimated to comprise approximately two thirds of the load to the lakes (Grayson 2006). Historically, this was the cause of the decline in submerged plants in Lake Wellington (Harris et al. 1998). However, both MacLeod Morass and Sale Common are emergent macrophyte dominated, reducing the impact in this mega-habitat. Pathway includes agricultural effluents and run-off as well as vegetation clearing and grazing in riparian zones / stream banks.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Impacts freshwater macrophytes	Unlikely	Minor	Low	
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Primary Industries Research Victoria (2006) indicated that a threshold of 100 mg/L was a conservative estimate for expecting effects on fish and marine invertebrates (considering effects to more vulnerable juvenile stages). Although there is no data, this level of TSS is unlikely to occur for any length of time.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	The pathway includes piscivores, large wading birds and ducks and swans. There is no evidence on this impact in freshwater wetlands in the Ramsar site.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands					
Threat Pollution: Agricultural activities		Toxicants from agricultural activities entering freshwater wetlands is not well understood. Studies on toxicants (including pesticides and heavy metals) in the Latrobe catchment indicated low levels in sediments and potential capture and storage of toxicants in farm dams (Mossop et al. 2023).			
Stressor Increased toxicants					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects fish	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects frogs	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Pollution: Sewage and stormwater		Sale Common receives water from Flooding Creek which has considerable input of wastewater and stormwater from the town of Sale (Earth Tech 2003, Parks Victoria 2007). Similarly, Macleod Morass receives wastewater from the Bairnsdale WTP (Parks Victoria 2005). The impacts of wastewater discharge to Macleod Morass were assessed through a qualitative risk assessment process (Hale and Boon 2019). These risks are reflected here.			
Stressor Increased nutrients					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth impacts freshwater macrophytes	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Likely	Moderate	Medium	There are periodic very low dissolved oxygen readings from Macleod Morass (EcoWise 2009). The available data are, however, severely limited to snap-shots taken at single points in time and there is little information on which to base a risk assessment of fish kills or large-scale prolonged anoxia. In addition, while fish kills have been observed in the morass in the past (Parks Victoria personal communication) the cause of these deaths remains unknown. Risk is low for Sale Common, but medium for Macleod Morass.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding)	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands

Threat Pollution: Sewage and stormwater

Total suspended solids in the discharge from the Bairnsdale WWTP have a median value (2010 – 2018) of 11 mg/L and are below EPA licence conditions (except for 2018). Loads to Sale Common from sewage and wastewater are not known but could be similar to those from agricultural activities.

Stressor Increased sediments

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Impacts freshwater macrophytes	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat Pollution: Sewage and stormwater

Although there are no direct data, heavy metals are easily and effectively removed during common treatment processes in sewage treatment facilities and heavy metal concentrations in wastewater discharges are typically low (Smith et al. 1996). In addition, results of an investigation into 20 common micropollutants from the Bairnsdale WWTP concluded that removal rates were high for target chemicals between raw influent and the constructed wetland effluent, and no chemicals were detected in Macleod Morass (McKeown 2011). Toxicant loads to Sale Common are not known but expected to be lower than that of Macleod Morass.

Stressor Increased toxicants

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects freshwater macrophytes	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects fish and frogs	Unlikely	Major	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Unlikely	Major	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat Climate change: Increased bushfires

Assumption that this impact pathway is for a large fire followed by heavy rain / significant flow as what occurred in 2006/7. This event resulted in three times the average annual load of phosphorus and over twice the average annual load of nitrogen entered the lakes after intense rainfall fell on burned catchments mobilising large amounts of sediment and associated nutrients (SKM 2008). However, the impacts on freshwater marshes dominated by emergent vegetation were considered less than that on open clear water systems (Deep Lakes). It is also likely that the small catchments of the creeks that feed onto the freshwater systems are less likely to carry significant loads post fire.

Stressor Increased nutrients and sediments

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects freshwater macrophytes	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects fish and frogs	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands					
Threat Climate change: Increased bushfires		Regrowth of forest following bushfire can have a significant effect on run-off. It is estimated that the 2003 and 2006/7 bushfires will in the medium term result in an annual 7% reduction in flow into the Gippsland Lakes (SKM 2009). This is considerably less than the impacts of water resource use and climate change and risks are adjusted accordingly.			
Stressor Altered water regimes / increased salinity					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes / increased salinity	Affects freshwater macrophytes	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes / increased salinity	Affects fish and frogs	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes / increased salinity	Affects waterbirds	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Pollution: Mining effluents		Mine rehabilitation (filling the voids with water) has the potential to result in water quality impacts. These are yet to be identified or defined, but evidence from international literature suggests that heavy metals, sulphates and acidity are common problems (McCullough and Schultze 2015). It is not likely that this will be a realised threat in the life of this Ramsar Site Management Plan, but planning should consider future risks.			
Stressor Increased toxicants					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects macrophytes	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects biota (fish and invertebrates)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands

Threat

Pollution: Mining effluents

Grayson (2006) indicated just 2% of TSS loads were from mining operations. All likelihood and consequences were assigned based on this low level of sediment contribution.

Stressor

Increased sediments

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Affects macrophytes	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Pollution: Oil spills (off-shore)

Oil spill mapping indicates even in the event of a very large spill, oil would not extend to this mega-habitat. Not a plausible pathway.

Stressor

Hydrocarbons

Threat

Pollution: Industrial and military effluents

Studies have indicated that the RAAF base in Sale may have been a source of PFAS into waterways from fire suppression activities and training (Senversa 2018). An EPA investigation in 2018 found that levels of PFAS in water and soil were below guideline levels at Heart, Dowd and Macleod Morass and Lake Wellington. Some waterfowl flesh, however, was above levels for human consumption (EPA Victoria 2019). In addition, recent investigations have shown high levels of PFAS in dolphins from the Gippsland Lakes (Foord et al. 2024).

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Toxicants	Affects freshwater macrophytes	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Toxicants	Affects biota (fish and invertebrates)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands					
Threat Water resource use: Domestic, agricultural, mines, and plantations		There is some evidence of reduced inundation of both Macleod Morass and Sale Common during dry periods and a reduction in flushing flows in Sale Common (Alluvium 2020b, Hale and Clarke 2020, Hale and Boon 2022). The long term water resource assessment (DELWP 2020) indicates that water resource use did not contribute significantly to a decline in water availability in the Mitchell River (1975 – 2017) but may have contributed to lower water availability in the Latrobe and Thomson Basins. The impact, however, is significantly less than that of climate change.			
Stressor Altered water regimes					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes	Affects native vegetation	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Altered flows suggested as mechanisms for changes to vegetation community composition and extent (BMT WBM 2010).
Altered water regimes	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Australasian bittern has been recorded at Macleod Morass and prefers dense emergent vegetation.
Altered water regimes	Affect waterbird breeding	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Macleod Morass is considered important for breeding colonial nesting species: Australian white ibis (up to 300 pairs); straw-necked ibis (up to 300 pairs); and Sale Common for black swan (up to 500 pairs) (BMT WBM 2010). The importance of maintaining water levels to complete waterbird breeding cycles is well established (Brandis 2010).
Altered water regimes	Affects threatened frog species	Likely	Major	High	Growling grass frog (<i>Litoria raniformis</i>) has been recorded in Sale Common (Urlus and Ricciardello 2012) which is reliant on freshwater habitat for feeding and breeding (Gillespie 1996). Recent reviews have indicated that altered water regimes and reduced complexity of aquatic vegetation are probably causes of current localised extinctions, and predictors of future extinctions in growling grass frog (Wassens et al. 2010).
Threat Water resource use: Domestic, agricultural, mines, and plantations		Reduced freshwater flows and increased salinity result in upstream migration of the salt wedge in the Latrobe Estuary. When saline water moves up the Latrobe Estuary past the structure connecting Sale Common to the Latrobe River, it may affect the ability of site managers to direct freshwater into the wetland. The effects of water resource use in East Gippsland are less pronounced and the impacts on Macleod Morass are presumed lower, with saline water intrusion from Lake King controlled through a regulator (Hale and Clarke 2020). Evidence suggests that to date water in the upper Morass and Sale Common has remained fresh.			
Stressor Increased salinity					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects native vegetation	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affect waterbird breeding	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects threatened frog species	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands

Threat

Water resource use:
Domestic, agricultural,
mines, and plantations

Acid sulphate soils are known from the fringing wetlands (Boon et al. 2007)), but studies from Sale Common indicate that there are Potential ASS, but not active.

Stressor

Increased acidity

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased acidity	Impacts flora and fauna (including threatened species)	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased acidity	Toxicants in the sediments are mobilised impacting flora and fauna	Unlikely	Major	Medium	Toxicant levels in these freshwater systems are not known, results from brackish fringing wetlands indicated no mobilisation of toxicants from acidification (Boon et al. 2007).

Threat

Water resource use:
Mining and mine
rehabilitation

The effect of mine rehabilitation on water quantity and regimes is not known as the methods for mine rehabilitation have yet to be investigated fully and risks evaluated.

Stressor

Increased salinity

Threat

Invasive species

Foxes and cats are present in the Ramsar site and currently controlled by Parks Victoria and CMA programs.

Stressor

Non-native predators
(foxes and cats)

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native terrestrial animals (foxes and cats)	Predation on nesting, feeding and roosting waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native terrestrial animals (foxes and cats)	Predation on frogs (including threatened species)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Based on recent research that suggests that foxes and cats do prey on frogs, but at lower levels than mammals and birds. (Woinarski et al. 2017, Fleming et al. 2021).

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands					
Threat Invasive species		Giant rush (<i>Juncus ingens</i>) has previously proved problematic in Sale Common, expanding into areas of open water and reducing habitat values (Hale and Boon 2022).			
Stressor Native species (giant rush)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Native species (giant rush)	Increased competition displaces native vegetation species	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Native species (giant rush)	Impacts to vegetation impact fauna through habitat alteration	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Invasive species		Site managers' report invasive aquatic plants as a problem particularly at Sale Common.			
Stressor Aquatic plants (e.g. Brazilian milfoil, Mexican water lily)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Aquatic plants	Increased competition displaces native vegetation species	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Invasive species		Reed canary grass has already been seen to have impacts in Sale Common, forming a thick thatch impacting vegetation and habitat.			
Stressor Emergent macrophytes (e.g. reed canary grass)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Emergent macrophytes	Increased competition displaces native vegetation species	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Emergent macrophytes)	Impacts to vegetation impact fauna through habitat alteration	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands

Threat

Invasive species

Carp are present at both freshwater wetlands, with evidence of damage to plant communities at Macleod Morass.

Stressor

Non-native fish (carp)

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native fish (carp)	Predation and competition affect diversity and abundance of native fish	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native fish (carp)	Habitat alteration results in impacts to aquatic macrophytes	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Invasive species

Deer have been observed in both Sale Common and MacLeod Morass, but with less impact than in other parts of the Ramsar site.

Stressor

Non-native herbivores (deer)

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Trampling and grazing of fringing vegetation	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Impacts to waterbirds foraging and breeding	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands					
Threat Climate change and severe weather: Drought		Based on same evidence and assumptions as “decreased freshwater flows from water resource use”. An assessment of the potential impacts of altered climate on river flow and river fed wetlands (such as the Gippsland Lakes) indicated that there would be a significant reduction in flow in the Latrobe River and a longer period between flow events that would inundate and flush wetlands (Tilleard and Ladson 2010, DSE 2013).			
Stressor Altered water regimes					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes	Affects native vegetation	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Altered flows suggested as mechanisms for changes to vegetation community composition and extent (BMT WBM 2010).
Altered water regimes	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Australasian bittern has been recorded at Macleod Morass and prefers dense emergent vegetation.
Altered water regimes	Affect waterbird breeding	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Macleod Morass is considered important for breeding colonial nesting species: Australian white ibis (up to 300 pairs); straw-necked ibis (up to 300 pairs); and Sale Common for black swan (up to 500 pairs) (BMT WBM 2010). The importance of maintaining water levels to complete waterbird breeding cycles is well established (Brandis 2010).
Altered water regimes	Affects threatened frog species	Likely	Major	High	Growing grass frog (<i>Litoria raniformis</i>) has been recorded in Sale Common (Urlus and Ricciardello 2012) which is reliant on freshwater habitat for feeding and breeding (Gillespie 1996). Recent reviews have indicated that altered water regimes and reduced complexity of aquatic vegetation are probably causes of current localised extinctions, and predictors of future extinctions in growing grass frog (Wassens et al. 2010).
Threat Climate change and severe weather: Drought		Based on same evidence and assumptions as “increased salinity from water resource use”.			
Stressor Increased salinity					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects native vegetation	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affect waterbird breeding	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects threatened frog species	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-3 Risk Assessment for the freshwater wetlands mega-habitat.

Freshwater Wetlands

Threat

Climate change and severe weather:
Drought

The most recent scaled-down climate change models for the Gippsland region projected very high confidence in a continued increase in temperatures and extreme temperature days (Clarke et al. 2019).

Stressor

Increased temperature

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased inundation and physical damage	Increased risks of avian disease	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Avian diseases such as botulism have already been observed in Macleod Morass. Avian disease has been linked to increasing temperatures and lower water levels (Lafrancois et al. 2011).

Threat

Climate change and severe weather:
Sea level rise

Sea level rise (coupled with reduced freshwater inflows) results in increased movement of sea water into Lake Wellington resulting in increased salinity. Increases in salinity have already been realised in Lake Wellington. Average annual salinity from modelled and measured data shows that, while there is a large degree of variability between years, there has been a clear increase in salinity in Lake Wellington over time (Hale and Boon 2022). This results in increased intrusion of saline water in the Latrobe Estuary and impacts the ability to fill Sale Common with freshwater.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects native vegetation	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affect waterbird breeding	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects threatened frog species	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Recreational activities

Increasing populations have resulted in increased tourist and recreational pressures in the Gippsland Lakes, especially over summer. This includes the fringing wetlands, although to a lesser degree than the main lakes.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased noise, traffic, dogs, walkers	Disturbance of shorebirds and nesting waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Recent upgrades to the highway and walking track at Sale Common have increased access and disturbance.
Nutrients and litter	Waste for recreational activities impacts aquatic biota and waterbirds	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Physical damage from illegal off-road vehicles	Affects vegetation and habitat for biota	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands					
Threat Pollution: Agricultural activities Stressor Increased nutrients		Around 60% of the nutrient loads in catchment inflows to the lakes are from Agricultural activities (Grayson et al. 2006). Australian wetlands are adapted to boom and bust ecology and variability in nutrients (Boulton and Brock 1999) and so impacts are generally less than for the Deep Lakes. Pathway includes agricultural effluents and run-off as well as vegetation clearing and grazing in riparian zones / stream banks.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth impacts emergent macrophytes and saltmarsh	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Although algal blooms have been recorded in this mega-habitat (SKM 2001, Boon et al. 2007) the majority of these wetlands are marshes dominated by emergent vegetation, with coloured water. Algal blooms are unlikely to impact these vegetation types.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Possible	Minor	Low	Low dissolved oxygen events have been recorded in some fringing wetlands; e.g. Dowds Morass (Boon et al. 2007), but whether this has resulted in fish deaths remains unknown.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding)	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	These wetlands are considered most important for large wading birds and shorebirds (BMT WBM 2010). These feeding habitats are less likely to be impacted by increased primary productivity.
Threat Pollution: Agricultural activities Stressor Increased sediments		Sediment loads from agricultural lands have been estimated to comprise approximately two thirds of the load to the lakes (Grayson 2006). Historically, this was the cause of the decline in submerged plants in Lake Wellington (Harris et al. 1998). However, most of the fringing wetlands are dominated by emergent vegetation and / or coloured water, reducing the impact in this mega-habitat. Pathway includes agricultural effluents and run-off as well as vegetation clearing and grazing in riparian zones / stream banks.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Impacts emergent macrophytes and saltmarsh	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands

Threat

Pollution: Agricultural activities

Toxicants from agricultural activities entering freshwater wetlands is not well understood. Studies on toxicants (including pesticides and heavy metals) in the Latrobe catchment indicated low levels in sediments and potential capture and storage of toxicants in farm dams (Mossop et al. 2023).

Stressor

Increased toxicants

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects fish	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects frogs	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Pollution: Sewage and stormwater

A number of the fringing wetlands receive wastewater from WTP or storm water sources (Parks Victoria 2007). Elevated nutrients and sediments have been identified as a potential issue from this source at a number of the fringing wetlands (SKM 2001, Boon et al. 2007).

Stressor

Increased nutrients

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth impacts emergent macrophytes and saltmarsh	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding)	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands					
Threat Pollution: Sewage and stormwater		Loads of sediments from stormwater and sewage to fringing wetlands are not known but could be similar to those from agricultural activities.			
Stressor Increased sediments					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Impacts emergent macrophytes and saltmarsh	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Climate change: Increased bushfires		Assumption that this impact pathway is for a large fire followed by heavy rain / significant flow as what occurred in 2006/7. This event resulted in three times the average annual load of phosphorus and over twice the average annual load of nitrogen entered the lakes after intense rainfall fell on burned catchments mobilising large amounts of sediment and associated nutrients (SKM 2008). However, the impacts on wetlands dominated by emergent vegetation were considered less than that on open clear water systems (Deep Lakes). It is also likely that the small catchments of the creeks that feed onto the fringing wetlands are less likely to carry significant loads post fire.			
Stressor Increased nutrients and sediments					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects freshwater macrophytes	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects fish and frogs	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients and sediment	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands

Threat

Climate change:
Increased bushfires

Regrowth of forest following bushfire can have a significant effect on run-off. It is estimated that the 2003 and 2006/7 bushfires will in the medium term result in an annual 7% reduction in flow into the Gippsland Lakes (SKM 2009). This is considerably less than the impacts of water resource use and climate change and risks are adjusted accordingly.

Stressor

Altered water regimes /
increased salinity

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes / increased salinity	Affects macrophytes and saltmarsh	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes / increased salinity	Affects fish and frogs	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes / increased salinity	Affects waterbirds	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Pollution: Mining effluents

Mine rehabilitation (filling the voids with water) has the potential to result in water quality impacts. These are yet to be identified or defined, but evidence from international literature suggests that heavy metals, sulphates and acidity are common problems (McCullough and Schultze 2015). It is not likely that this will be a realised threat in the life of this Ramsar Site Management Plan, but planning should consider future risks.

Stressor

Increased toxicants

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects macrophytes and saltmarsh	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects biota (fish and invertebrates)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands					
Threat Pollution: Mining effluents Stressor Increased sediments		Grayson (2006) indicated just 2% of TSS loads were from mining operations. All likelihood and consequences were assigned based on this low level of sediment contribution.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased sediments	Affects macrophytes and saltmarsh	Unlikely	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light / physical abrasion of gills affects aquatic biota (fish and invertebrates)	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased sediments	Reduced light affects waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Pollution: Oil spills (off-shore) Stressor Hydrocarbons		Oil spill mapping indicates even in the event of a very large spill, oil would not extend to this mega-habitat. Not a plausible pathway.			
Threat Pollution: Industrial and military effluents		Studies have indicated that the RAAF base in Sale may have been a source of PFAS into waterways from fire suppression activities and training (Senversa 2018). An EPA investigation in 2018 found that levels of PFAS in water and soil were below guideline levels at Heart, Dowd and Macleod Morass and Lake Wellington. Some waterfowl flesh, however, was above levels for human consumption (EPA Victoria 2019). In addition, recent investigations have shown high levels of PFAS in dolphins from the Gippsland Lakes (Foord et al. 2024).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased toxicants	Affects macrophytes and saltmarsh	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects biota (fish and invertebrates)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased toxicants	Affects waterbirds	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands

Threat

Water resource use:
Domestic, agricultural,
mines, and plantations

There is some evidence of reduced inundation of several of the fringing wetlands (Alluvium 2020; Hale and Boon 2022). The long term water resource assessment (DELWP 2020) indicates that water resource use did not contribute significantly to a decline in water availability in the Mitchell River (1975–2017) but may have contributed to lower water availability in the Latrobe and Thomson Basins. The impact, however, is significantly less than that of climate change.

Stressor

Altered water regimes

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes	Affects native vegetation	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Altered flows suggested as mechanisms for changes to vegetation community composition and extent (BMT WBM 2010).
Altered water regimes	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Australasian bittern has been recorded at several fringing wetlands.
Altered water regimes	Affect waterbird breeding	Likely	Moderate	Medium	The fringing wetlands are important sites for waterbird breeding (Sullivan 2020). The importance of maintaining water levels to complete waterbird breeding cycles is well established (Brandis 2010).
Altered water regimes	Affects threatened frog species	Likely	Major	High	Growing grass frog (<i>Litoria raniformis</i>) has been recorded in Heart Morass (Urlus and Ricciardello 2012) which is reliant on freshwater habitat for feeding and breeding (Gillespie 1996). Recent reviews have indicated that altered water regimes and reduced complexity of aquatic vegetation are probably causes of current localised extinctions, and predictors of future extinctions in growing grass frog (Wassens et al. 2010).

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands					
Threat Water resource use: Domestic, agricultural, mines, and plantations		Reduced freshwater flows and increased salinity result in upstream migration of the salt wedge in the Latrobe Estuary. When saline water moves up the Latrobe Estuary past the structure connecting Heart and Dowd Morass to the Latrobe River, it may affect the ability of site managers to direct freshwater into the wetland. The effects of water resource use in East Gippsland are less pronounced and the impacts on fringing wetlands further east are presumed lower.			
Stressor Increased salinity					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects native vegetation	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Increased salinity has been identified as a critical threat to a large number of the fringing wetlands (SKM 2001, 2004, Boon et al. 2007, Tilleard et al. 2009). Limited data suggested that increased salinity has occurred and continues to occur resulting in significant ecological shifts (Borg and Savage 2005).
Increased salinity	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affect waterbird breeding	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Waterbirds are mobile and adapted to a range of aquatic habitats. Many of the species that use these variably saline wetlands would be adapted to the range of salinity.
Increased salinity	Affects threatened frog species	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Increased salinity reduces habitat for frogs, with threatened species recorded in many of the fringing wetlands.
Threat Water resource use: Domestic, agricultural, mines, and plantations		Acid sulphate soils are known from the fringing wetlands (Boon et al. 2007), and recent studies indicate that at Dowd and Heart Morass, there are active ASS that have resulted in very low pH levels < 3 (Unland 2009, Taylor 2011).			
Stressor Increased acidity					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased acidity	Impacts flora and fauna (including threatened species)	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased acidity	Toxicants in the sediments are mobilised impacting flora and fauna	Likely	Major	High	Recent studies indicated that the ASS in both Dowd and Heart Morass have led to the mobilisation of metals at concentrations that are likely to cause biological effects (Unland 2009, Taylor 2011).

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands

Threat

Water resource use:
Mining and mine
rehabilitation

The effect of mine rehabilitation on water quantity and regimes is not known as the methods for mine rehabilitation have yet to be investigated fully and risks evaluated.

Stressor

Increased salinity

Threat

Invasive species

Foxes and cats are present in the Ramsar site and currently controlled by Parks Victoria and CMA programs.

Stressor

Non-native predators
(foxes and cats)

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native terrestrial animals (foxes and cats)	Predation on nesting, feeding and roosting waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native terrestrial animals (foxes and cats)	Predation on frogs (including threatened species)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Based on recent research that suggests that foxes and cats do prey on frogs, but at lower levels than mammals and birds.(Woinarski et al. 2017, Fleming et al. 2021).

Threat

Invasive species

Observed at several fringing wetlands impacting on saltmarsh and habitat.

Stressor

Non-native plants
(e.g. spiny rush)

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native plants (e.g. spiny rush)	Increased competition displaces native vegetation species	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native plants (e.g. spiny rush)	Impacts to vegetation impact fauna through habitat alteration	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands					
Threat Invasive species		Observed at several fringing wetlands impacting on saltmarsh and habitat.			
Stressor Non-native fish (carp)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native fish (carp)	Predation and competition affect diversity and abundance of native fish	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native fish (carp)	Habitat alteration results in impacts to aquatic macrophytes	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Invasive species		Deer have been observed in many of the fringing wetlands with extensive damage at some locations.			
Stressor Non-native herbivores (deer)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Trampling and grazing of fringing vegetation	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Impacts to waterbirds foraging and breeding	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Invasive species		Localised impacts from pigs, goats and rabbits, but impacts less than that for deer.			
Stressor Non-native herbivores (pigs, goats, rabbits)					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native herbivores (pigs, goats, rabbits)	Trampling and grazing of fringing vegetation	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native herbivores (pigs, goats, rabbits)	Impacts to waterbirds foraging and breeding	Possible	Minor	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands

Threat

Climate change and severe weather:
Drought

Based on same evidence and assumptions as "decreased freshwater flows from water resource use". An assessment of the potential impacts of altered climate on river flow and river fed wetlands (such as the Gippsland Lakes) indicated that there would be a significant reduction in flow in the Latrobe River and a longer period between flow events that would inundate and flush wetlands (Tilleard and Ladson 2010, DSE 2013). This was considered to be a significantly increased risk to the ecology of the system than from water resource use alone.

Stressor

Altered water regimes

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes	Affects native vegetation	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes	Affect waterbird breeding	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes	Affects threatened frog species	Likely	Major	High	Refer to general threat comment above.

Threat

Climate change and severe weather:
Drought

Based on same evidence and assumptions as "increased salinity from water resource use". This was considered to be a significantly increased risk to the ecology of the system than from water resource use alone.

Stressor

Increased salinity

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects native vegetation	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affect waterbird breeding	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects threatened frog species	Likely	Major	High	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-4 Risk Assessment for the variably saline wetlands mega-habitat.

Variably Saline Wetlands					
Threat Climate change and severe weather: Drought		The most recent scaled-down climate change models for the Gippsland region projected very high confidence in a continued increase in temperatures and extreme temperature days (Clarke et al. 2019).			
Stressor Increased temperature					
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased inundation and physical damage	Increased risks of avian disease	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Avian diseases such as botulism have already been observed in Macleod Morass and could be present in some of the variably saline wetlands. Avian disease has been linked to increasing temperatures and lower water levels (Lafrancois et al. 2011).
Threat Climate change and severe weather: Sea level rise		Sea level rise (coupled with reduced freshwater inflows) results in increased movement of sea water into Lake Wellington resulting in increased salinity. Increased salinity in Lake Wellington affects wetlands that fringe the lake and are hydrologically connected. Increases in salinity have already been observed in Dowd Morass and are suspected in several other fringing wetlands (Hale and Boon 2022).			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased salinity	Affects native vegetation	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects waterbird feeding through habitat alteration	Likely	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affect waterbird breeding	Likely	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased salinity	Affects threatened frog species	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Recreational activities		Increasing populations have resulted in increased tourist and recreational pressures in the Gippsland Lakes, especially over summer. This includes the fringing wetlands, although to a lesser degree than the main lakes.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased noise, traffic, dogs, walkers	Disturbance of shorebirds and nesting waterbirds	Almost certain	Moderate	High	A number of the fringing wetlands are considered important shorebird sites (BMT WBM 2010) and activities such as dog walking, hunting and other active recreational activities have the potential to disturb birds, reducing resources for return migration to the northern hemisphere.
Nutrients and litter	Waste for recreational activities impacts aquatic biota and waterbirds	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Physical damage from illegal off-road vehicles	Affects vegetation and habitat for biota	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Evidence from several fringing wetlands with destruction of saltmarsh and habitat.

Table A-5 Risk Assessment for the hypersaline wetlands mega-habitat.

Hypersaline Wetlands

Threat

Pollution: Agricultural activities

Hydrology of Lake Reeve is different from the rest of the lakes, it receives water from Merrimans Creek and Carrs Creek; with the latter the only sizeable stream draining into the Lake. It has a catchment area of 250 square kilometres and is non perennial and contributes very small flows except during a wet winter (SKM 2004). It also receives some tidal flow from the main lakes, which might be a potential pathway for nutrients from the main catchments to enter the system. Algal blooms have been recorded in the Lake, but given the intermittent nature of Lake Reeve, and the dominant vegetation community being fringing saltmarsh, it is unlikely to be impacting the vegetation.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth impacts saltmarsh	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Algal blooms have been recorded in the Lake, but given the intermittent nature of Lake Reeve, and the dominant vegetation community being fringing saltmarsh, it is unlikely to be impacting the vegetation.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Lake Reeve is mostly intermittent, with only a small residual pool, salinity is hypersaline, and so it is unlikely to supports a diverse fish community. The invertebrates fauna would be resilient to harsh conditions, and not likely to be negatively impacted by algal blooms.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Lake Reeve is significant for supporting feeding and roosting of shorebirds (BMT WBM 2010). Increased primary productivity is not expected to negatively impact on these species.

Threat

Pollution: Sewage and stormwater

Previous studies have indicated that (SKM 2004):

- estimated total phosphorus load to Lake Reeve from Loch Sport septic tanks is 49%
- estimated total nitrogen load to Lake Reeve from Loch Sport septic tanks is 27%
- estimated faecal coliform load to Lake Reeve from Loch Sport septic tanks is 36%

However, as stated above, emergent saltmarsh communities are unlikely to be significantly affected by increased nutrients and algae.

Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth impacts emergent macrophytes and saltmarsh	Unlikely	Minor	Low	As stated above, emergent saltmarsh communities are unlikely to be significantly affected by increased nutrients and algae.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, decreased dissolved oxygen and impacts to aquatic biota (fish)	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Increased nutrients	Increased algal growth, impacts waterbird feeding	Rare	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.

Continued...

Table A-5 Risk Assessment for the hypersaline wetlands mega-habitat.

Hypersaline Wetlands					
Threat Climate change: Increased bushfires		Assumption that this impact pathway is for a large fire followed by heavy rain / significant flow as what occurred in 2006/7 in the west of the site and 2019 in the east. On neither occasion did the plume enter into Lake Reeve or other hypersaline wetlands. Not a plausible pathway.			
Threat Pollution: Mining effluents		Not a plausible pathway for this mega-habitat.			
Threat Pollution: Oil spills (off-shore)		Oil spill mapping indicates that there needs to be a large, sustained release of oil from more than one production well in Bass Strait, for the spill to enter the Ramsar site. This is considered to be a very unlikely scenario, but consequences are based on the impacts in the event oil does enter the Ramsar site, which would be at comparatively low levels.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Hydrocarbons	Affects saltmarsh	Rare	Moderate	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Direct oiling of wildlife	Rare	Minor	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Hydrocarbons	Indirect long term effects (food webs)	Rare	Major	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Water resource use: Domestic, agricultural, mines, and plantations		The GeoScience Australia Waterbodies tool (https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/dea) shows % inundation of Australian wetlands from the Landsat satellite imager. There is no evidence of a sustained change in inundation at Lake Reeve, Victoria Lagoon or Red Morass from 1987 to 2022.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes	Affects saltmarsh	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes	Affects waterbirds	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Invasive species Stressor Non-native predators (foxes and cats)		Foxes and cats are present in the Ramsar site and currently controlled by Parks Victoria and CMA programs.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native terrestrial animals (foxes and cats)	Predation on nesting, feeding and roosting waterbirds	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Important habitat for shorebirds and other wading birds, but less vulnerable than nesting birds in Deep Lakes.

Continued...

Table A-5 Risk Assessment for the hypersaline wetlands mega-habitat.

Hypersaline Wetlands					
Threat Invasive species Stressor Non-native plants (e.g. spiny rush)		Observed by site managers and delivery partners.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native plants (e.g. spiny rush)	Impacts to saltmarsh	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native plants (e.g. spiny rush)	Impacts to vegetation impact waterbirds through habitat alteration	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Invasive species Stressor Non-native herbivores (deer)		Sambar deer and hog deer both are having significant effects on vegetation and waterbird communities. While sambar deer are controlled by management activities, hog deer are protected.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Trampling and grazing of saltmarsh	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Non-native herbivores (deer)	Impacts to waterbirds foraging	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Climate change and severe weather: Drought		The GeoScience Australia Waterbodies tool (https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/dea) shows % inundation of Australian wetlands from the Landsat satellite imager. There is no evidence of a sustained change in inundation at Lake Reeve, Victoria Lagoon or Red Morass from 1987 to 2022.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Altered water regimes	Affects saltmarsh	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Altered water regimes	Affects waterbirds	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Refer to general threat comment above.
Threat Recreational activities		Increasing populations have resulted in increased tourist and recreational pressures in the Gippsland Lakes, especially over summer. This includes the hypersaline wetlands, although to a lesser degree than the main lakes.			
Stressors	Impact Pathway	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Evidence / Comments
Increased noise, traffic, dogs, walkers	Disturbance of shorebirds	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Refer to general threat comment above.
Nutrients and litter	Waste for recreational activities impacts aquatic biota and waterbirds	Possible	Negligible	Negligible	Refer to general threat comment above.
Physical damage	Affects vegetation and habitat for biota	Almost certain	Moderate	High	High Evidence from several hypersaline wetlands with destruction of saltmarsh and habitat.

Appendix D

Implementation of the 2015 Plan

A review of the management strategies within the 2015 Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan was conducted in 2023 and is summarised below.

Management strategy	Status
1A. Manage boat and swing moorings to minimize physical damage to seagrass beds.	Complete – 30 seagrass friendly moorings installed.
	Commenced – planning for another 10 seagrass friendly mooring to be installed next year.
1B. Implement island renourishment and re-vegetation.	Ongoing – renourishment completed at Pelican and Crescent Island. Further work planned.
1C. Protect and restore habitat at little tern and fairy tern nesting and post-breeding sites. Manage sea spurge at little tern and fairy tern nesting sites.	Ongoing – Fox and weed control on islands and outer barrier undertaken seasonally by PV and GLaWAC.
1D. Improve native vegetation corridors and connectivity within and between all habitat types represented in the Ramsar site.	Ongoing – Wetland rehabilitation works across various projects including locations such as: Sale Common, Macleod Morass, Lake Wellington, Lake Reeve.
1E. Continue protection and rehabilitation of the Heart Morass.	Ongoing – Implementation of the Heart Morass Rehabilitation Plan.
1F. Continue strategic protection and rehabilitation of wetlands on private property that contribute to maintaining the ecological character of the Ramsar site.	Ongoing – Wetland rehabilitation works at Hollands Landing, Jones Bay, Flannagan Is and Cobblers Creek.
1G. Implement actions to control invasive native species such as Typha and Giant Rush in freshwater wetlands as required.	Ongoing – Sale Common.
	Complete – Investigations into Typha expansion and control at Macleod Morass
1H. Actively manage priority non-native pest plants.	Ongoing – Wide range of projects including implementation of Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy
1I. Develop and implement instream and riparian habitat protection and/or rehabilitation programs for the estuarine river reaches.	Ongoing – Wide range of river health works including; stock exclusion, fencing, revegetation and installation of woody instream habitat.
1J. Explicitly consider impacts to visual amenity of the landscape when assessing planning applications adjacent to the site.	Ongoing (Business as Usual) – Development applications assessed in accordance with planning regulations.
1K. Monitor and where possible control off-road vehicle use at priority locations within the Ramsar site.	Ongoing – recreation and public land management and surveillance, development and implementation of Lake Tyers Camping and Access Strategy.
	Commenced – bollard installation at 4 priority sites including Lake Wellington wetlands.

Continued...

Management strategy	Status
1L. Develop management strategies to maintain and restore the Mitchell River silt jetties.	Complete – Investigations, prioritisation and delivery of stabilisation works and revegetation.
2A. Control of introduced predators in priority bird areas.	Ongoing – Fox control (McLeod Morass, Outer Barrier, Barrier Islands), predator scat analysis and fox control at Blond Bay.
2B. Increase signs in priority migratory wader and nesting bird habitats to reduce disturbance.	Complete – Signage erected in key breeding and roosting sites.
2C. Identify key nursery areas for the Burruran dolphins.	Complete – Investigation and report on key nursery areas. Monitoring of Burruran dolphins across the lakes.
2D. Investigate the risk posed by human disturbance to migratory waders develop and implement feasible actions to address the risks.	Complete – Study completed into the human disturbance rates of birds at 4 locations in the lakes.
2E. Develop and implement a public awareness campaign to reduce harassment and boating injuries to Burruran dolphins.	Complete – Communications products social media, signage, brochures and booklets with tourism operators and visitor information centres.
2F. Implement an introduced marine pest strategy for the Gippsland Lakes.	Complete – Survey of marine pests.
	Complete – Marine pest risk assessment.
3A. Reduce nutrient and sediment loads to the Gippsland Lakes through riparian, in-stream and catchment works to improve water quality of river flows to the Gippsland Lakes.	Ongoing – Implementation of works to reduce nutrient runoff from irrigated land and waterway erosion.
	Complete – Construction of stormwater treatment wetland at Broadlands, Jones Bay catchment.
	Commenced – Construction of stormwater treatment wetland in East Bairnsdale, Jones Bay catchment.
4A. Undertake regular planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of the use of environmental water entitlements in the lower Latrobe wetlands (Sale Common, Heart Morass, Dowd Morass) and the Latrobe River estuary.	Ongoing – Planning and delivery of environmental water entitlements and associated monitoring
4B. Investigate, and where feasible and cost effective, implement actions that enable and facilitate effective management of the water and salt regimes of priority fringing wetlands, including Sale Common, Heart Morass, Dowd Morass, Lake Reeve, and Macleod Morass. For example: technical studies, management plans and/or agreements, water entitlements, on-ground works, operational management and monitoring.	Ongoing – Investigations at Macleod Morass Implementation yet to commence.
	Complete – Investigations and plans completed and funding largely secured for watering infrastructure at Sale Common, Heart Morass and Dowd Morass.
	Ongoing – Upgrades and construction of new watering infrastructure for Sale Common, Heart Morass and Dowd Morass, and protection and improvement of the environmental water reserve.
4C. Maintain and where necessary improve hydrological connectivity and freshwater inflows to the Gippsland Lakes for fish migration and breeding.	Ongoing – Numerous projects including provision of fish passage and provision of e-flows in Latrobe, Thomson and Macalister rivers and associated monitoring.
4D. Develop and implement a procedure for the management of estuary mouth closures for Lake Tyers and Merriman Creek	Ongoing – Estuary Opening Protocols for Lake Tyers.
	Commenced – Investigations at Merriman Creek.
5A. Implement joint management of the Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park, The Lakes National Park, Lake Tyers State Park and Raymond Island Gippsland Lakes Reserve.	Ongoing – Joint management of land around the Gippsland Lakes is a partnership between Gunaikurnai Traditional Owners and Parks Victoria. As part of the model, Gunaikurnai and Parks Victoria Rangers are collectively responsible for the on-ground management of 4 parks and reserves within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site (The Lakes NP, Gippsland Lakes CP, Lake Tyers SP, and Raymond Island GLR).

Continued...

Management strategy	Status
5B. Deliver training and knowledge to increase the capacity of the Aboriginal community to be involved in the management of the Ramsar site.	Ongoing – GLaWAC are involved in a range of projects around the Gippsland Lakes in partnership with regional organisations. GLaWAC has worked with individual partners to deliver on ground works and identify opportunities for training and development through programs around the lakes. A continued focus on this is needed.
5C. Conduct a comprehensive survey of all waterways in the Ramsar site with respect to cultural significance.	Commenced – GLaWAC has begun and is continuing a comprehensive cultural mapping program, around the Gippsland Lakes and Lake Tyers, as well as broader areas along the Gippsland coast, including predictive modelling. This program is improving knowledge and understanding of culturally significant sites as well as identifying sites under current or future threats.
5E. Recognise the cultural value of water bodies, collect data on cultural flows and to take steps to ensure that these values are included in decisions regarding Ramsar site management.	Ongoing – GLaWAC continue to pursue water rights as a priority, including the cultural obligations and values associated with water. Cultural values have been incorporated into Latrobe and Thomson flows studies, and a Mitchell River estuary risk assessment. GLaWAC have undertaken Aboriginal Water Assessments across rivers and wetlands within the Ramsar site. A continued focus on this is needed.
5F. Develop and implement traditional ecological knowledge projects within the Ramsar site.	Commenced – Traditional Owner (via GLaWAC) involvement occurs in many Gippsland Lakes projects. Continued efforts from all partners is needed to ensure ongoing opportunities for the use of traditional ecological knowledge in projects within the Ramsar site.
6A. Investigate priority species and locations for waterbird breeding and migratory wader refuges within the Ramsar site. Assess that habitat requirements are being met at priority locations.	Commenced – Study completed on “Reducing human disturbance on migratory and resident shorebird hotspots in the Gippsland Lakes” and investigation into refuge sites commenced.
6B. Assess the distribution of heavy metals and other contaminants (including mercury) in the Gippsland Lakes and the level of risk (i.e. bioavailability).	Complete – Heavy metals study complete.
6C. Investigate the risks of toxicants (steroid hormones) in Macleod Morass.	Complete – Study at Bairnsdale WWTP and risk assessment for MacLeod Morass.
6D. Investigate the cues for migration and recruitment of native fish.	Complete – Several studies completed on Australian grayling and black bream.
6E. Assess the impacts of blue-green algal blooms on waterbird populations and recruitment success.	Ongoing - Blue green algal blooms routinely monitored by DEECA.
6F. Assess variability in the extent and condition of seagrass, including environmental thresholds for change.	Ongoing - Framework complete, mapping and monitoring of seagrass extent.
6G. Investigate the habitat use and requirements for Australian grayling within the Ramsar site.	Complete – report on Grayling habitat use in the Gippsland Lakes (ARI).
6H. Assess the importance of estuarine reaches to amphibians, aquatic reptiles, and mammals.	Complete – Study completed and key species identified that utilise estuarine reaches within the Gippsland Lakes.
6I. Investigate the risk associated with and potential mitigation strategies for climate change impacts to ecological character of the Ramsar site.	Ongoing - Multiple projects ongoing including assessing risks and options and modelling habitat changes.
6J. Investigate the impacts of altered freshwater inflows on nutrient cycling and productivity in the Deep Lakes, including thresholds for change.	Complete – Various studies including water quality monitoring, modelling of nutrient loads including phosphorus, effects of climate change.

Continued...

Management strategy	Status
6K. Investigate the impact of high nutrient and sediment loads to fresh and variably saline wetlands following bushfires.	Complete – Study completed by CSIRO “Vulnerability of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site and its catchment to bushfire and climate change”.
6L. Investigate feasible management options for the control of invasive freshwater fish (carp and gambusia).	Commenced – Carp exclusion plots are being installed in Sale Common and Macleod Morass to measure impact of carp on submerged vegetation.
6M. Investigate options for improving the ecological condition of Lake Wellington.	Complete – Lake Wellington and Fringing Wetlands Scoping Study.
6N. Investigate the non-breeding habitat requirements of threatened frog species.	Complete – Habitat enhancement within Macleod Morass and studies at Clydebank Morass.
6O. Awareness raising/education about the Ramsar Convention, the condition of the Gippsland Lakes, environmental impact assessment, management options and implications.	Ongoing - Communications and engagement via Love our Lakes.
7A. Review the Ramsar site boundary.	Complete – Updated boundary description.
7B. Update the Ramsar Information Sheet.	Ongoing – draft update complete. DEECA currently working with Australian Government to finalise.
7C. Review and where necessary update Limits of Acceptable Change, in particular for areas that are currently not covered by current LAC such as Lake Tyers.	Complete – Ecological Character Description Addendum.
7D. Apply the appropriate State and Commonwealth environmental impact assessment processes for activities that have the potential to impact on the Ramsar site and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).	Ongoing – Business as usual impact assessment for projects with the potential to impact on ecological character.
7E. Undertake a regular review of the status of the ecological character of the Ramsar site. This review should include new and emerging issues as well as the current listed values and threats.	Ongoing – Ramsar rolling review, Gippsland Lakes Environment Report, Ramsar site monitoring and evaluation.
7F. Develop implementation plans for this strategy.	Complete – Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan 2016 and 2021.

Appendix E

Derivation of Resource Condition Targets

Value	Baseline description	Limit of Acceptable Change	Current condition	Resource Condition Targets
C1 Marine subtidal aquatic beds (seagrass / aquatic plants)	In 1997 medium to dense seagrass covered an area of around 3600 hectares within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site although there is a high degree of variability over time (Roob and Ball 1997).	Total seagrass extent will not decline below 2000 hectares for a period of greater than 20 continuous years. Greater than 15 percent of the total seagrass extent will have a density of "medium" or "dense".	Between 2017 and 2021, total extent of seagrass ranged from 2235 to 2854 hectares, in the main lakes (excluding Lake Tyers) with 32 to 38% occurring as dense patches (Brooks and Hale 2021a).	Extent of medium-dense seagrass in Lakes Victoria and King to be greater than 3200 hectares. Extent of medium-dense seagrass in Lake Tyers to be greater than 300 hectares.
C2 Coastal brackish or saline lagoons (open water phytoplankton dominated habitats)	Planktonic food webs are an important part of the Gippsland Lakes trophic structure and the large lagoons that are dominated by phytoplankton drive the energy dynamics of the system (Grigg et al. 2004, Cook et al. 2008, Holland et al. 2009). The system experiences periodic algal blooms.	Long term: A long-term change in ecosystem state at Lake King, Lake Victoria or Lake Tyers from relatively clear, seagrass dominated estuarine lagoons to turbid, algae dominated system (characteristic of Lake Wellington) will represent a change in ecological character. Short-term: No single cyanobacteria algal bloom event will cover greater than 10 per cent of the combined area of coastal brackish/saline lagoons (that is, Lake King, Victoria, Wellington and Tyers) in two successive years.	Lakes King and Victoria have remained seagrass dominated. Blooms have been defined as an algal level of "high" as indicated by DEECA phytoplankton monitoring. There have been nine algal blooms in the main lakes in the past two decades: 2001/02 to 2020/21.	Lakes Victoria and King remain clear with median secchi depths of > 1 m Annual median chlorophyll-a concentrations will be within the 80th percentile of reference years (1986-1988). That is will not exceed: • 20 µg/L in Lake Wellington • 10 µg/L in Lake Victoria • 5 µg/L in Lake King
Freshwater wetlands	Freshwater wetlands within the site at the time of listing were limited to Sale Common and Macleod Morass. They provide a habitat mosaic of open water, emergent macrophytes and paperbark.	A habitat mosaic will be maintained at Sale Common and Macleod Morass that comprises open water, freshwater emergent native vegetation (sedges, rushes and reeds) and woody vegetation (swamp scrub and floodplain woodland), with no habitat comprising more than 70 percent of the total wetland area for more than five successive years. In existing freshwater wetland areas, the annual median salinity should not be > 1 ppt in two successive years.	Mapping for Macleod Morass in May 2020 indicates: 24% open water; 50% emergent native vegetation (shallow marsh and reedbed); and 12% woody vegetation (Brooks and Hale 2021a). The mapping for Sale Common indicates a difference between the wet phase in 2016 and drier conditions in 2019. The LAC, however, is met on both occasions (Hale and Brooks 2020, Brooks and Hale 2021a).	Maintain the average extent of freshwater macrophytes: • Sale Common > 100 hectares • Macleod Morass > 200 hectares Maintain "good" (as indicated as a biota score of > 16 according to the Index of Wetland Condition) freshwater vegetation condition at Macleod Morass and Sale Common at 80% of representative sites. Maintain Macleod Morass and Sale Common as freshwater marshes (i.e. median annual salinity < 1 ppt).

Continued...

Value	Baseline description	Limit of Acceptable Change	Current condition	Resource Condition Targets
Brackish wetlands	The brackish fringing wetlands within the Ramsar site fringe the open water areas of Lakes Wellington, Victoria and King and include Dowd, Heart and Clydebank Morasses, Lake Coleman and Tucker Swamp. They are dominated by swamp paperbark (<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>) woodland, emergent macrophyte beds and saltmarsh (Boon et al. 2007).	A habitat mosaic will be maintained at Dowd Morass that comprises open water, common reed and swamp paperbark, with no habitat comprising more than 70 percent of the total wetland area for more than five successive years.	Mapping for Dowd Morass in July 2020 indicates: 37% open water; 27% emergent native vegetation (shallow marsh and reedbed); and 31% woody vegetation (Brooks and Hale 2021a).	Maintain an average extent of structural habitat across the variably saline wetlands: • Tall emergent marsh > 800 hectares • Shallow marsh > 550 hectares • Paperbark > 2300 hectares Maintain "good" (as indicated as a biota score of > 16 according to the Index of Wetland Condition) vegetation condition in variably saline wetlands at 80% of representative sites.
Saltmarsh	Saltmarsh communities occur in the fringing wetlands and dominate in hypersaline wetland areas such as Lake Reeve and Victoria Lagoon. Dominant species include <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> , <i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> and <i>Gahnia filum</i> (Boon et al. 2011). There is little information on the extent of saltmarsh habitat at the time of listing. In 2010 there was approximately 4300 hectares of saltmarsh (Boon et al. 2011).	Total saltmarsh extent across the entire Ramsar site will not decline below 3585 hectares.	Total extent of saltmarsh in 2021 was 4924 hectares (calculated from mapping in Brooks and Hale 2021c)	Maintain saltmarsh extent at > 4000 hectares. Maintain "good" as indicated as a score of > 16 according to the Index of Wetland Condition biota assessment method) saltmarsh condition at 80% of representative sites.
Abundance & diversity of waterbirds	The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site is known to support over 90 species of waterbird with periodic counts exceeding 60,000 individuals (East Gippsland CMA 2022) The majority of the significant waterbird habitat is on the islands of Lake King and in the fringing wetlands. Saltmarsh and salt-flats such as those found at Lake Reeve are important feeding grounds for waders, including migratory species.	Mean maximum counts (calculated over a minimum of five years) will not drop below the following population thresholds: • Black swan = 0.3% • Chestnut teal (ducks) – 2.5% • Eurasian coot (coots & rails) – 0.15% • Fairy tern (terns) – 1.5% • Little tern (terns) – 0.5% • Little black cormorant (fishers) – 0.01% • Straw-necked ibis (large wading) – 0.05%	Data pooled from multiple sources (GLCC BirdLife monthly counts, Field and Game Australia counts, Atlas of Living Australia, DEECA Summer Waterfowl Counts) indicate the following five-year averages (2017/18 – 2020/21): • Black swan = 3000 (0.3%) • Chestnut teal (ducks) = 4547 (4.5%) • Eurasian coot (coots & rails) = 8255 (0.8%) • Fairy tern (terns) = 180 (12%) • Little tern (terns) = 113 (1.1%) • Little black cormorant (fishers) = 1138 (1.1%) • Straw-necked ibis (large wading) = 3412 (0.3%).	Total diversity of waterbirds across the site remains above 86. The site supports greater than 20,000 waterbirds in three out of five years.
Waterbird breeding	The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site supports breeding of a number of waterbird species across a variety of habitats. The ECD indicates that breeding of the following waterbird species within the Ramsar site is critical to the ecological character (BMT WBM 2010a): • Australian pelican • Little tern and fairy tern; and • Black swan, Australian white ibis, straw-necked ibis, and little black cormorant • Royal spoonbills.	Successful breeding of the following indicator species within the Ramsar site at least once every five years: Australian fairy tern, Australian white ibis, Australian pelican, black swan, chestnut teal, little black cormorant, little tern and royal spoonbill.	All indicator species have been recorded breeding in the Ramsar site in the past five years (GLCC waterbird monitoring; Field and Game Australia monitoring; Atlas of Living Australia).	Annual successful breeding of the following beach-nesting bird species: little tern, fairy tern, pied oystercatcher, hooded plover and red-capped plover. Maintain a breeding colony of Australian pelican within the Gippsland Lakes. Successful breeding of Australasian darters, pied cormorants, little black cormorants, straw-necked ibis, Australian white ibis and royal spoonbills at least once every two years.

Continued...

Value	Baseline description	Limit of Acceptable Change	Current condition	Resource Condition Targets
Threatened frog species	There are regular records for two threatened frog species from the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site. Species have been recorded in Sale Common, Dutson Downs, Dowd Morass, Heart Morass, Clydebank Morass, Macleod Morass (Jim Reside, pers. comm.).	Green and golden bell frog and growling grass frog are recorded breeding at least one location within the Ramsar site every five years.	Green and golden bell frog have been recorded breeding in Heart Morass in 2021 and growling grass frog have been recorded breeding in Clydebank Morass in 2022 (Greening Australia unpublished data).	Green and golden bell frog and growling grass frog are recorded at all of the following locations: Dutson Downs, Heart Morass, Clydebank Morass, Dowd Morass, Macleod Morass within a five year period. Successful breeding of green and golden bell frog and growling grass frog at a minimum of five wetlands in any three-year period, including in the Lower Latrobe Wetlands.
Abundance and diversity of native fish	Over 230 species of fish have been recorded within the Gippsland Lakes (Hindell, DEECA, Friends of Beware Reef, unpublished data) spanning a wide range of life cycles. Fish species within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site are distributed according to their salinity tolerances. A number of freshwater native fish species occur in the freshwater and fresher of the variably saline fringing wetlands as well as the lower reaches of the rivers within the Ramsar site, whilst the main lakes support estuarine residents, estuarine opportunists and marine stragglers.	Native fish within the Ramsar site will represent each of the following life history strategies: estuarine dependent, estuarine opportunists, marine migrants, diadromous and obligate freshwater species.	Surveys by Friends of Beware Reef have recorded over 100 species of fish representing all the life history categories in surveys conducted between 2017 and 2019.	Maintain native fish species richness, with a minimum of 70 species recorded in the Deep and Shallow Lakes over any five-year period. Maintain fish diversity for species within each of the following life history strategy: estuarine dependent, estuarine opportunists, marine migrants, diadromous, and obligate freshwater species.
Threatened flora species: Swamp everlasting	Threatened wetland plant found in Blonde Bay in freshwater, rain filled depressions.	The threatened flora species swamp everlasting (<i>Xerochrysum palustre</i>) continues to be supported within the boundaries of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site.	There is a small population of the species in Blonde Bay, with over 100 individuals recorded in 2020-21 (Trust for Nature unpublished data).	Average abundance of swamp everlasting to be > 500 stems in Blonde Bay (5-year average) with evidence of flowering biennially.
Threatened fauna species	The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site regularly supports several nationally threatened fauna species including the Australian grayling, Australian fairy tern and Australasian bittern and hooded plover. Updates to the EPBC listed of threatened species, mean that several migratory shorebirds that are regularly supported by the site are now listed as threatened.	Australian grayling continues to be supported in one or more of the catchments draining into the Gippsland Lakes. Presence of the following threatened bird species within the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site annually: • Australasian bittern • Hooded plover • Sharp-tailed sandpiper in two thirds of years: • Bar-tailed godwit • Common greenshank • Latham's snipe	Australian grayling has been recorded annually in the Thomson River from 2005 to 2020 (Tonkin et al. 2020). Surveys of the cryptic species Australasian bittern have only been conducted in recent years, with confirmed observations in 2020, 2021 and 2022.	Australasian bittern detected annually within the Ramsar site and at least once every two years at the following sites: Macleod Morass, Dowd Morass, Heart Morass and Clydebank Morass. (Hooded plover and Australian fairy tern covered by RCT for waterbird breeding). Annual presence of threatened shorebird species within the Ramsar site (bar-tailed godwit, common greenshank, Latham's snipe and sharp-tailed sandpiper).

Appendix F

Cross reference of management strategies with priority values, threats and knowledge gaps

Priority values	Priority threats	Knowledge gaps
V1. Marine sub-tidal beds (seagrass)	T1. Climate change: sea level rise and storms impacting on island habitats and affecting beach nesting birds and foraging shorebirds	K1. Management of toxicants (including chemicals of emerging concern): to minimise impacts on ecological character site
V2. Coastal lagoons (open water phytoplankton)	T2. Climate change: increased bushfires reduce water quality and impacts on seagrass, fish and waterbirds	K2. Impacts of deer on ecological character
V3. Fringing freshwater wetlands	T3. The combined effects of water resource use and climate change alter water regimes and increase salinity affecting wetland vegetation, fish, frogs and waterbirds	K3. Management options to address risks from avian disease (e.g. botulism, avian flu)
V4. Fringing brackish wetlands	T4. Inflows of nutrients and sediments from the catchment impact seagrass and fish	K4. Management options to address risks from impacts of introduced marine pests on ecological character
V5. Saltmarsh	T5. Toxicants from catchment inflows, mining and stormwater impact biota	K5. Impact of recreational fishing on native fish abundance and diversity
V6. Abundance & diversity of waterbirds	T6. Invasive species: native emergent macrophytes (giant rush) displace native vegetation and reduce habitat quality for aquatic fauna	K6. Potential risk of Acid Sulfate Soil activation and impacts to ecological character
V7. Abundance and diversity of native fish	T7. Invasive species: non-native fish (e.g. carp and Gambusia) alter habitat, and compete and predate on native fish and tadpoles	
V8. Threatened species: Green and golden bell frog	T8. Invasive species: foxes and cats predated on waterbirds	
V9. Threatened species: Growling grass frog	T9. Invasive species: salt tolerant weeds impacting saltmarsh and waterbird habitat	
V10. Threatened species: Australian grayling	T10. Invasive species: non-native grazing animals (deer) impacting vegetation and destroying waterbird nests	
V11. Threatened species: Australasian bittern	T11. Invasive species: terrestrial weeds (e.g. sea spurge) impacts on beach nesting bird sites	
V12. Threatened species: Fairy tern	T12. Recreation: boats, jets skis, dogs, walkers disturbing waterbird feeding, breeding and roosting	
V13. Threatened species: Hooded plover	T13. Recreation: vehicles damaging saltmarsh	
V14. Threatened species: migratory waders		
V15. Waterbird breeding		

Mangement Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant priority values	Relevant knowledge gaps	Relevant threats	Relevant mega-habitats
1A. Implement actions within the Gippsland Lakes to protect and restore seagrass beds.	EGCMA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC, Gippsland Ports	Seagrass friendly moorings, seagrass restoration	V1		T2, T4, T12	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes
1B Continue to implement island renourishment for beach nesting birds.	Gippsland Ports, DEECA, Parks Victoria, EGCMA	On-going active management of sand islands for nesting bird habitat.	V6, V12, V13, V14		T1	Deep Lakes
1C. Protect, restore and enhance breeding and foraging habitat for beach nesting birds.	Gippsland Ports, EGCMA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC	Gippsland Lakes Environment Fund program.	V6, V12, V13, V14		T1	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes
1D. Identify and implement opportunities for improving and enhancing habitat connectivity and adaptation in response to the impacts of climate change within the Ramsar site and adjacent priority areas.	EGCMA, WGCMA, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC	East and West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategies, Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	All		T1, T2, T3	All
1E. Implement actions to control giant rush in Sale Common as required.	WGCMA	Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	V3		T6	Freshwater wetlands
1F. Update the Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy and implement priority actions.	Parks Victoria, GLaWAC, EGCMA, WGCMA	Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	All	K2, K4	T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11	All
1G. Control illegal recreational activities to minimise / prevent physical damage to habitats in priority areas.	Parks Victoria	Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan	V4, V5, V6		T13	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes, Hypersaline wetlands
2A. Control of introduced predators in priority bird areas	Parks Victoria, DEECA	Biodiversity programs by Parks Victoria and DEECA, Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy	V6, V11, V12, V13, V14		T8	All
2B. Develop and implement measures to improve public awareness to reduce disturbance to migratory waders and nesting birds	BirdLife Australia		V6, V11, V12, V13, V14		T12	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes
2C. Develop a marine pest strategy for the Gippsland Lakes and implement priority actions	EGCMA, Gippsland Ports	Introduced marine pest surveys, GP bio-security protocols	V1, V7	K4		Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes
2D. Control of non-native grazing animals (deer, goats) and pigs	Parks Victoria, DEECA	Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy	V3, V4, V5, V6, V12, V13, V14	K2	T10	All
3A. Reduce nutrient and sediment loads to the Gippsland Lakes through riparian, in-stream and catchment works to improve water quality of river flows to the Gippsland Lakes.	East and West Gippsland CMAs, DEECA, PV, EGV, SRW, GW	Riparian, in-stream and catchment works in the East and West Gippsland Regional Catchments Strategies and Regional Waterway Strategies Existing Parks Victoria vegetation management programs CORE 4 program in dryland and irrigated areas of West Gippsland MID extension and incentives program	All		T2, T4	Deep Lakes, Shallow Lakes

Continued...

Management Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant priority values	Relevant knowledge gaps	Relevant threats	Relevant mega-habitats
4A. Address the combined effects of water use and climate change on the ecological character of the lower Latrobe wetlands (Sale Common, Dowd Morass and Heart Morass) by prioritising: - Regular planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of the use of environmental water entitlements; - Recovery of the water needed for the Lower Latrobe wetlands through implementation of the policies in the Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy with respect to water recovery in the Thomson, Macalister, Latrobe and Tyers rivers; and - Implementation of actions in the Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy with respect to improving the delivery of environmental water to the lower Latrobe wetlands.	WGCMA, Parks Victoria, Victorian Environmental Water Holder, DEECA, Field & Game Australia, Water corporations (urban/rural), Industry, VEWH	West Gippsland CMA environmental water program. Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy	V3, V4, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11, V14		T3	Fresh and variably saline wetlands
4B. Investigate, and where feasible and cost effective, implement actions that enable and facilitate effective management of the water and salt regimes of priority fringing wetlands, including Sale Common, Heart Morass, Dowd Morass, Lake Reeve and Macleod Morass. For example: technical studies, management plans and/or agreements, water entitlements, on-ground works, operational management and monitoring.	EGCMA, WGCMA, Parks Victoria, Victorian Environmental Water Holder, Wellington Shire Council, East Gippsland Water, DEECA	West Gippsland CMA environmental water program Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy	V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11		T3	Fresh, variably saline and hypersaline wetlands
4C. Implement the actions of the Central and Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy with respect to water recovery in the rivers of the Gippsland Lakes to address the combined effects of water use and climate change on ecological character.	East and West Gippsland CMAs	East and West Gippsland Regional Waterway Strategies	V3, V4, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11		T2, T3	Shallow Lakes, fresh and variably saline wetlands
6A. Investigate potential management options for the risks to ecological character from known toxicants (e.g. PFAS and mercury).	EGCMA, EPA Victoria	Australian Defence Force has a Remediation Action Plan for the RAAF Base East Sale	All	K1	T5	All
6B. Investigate further the risks from new and emerging toxicants and chemicals to Gippsland Lakes Ramsar values and the potential management options.	EGCMA, EPA Victoria		All	K1	T5	All
6C. Investigate, and where feasible and cost effective, implement actions that enable and facilitate effective management of carp in fringing wetlands.	WGCMA, DEECA		V3, V4, V7, V8, V9, V10		T7	Fresh and variably saline wetlands
6D. Develop and implement a response plan for addressing risks associated with avian diseases.	DEECA, BirdLife	Agriculture Victoria avian flu response plan	V6, V11, V12, V13, V14	K3		All

Continued...

Mangement Strategies	Responsibility	Linkages to existing programs / activities	Relevant priority values	Relevant knowledge gaps	Relevant threats	Relevant mega-habitats
6E. Develop a response plan for identifying and managing risks to ecological character from introduced marine pests.	DEECA, Parks Victoria		All	K4		Deep and Shallow Lakes
6F. Investigate the severity and extent of impact deer and other introduced herbivores are having on waterbird nest sites and sensitive wetland environments such as coastal saltmarsh.	EGCMA, Parks Victoria		V6, V11, V12, V13, V14, V15	K2	T10	All
6G. Awareness raising/education about the Ramsar Convention, the condition of the Gippsland Lakes, environmental impact assessment, management options and implications.	DEECA, East and West Gippsland CMAs		All	All	All	All
6H. Understand the risks of activating Acid Sulfate Soils that may impact on the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes.	DEECA, East and West Gippsland CMAs		All	K6	T5	
7A. Review the Ramsar site boundary to consider the inclusion of areas of wetlands dissected by the current boundary	DEECA, Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Coordinating Committee					
7B. Update the Ramsar Information Sheet	DEECA					
7C. Apply the appropriate State and Commonwealth environmental impact assessment processes for activities that have the potential to impact on the Ramsar site and Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).	DEECA, DCCEEW					
7D. Undertake a regular review of the status of the ecological character of the Ramsar site.	EGCMA, DEECA					
7E. Develop rubrics / thresholds for assessing progress towards RCTs	EGCMA, WGCMA, DEECA, Parks Victoria					
7F. Develop annual action plans for this strategy	EGCMA with GLCC					

[illegible]

Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



egcma.com.au

East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority

T 03 5152 0600 | E egcma@egcma.com.au

Main Office 574 Main Street Bairnsdale VIC 3875

PO Box 1012, Bairnsdale VIC 3875

