

WODONGA REGIONAL WATERWAY ACTION PLAN

Yackandandah Creek:

Values:

- **Native Vegetation** – Baranduda Bushland Reserve and large old River Red Gums along the creekline and across the floodplain.

Value	Staghorn Flat Reach	Kiewa Reach
Native Vegetation	✓	✓

Threats:

- **Stock Access** – confined to the Upper and Mid Reach, is damaging the integrity of the banks and contributing to local erosion and sediment inputs.
- **Increased Bed Instability and Bank Erosion** – associated with cattle grazing and the lack of riparian vegetation, particularly in the Kiewa Reach and bed deepening in the Staghorn Flats Reach associated with reduced sediment supply.
- **Exotic Flora** – is outcompeting 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.
- **Sediment Input** – Large volumes of sediments associated with historic dredging have reduced in-stream diversity, habitat and channel capacity. On-going sediment inputs also threaten in-stream diversity within the Kiewa River.

Priority Management Actions:

- **Review Yackandandah Creek Waterway Action Plan** - This provides a detailed list of priority management actions for Yackandandah Creek.
- **Stock Access Management and Revegetation** – Manage stock access to Yackandandah 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.
- **Increased Bed and Bank Erosion Management** – Undertake a stability analysis of Yackandandah 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 all woody weeds, commencing with invasive seeding species. Implement a recurrent work program to monitor and control regrowth of woody weeds within Yackandandah Creek. Target other highly invasive weed species including blackberry. Priority areas: 1) Control all weeds within the Baranduda Bushland Reserve, upstream of the Kiewa Valley Highway, 2) Eradicate woody weeds between the Kiewa Valley Highway and the Kiewa River (Kiewa Reach), 3) Control all weeds from Lindsay Road through to the Kiewa Valley Highway (Staghorn Flat Reach).
- **Revegetation Following Weed Management** – Undertake revegetation along Yackandandah Creek to improve bank stability and the habitat and aesthetic value following the removal of weeds. Revegetate riparian areas that have been fenced from stock. This will prevent incremental vegetation loss of large Red Gums and improve structure, continuity and width. Revegetation of the Kiewa Reach will provide a habitat link/corridor between the Kiewa River and the upstream reaches of the Yackandandah Creek, including the Baranduda Bushland Reserve.
- **Large Woody Debris/Habitat Placement** - Large woody debris/habitat placement within the Kiewa Reach will reduce the transport and export of sediment to the Kiewa River.
- **Landholder Engagement** – Engage key landholders to discuss land management practices/improvement opportunities and to ensure ownership of any works undertaken.



Threat	Staghorn Flat Reach	Kiewa Reach
Stock Access	✓	✓
Increased Bed Instability & Bank Erosion	✓	✓
Exotic Flora	✓	✓
Loss of Large Woody Habitat	✓	✓
Sediment Input		✓

Action	Staghorn Flat Reach	Kiewa Reach
Stock Access Management and Revegetation	✓	✓
Increased Bed and Bank Instability Management	✓	✓
Exotic Flora Management	✓	✓
Revegetation Following Weed Management	✓	✓
Large Woody Habitat Placement		✓
Landholder Engagement	✓	✓

