



Riparian vegetation quality differs across property boundaries.

Poorly defined channel with Phragmites.

Gardens abutting the creek poses a threat of garden species escaping and establishing along the creek.

Steep and confined valley flattens and widens.

Blue Periwinkle is present at road crossing.

Entrenched section of the creek is fenced off and revegetated.

KEY

Project Extent

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 1.5 km

WATER TECHNOLOGY

Wodonga Urban Landcare Network

Wodonga Regional Waterway Action Plan

Kookinburra Creek Condition Summary

Landcare

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

WODONGA REGIONAL WATERWAY ACTION PLAN

Kookinburra Creek:

Values:

- **Native Vegetation** – Remnant trees along the creek and vegetation within the Barnawartha South Bushland Reserve

Value	Upper Reach	Mid Reach
Native Vegetation	✓	✓

Threats:

- **Stock Access** – is causing compaction, pugging, the development of tracks and associated sediment inputs. Grazing is also impacting upon existing native riparian and can prevent natural recruitment.
- **Increased Bed Instability and Bank Erosion** – associated with landuse (e.g. cleared catchment), stock access and a lack of riparian vegetation in the Upper and Mid Reach.
- **Exotic Flora** – can outcompete existing native vegetation, preventing natural recruitment, invading the channel and altering the natural stream and riparian ecology.
- **Loss of Large Woody Habitat** – leads to channel and riparian habitat loss, reduction in stream roughness and bed diversity.



Threat	Upper Reach	Mid Reach
Stock Access	✓	✓
Increased Bed Instability & Bank Erosion		✓
Exotic Flora	✓	✓
Degraded Riparian Vegetation	✓	✓
Loss of Large Woody Habitat	✓	✓

Action	Upper Reach	Mid Reach
Stock Access Management and Revegetation	✓	✓
Bed Instability and Bank Erosion Management	✓	✓
Exotic Flora Management	✓	✓
Revegetation Following Weed Management	✓	✓
Stakeholder Engagement	✓	✓

Priority Management Actions:

- **Stock Access Management and Revegetation** – Manage stock access to Kookinburra Creek to enhance the condition of vegetation, improve the condition of banks, reduce physical pugging and sedimentation, and to improve water quality. Install offstream watering points where stock will lose access to water after fencing.
- **Bed and Bank Erosion Management** – Undertake a stability analysis of Kookinburra Creek to determine if the bed deepening is active and the extent of bed deepening. This may lead to the design and construction of rock chutes to manage the deepening.
- **Exotic Flora Management** – Undertake exotic flora management activities with the aim to eradicate seeding woody weeds, particularly Black Willow. Implement a recurrent work program to monitor and control regrowth of woody weeds within Kookinburra Creek. Target other highly invasive weed species including blackberry. Priority areas: 1) Manage invasive weeds in the Upper Reach including Blue Periwinkle and Blackberry, 2) Control seeding Black Willow and Blue Periwinkle in the Mid Reach around and downstream of Merigan Road, 3) Control woody weeds and fence and revegetate to return vegetation continuity to the creekline.
- **Revegetation Following Weed Management** – Undertake revegetation along Kookinburra Creek to improve bank stability and the habitat and aesthetic value following the removal of weeds.
- **Stakeholder Engagement** – Engage with landholders to develop community interest and buy in for fencing and revegetation projects.

