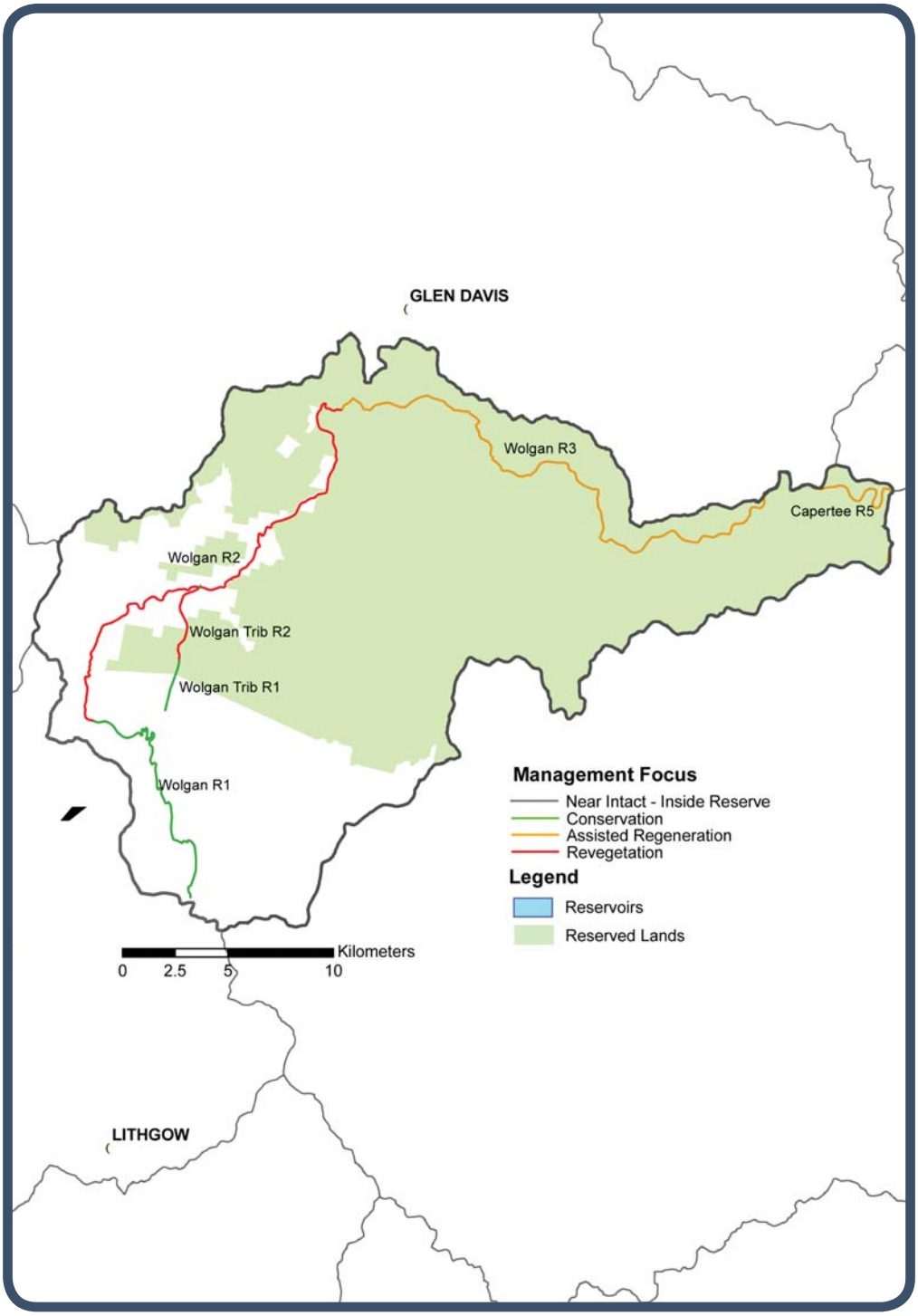

Wolgan River Subcatchment

The Wolgan River joins the Capertee River and the Wollemi River in the Wollemi National Park to become the Colo River. Both the upper and lower reaches in the Wolgan subcatchment display good condition sandstone gorges; however, the middle section of the Wolgan River and the lower section of the Wolgan Tributary have been degraded by a long history of agricultural land use with unmanaged stock access to the river.

The Wolgan subcatchment is predominantly bushland protected by the Wollemi National Park and the Gardens of Stone National Park. It includes the Wollemi Wilderness area, home to the Wollemi Pine, and forms a very significant part of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area.

Historic shale-oil mining and processing occurred beside the Wolgan River at Glen Davis and the river was degraded as a result of an excess supply of sediment. The wetlands and peat bogs in the Wolgan subcatchment provide habitat for the Japanese Snipe (migratory bird) but are under threat from grazing and erosion.

Reach Management Recommendations – Wolgan River Subcatchment

Reach Name	Reach Description	Riparian Land Management Category	Reach Values	Reach Threats	Reach management recommendations (Planning, Education, Works, Monitoring, Institutional)
Wolgan R1		Conservation (Near Intact outside reserve)			• Develop conservation management agreements to protect remnant riparian vegetation (P)
Wolgan R2	From the end of the upstream gorge down through Glen Davis Shale Mine Ruins to the start of the National Park	Revegetation	• Wetland of local significance (un-named peat bog) • Significant irrigation water supply • Flagship species (Regent Honey Eater and World Heritage Area) • Some community based environment activity	• Damaging access – stock (severe) • Barriers to ecosystem functioning • Wetland damage – important wetland for migratory Japanese Snipe Action Triggers • Severe immediate threat – severe head-cut in peat bog	• Revegetation with indigenous riparian vegetation (W) • Riparian wetland management • Management of stock impacts on waterways (W) • Encourage adoption of sustainable land management practices in riparian lands (E) • Channel bed or bank stabilisation works (W) • Increase community capacity for environmental restoration (E)
Wolgan R3	From the Newnes Shale Ruins through Devils Pinch and through to the Capertee River. The lower section of this reach below Devils Pinch is near intact except for 10ha of cape ivy and poplars in one area, and sediment deposited from upstream.	Assisted Regeneration	• Good riparian vegetation • Good river condition • World Heritage Area • Significant environmental programs tied to flagship species (World Heritage Area) • Some emerging community based environment activity	• Barriers to ecosystem functioning • Some vine weeds (Cape Ivy)	• Aquatic habitat condition and connectivity improvement (P,W) • Removal/replacement of exotic riparian vegetation (W) • Develop conservation management agreements to protect remnant riparian vegetation (P)
Wolgan Trib R1		Conservation (Near Intact partly outside reserve)			• Develop conservation management agreements to protect remnant riparian vegetation (P)
Wolgan Trib R2	Flood out river channel type from bottom of gorge to the junction with the Wolgan River	Revegetation	• Wetland of local significance • Rare river category (Floodout) • Flagship species (Regent Honeyeater)	• Damaging access (stock) Action Triggers • Rare river category (Floodout)	• Revegetation with indigenous riparian vegetation (W) • Management of stock impacts on waterways (W) • Encourage adoption of sustainable land management practices in riparian lands (E) • Riparian wetland management • Increase community capacity for environmental restoration (E)