Table for Sydney Workshop

What are the main impacts / vulnerability in your sector / area / ecosystem?

Sector	Geographic Area	Ecosystem	Impacts	Ideas to manage	Adaptation Research	Impediment
Multi-tenure (coastal & estuarine)	• East Coast	 Coastal/ Estuarine communities (eg. littoral rainforests) 	• Retracting coastline impacting EECs	 Purchase land for spread/revegetation Revegetation Water reconnection/reinstating 	 Feasibility Which species Engineering solutions 	 Technical expertise vs shysters' Money
Multi-tenure (coastal & estuarine)	• East Coast	 Coastal/ Estuarine communities (eg. littoral rainforests) 	• Retracting coastline impacting EECs	• Adapt land use options	 Risk assessment When to act 	 Tricky nature of solution (some places) Community acceptance
National Parks	River areas	Floodplains, forests and woodlands	• Increased drought (flows decline)	• Flow capability influenced by dams/ infrastructure management	• When to act	• Broader community acceptance – competing use (consumption vs conservation) infrastructure

			• Decrease in groundwater availability	• Manage competition for use	• Linkages between groundwater and surface hydrology (recharge)	• Political will
Multi-sectoral	• Eastern Ranges	• Mountains	• Rainfall distribution	• Protect 'adaptation landscapes'	• Refugia	• Accuracy in models
		• Montane	• Drying and moisture availability influencing fire	• Fire hazard management	• Appropriate fire regimes	• Mixed & conflicting values for protection
		• Montane	• Abundance and distribution of feral species	• Biodegraded control mechanisms	• Vectors	• Length of time involved in guaranteeing likelihood collateral damage
		• Montane	• Rainfall rather than snow	• Focus on the more common,	• Adaptation needs of common	• Sheer number of species and

				montane ecosystems	species	possible variables to consider
All	All	All	All	All	• Enhancing community willingness	 Likelihood of being able to target message as diversely as needed. Battling the legacy of other poor "sales" job in the past.
National Parks	• Eastern Escarpment	• Rainforests	• Loss of refuge areas on mountain tops	 Habitat enhancement Manage interspecific competion Translocation 	 Genetic variability Understand biology 	 No where to retreat to Likely to be lost in the long-term, overall so difficult to prioritise high enough for action
			• Changes in weed invasion	• Identify priority areas to manage	 Linking range expansion of weeds New species invasion 	• Money

		• Fire regime changes	• Institute protective regimes	• Increased research into species and veg. community responses	
• Sydney region	• Estuaries	 Sea level Loss of seagrass, mangroves and saltmarshes Storm intensity Pollution velocity Feral animals 	 Urban infrastructure planning Purchase waterfront land Appropriate buffer zones WSUD ?? 	• Modelling to show where communities retreat to	 Cost of obtaining land Cost of implement WSUD Department of Planning Rezoning
• Sydney region	• Bushlands/ sclerophyll woodlands	 Invasive species Provenance species Fire Pathogens Changed ecosystems 	 Connectivity More bush regen. Appropriate fire regimes Feral animal control 	 Appropriate fire regimes for ecosystems, species at various scale What constitutes a corridor in urban 	 Lack of technology for mapping Data sharing between agencies Data scale

					areas • Potential critical refuges • Fire scale veg mapping 1:2000 scale	
NSW Semi-arid ecosystems	• Western NSW	• Semi-arid	 Increased temps and species die back Loss of resilience Erosion Invasive species 	 Increase veg cover Decrease grazing pressure Increase connectivity 	 Value of corridors Tolerance of existing species Impact of extremes and sustained climate changes 	 Lack of plant demographers Money Food production Landholder behaviours Making people care Political interests and timeframes
Urban/rural area	• Western Sydney	• Cumberland Plain grassy woodlands	 Expansion of weeds Fire frequency 	 Info on requirements to managers Management strategy for region coordinated as mosaic Link to self interest of funder 	 Tolerance thresholds to drought Cost effective weed control 	 Fragmentation Large number of landowners Few of fire high usage

				 Continuity of funding Link to indigenous involvement training and funding 		
Water management	• Hunter Catchment	 Riparian woodland Estuarine vegetation Aquatic species 	• Adaptation to water scarcity has negative biodiversity impact	 Manage flows No new dams demand Water management 	• Research into species response to flow management	 Dams Change in ideas and attitudes
Coastal fringe	• City of Sydney	• Saltmarsh	• Sea level rise – loss of area	 Mangrove removal Reclaim new areas for saltmarsh 	• Impacts of removing infrastructure	 No room to move Community attitudes Lack of value assigned to saltmarsh
Woodland birds	• Statewide		Fragmentation	• Reveg/ reconnect	• ID	• Money

			• Loss of refugia	 Forum to connect researchers and implementers Links to national funding eg. Natural Wildlife Corridors/ Carbon Farming Link to mitigation strategies 	microclimates needed – heterogeneity needed	 Links between reveg implementers and researchers Funding cycles
Freshwater ecosystems	• Statewide	• Coastal streams	Sea level riseFragmentation	• Restoration inland	• Knowledge about blackwater streams	• Lack of knowledge
Freshwater ecosystems	• Statewide	• Montane streams	• Temperature increases	• Assisted migration	• Understanding which species may need to move	 Taxonomy Lack of understanding Hydrology on macroinverts
Irrigation	• MDB	• Rivers and terrestrial wetlands	 Less water Loss of rainfall quantity/ quality 	 Changes to crops grown Clear plans at regional level 		 Entrenched conflict Lack of political will