



Transport for
New South Wales

Warrell Creek to Nambucca Heads Pacific Highway Upgrade Koala Monitoring

Annual report 2020-21 (Year 3)

Transport for NSW | November 2021



Document Review

Date	Version	Status	Sent to	Represent	Delivered Format	Dispatched By
27/9/2021	A	Draft	D. Rohweder	SES	MSW	N. Makings
6/10/2021	1	Draft	S. Walker	TfNSW	MSW	D. Rohweder

Document Distribution

Date	Version	Status	Sent to	Represent	Delivered Format	Dispatched By
3/11/2021	2	Final	S. Walker	TfNSW	MSW & PDF	D. Rohweder

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1. Introduction

In 2015, Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) NSW, in conjunction with Acciona Ferrovia Joint Venture (AFJV), commenced the upgrade of the Pacific Highway between Warrell Creek and Nambucca Heads (WC2NH). The WC2NH project was opened to traffic in two stages: stage 2a - 13.5km section from Lower Warrell Creek Bridge to Nambucca Heads opened on 18 December 2017; and stage 2b 6.25km section from the southern end of the project to the Lower Warrell Creek bridge opened in late June 2018.

Approvals for the WC2NH upgrade required monitoring of several species and mitigation measures during the operational phase. Species and mitigation measures targeted include koala, yellow-bellied glider, giant barred frog, green-thighed frog ponds, underpasses, vegetated median, road-kill, exclusion fence, threatened flora and landscaping. Sandpiper Ecological Surveys (SES) has been contracted by Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW) to deliver the WC2NH operational ecological and water quality monitoring program.

The following report details the results pertaining to koala in the third year of operation, which extends from August 2020 to August 2021. The report summarises results obtained from three monitoring tasks: koala population surveys; monitoring of underpasses and adjacent habitats and yellow-bellied glider population monitoring in Nambucca State Forest. The aim of koala monitoring is to identify changes in resident koala activity (abundance, home range and movements) in response to construction of the WC2NH upgrade and assess the effectiveness of koala habitat connectivity mitigation measures (i.e. fauna underpasses and exclusion fencing).

1.1 Background

The impact of the upgrade on koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) was assessed in the Project Environmental Assessment (Sinclair Knight Merz [SKM] 2010a, SKM 2010b), and following the species listing on the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, a supplementary assessment in accordance with the *EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines* (Geolink 2016). The supplementary assessment found that the WC2NH upgrade would have negative impacts on koalas utilising the Nambucca State Forest/Old Coast Road area, mainly through habitat removal and fragmentation. However, the Project, with effective implementation of proposed mitigation measures, was found to be unlikely to result in a significant impact to the local koala population. Notwithstanding, as the Project adversely affected habitat that satisfied the SEWPaC (2012) definition of 'habitat critical to the survival of the species' (including direct removal of approximately 86.5 ha of vegetation that satisfied that criteria); the Project was considered to constitute a significant impact on the Koala as per SEWPaC (2012) and DoE (2013a) guidelines. A Koala Plan of Management (KMP) was prepared to manage impacts on koalas during the pre-construction, construction, and operational phases of the project (Geolink 2017a).

Measures implemented to minimise impacts on koalas include:

- Population monitoring to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures and project impacts.
- Construction phase pre-clearing surveys, staged clearing, project inductions, Environmental Work Method Statements, rescue procedure, and installation of temporary barriers.
- Installation of fauna crossings, and fauna exclusion fencing to allow for safe passage of fauna (including the koala) crossing the Pacific Highway.
- Installation of 'floppy-top' fauna exclusion fencing to minimise road strike.
- Habitat offsets.

The objective of the baseline koala population monitoring was to determine the pre-impact (baseline) densities, distribution and usage of habitats within proximity to the WC2NH project. Ongoing monitoring aims to identify changes in

resident koala activity (abundance, home range and movements) in response to construction of the WC2NH upgrade and the effectiveness of koala habitat connectivity mitigation measures (i.e. fauna underpasses and exclusion fencing).

Baseline surveys were conducted in autumn and spring 2014 (SKM 2014). Construction phase koala monitoring surveys were conducted in spring 2015 (year 1) and spring 2017 (year 3) (Geolink 2017b). Year one operational surveys were conducted in spring 2018 (Sandpiper Ecological 2018a) and year three in spring 2020 (Sandpiper Ecological 2020a).

1.2 Study area

The WC2NH project covers a total length of 19.75km and extends from Warrell Creek in the south to Nambucca Heads in the north (Figure 1). The alignment bypasses the town of Macksville and the northern section traverses Nambucca State Forest.

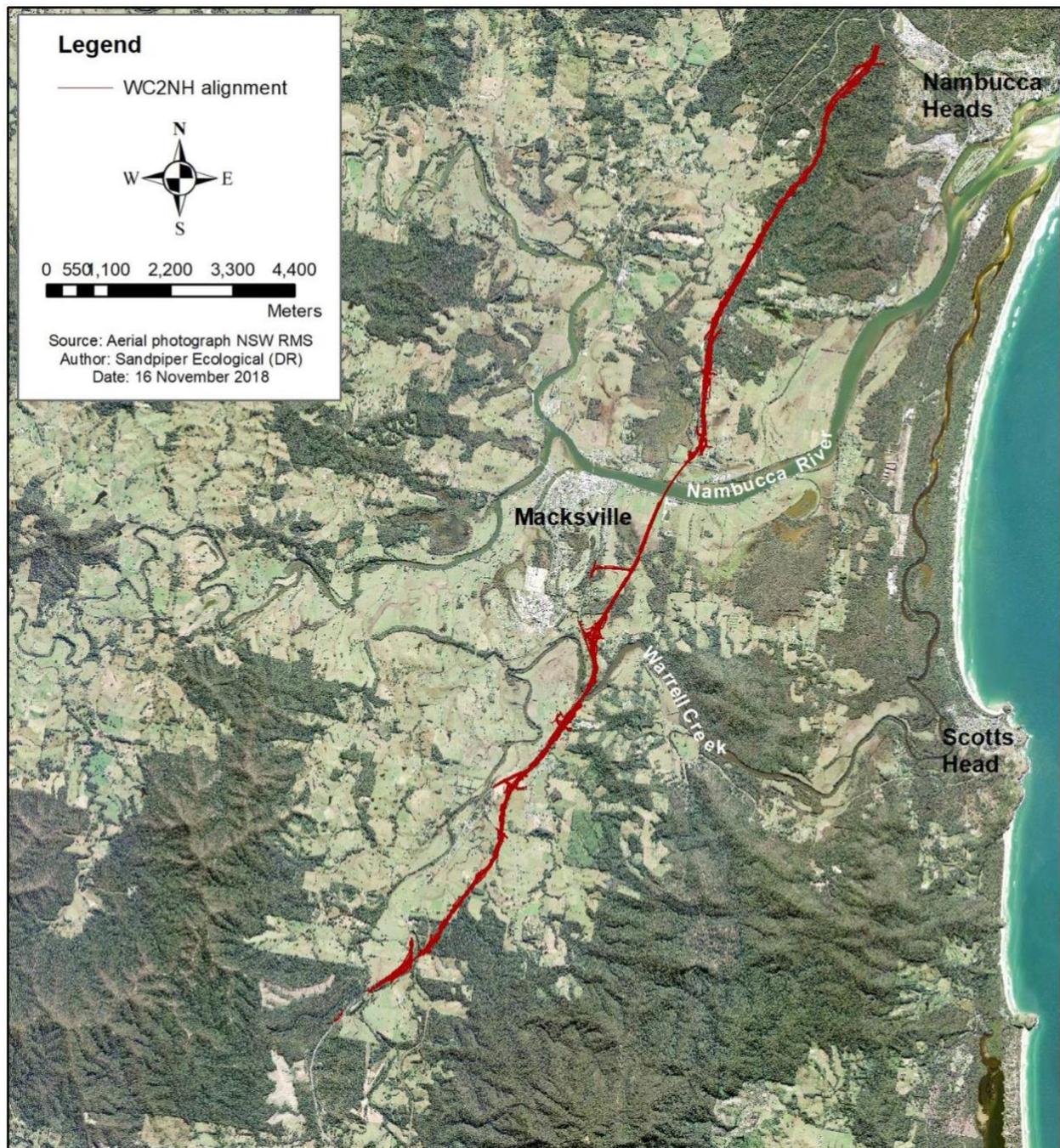


Figure 1: Location of the WC2NH alignment.

2. Methods

Methods used to sample koalas are summarised in the year three operational phase interim koala population monitoring report (Sandpiper 2020a), year three operational phase interim underpass monitoring report (Sandpiper 2021a) and year three operational phase yellow-bellied glider population monitoring report (Sandpiper 2021b). Results from year two operational phase underpass monitoring were also included due to the current report being bi-annual (Sandpiper 2020b). Two spotlighting records obtained during the year 4 operational phase yellow-bellied glider population monitoring surveys have been included as they were obtained in September 2021, just outside the August reporting period.

3. Results

3.1 Koala population surveys

3.1.1 Transect surveys

No koalas were recorded while completing transect surveys during the spring 2020 sample event. Koala scats were recorded beneath tallowwood trees (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) on transects E7, E11, E13, E22, W5, and W16 (Figures 2 & 3). The location of transects is shown on Figure 4.

3.1.2 Tracks and easements

One koala was observed inside (i.e. within road corridor) the exclusion fence near E11 during spotlight surveys of tracks and easements on 8/9/2020 (Table 1; Figure 2). The individual was captured and relocated to forest habitat adjacent E11 (i.e. outside the road corridor). The male koala was a healthy sub-adult in good condition with no signs of disease. It is likely the individual breached the exclusion fencing via a nearby gate that featured a ~200mm gap between the gate bottom and the ground. The gap was remedied after relocating the individual to the adjoining forest.

Scats were recorded while surveying the edge of the forest from fence line easements. Scats were detected at three locations near transects E5, E6, and E11. All scat records were beneath tallowwoods (*Eucalyptus microcorys*).

Table 1: Details of koala recorded during the spring 2020 survey. M = male, UP = underpass.

Date	Easting	Northing	Time of observation	Closest transect & distance (m)	Closest UP & distance (m)	Survey type	Habitat type	Sex	Behaviour	Reproductive & disease status
8/09/2020	496638	6609355	Night	E11; 12	9; 48	Track & easement	Open Blackbutt Forest	M	On ground inside exclusion fence	Healthy

3.1.3 Scat records

During the 2020 population surveys koala scats were recorded opportunistically at nine sites on eight transects, with scats recorded on both sides of the alignment (Table 2). The distance of scat records from the alignment (i.e. exclusion fence) ranged from 0 m (i.e. on forest edge) to 466m, and the distance to an underpass ranged from 50 to 490 m. Six of the nine records were less than 250m from an underpass. All scats were recorded beneath tallowwoods.

Table 2: Location of koala scats recorded during spring 2020 koala population monitoring surveys in Nambucca State Forest. Datum – GDA 94.

Transect	Evidence	Distance from alignment (m)	Closest UP/ distance (m)	Easting	Northing	Date
E5 (fence line nearby)	Old scat beneath tallowwood	fence line	11/95	497273	6610075	9/9/2020
E6 (fence line nearby)	Old scat beneath tallowwood	fence line	11/130	497131	6609905	9/9/2020
E7	Old scat beneath tallowwood	72	11/250	497073	6609803	9/9/2020
E11	Old scat beneath tallowwood	205	9/220	496805	6609244	9/9/2020
E11 (fence line nearby)	Old scat beneath tallowwood	fence line	9/50	496693	6609399	9/9/2020
E13	Old scat beneath tallowwood	466	7/490	496995	6608780	9/9/2020
E22	Old scat beneath tallowwood	32	4/270	495923	6607876	9/9/2020
W5	Old scat beneath tallowwood	352	12/320	496872	6610275	8/9/2020
W16	Old scat beneath tallowwood	162	7/200	496266	6608680	8/9/2020

3.2 Underpass monitoring

Koalas were recorded using underpasses to make complete crossings beneath the highway in both years two and three. In year two, koalas were recorded at three underpasses (sites 4, 9 and 10), with detections made by passive infra-red cameras, sand pads, scat/track surveys, adjacent habitat active searches and spotlighting. Two complete crossings were recorded on sand pads at site 4, and further evidence of crossings were recorded during scat/track searches at sites 4, 9 and 10 (Table 3). Camera monitoring detected koalas at site 4 on seven occasions and at sites 9 and 10 on one occasion each (Plate 1). All camera records were classed as complete crossings. Spotlighting of adjacent habitat detected koala on the eastern side of site 4 (Table 3). In year three, koalas were recorded making complete crossings at sites 4 and 8 and incomplete crossings at sites 10 and 12. Koala scats were also recorded on the west side of the alignment at site 4 in winter 2021 (Table 3).



Plate 1: Koala recorded moving east through site 9 (L) and 10 (R) on 9 September during spring/summer monitoring 2019/20.

Table 3: Koalas recorded during underpass monitoring in year two and three operational phase monitoring for the WC2NH upgrade. P = present; * = incomplete crossing.

Site	Cameras		Sand pads		Scat & Track		Adj habitat spotlight		Adj habitat active search	
	19/20	20/21	19/20	20/21	19/20	20/21	19/20	20/21	19/20	20/21
4	7	6	2		p		p			p
8		1								
9 & 10	1	1*			p					

3.3 Opportunistic records

Opportunistic records of koalas were collected whilst conducting spotlight surveys and song meter surveys for yellow-bellied glider in year three (i.e. 2020/21) and year four (i.e. September 2021). Song-meters detected koala at nine sites during 2020/21 (S1, 2 & 3, S7 to 12) (Figure 2), with a total of 28 recordings across all sites. Calls were recorded on both sides of the highway and extended from song meter #7 near Old Coast Road/Nambucca Community Recycling Centre and song meter #12 off Bellwood Road in the south to song meter #9 near Gordons Knob Road in the north (Figure 2). Three koalas were recorded during spotlight surveys including two adults and one back young. A mother and joey were recorded on 13/9/2021 on Gordons Knob Road (E495177, N6610623) west of the highway, and one adult (sex undetermined) was recorded on 13/9/2021 approximately 220m east of underpass #4 (Figures 2 & 3).

3.4 Koala distribution

Koala records show that the species continues to use habitat on both sides of the carriageway and records obtained from underpass monitoring show that individuals have utilised dedicated underpasses to move across the carriageway. The single koala sighted during the year three population surveys was near chainage 59700, approximately 50m from underpass 9/10 another individual was spotlighted in September 2021 approximately 220 m east of underpass #4. Koalas were detected by song meters within 250m of the alignment at (approximate) chainages 58800 and 60600. Song meter records show that koalas continue to be widely distributed in Nambucca State Forest. Importantly, the song meter records are opportunistic and a more targeted monitoring program would likely result in additional records. The majority of scats recorded in year three were within 250m of underpasses.

3.5 Road-kill surveys

No koalas were recorded during road-kill surveys conducted quarterly between October 2020 and August 2021 (Sandpiper 2020b, 2021c, 2021d, 2021e).

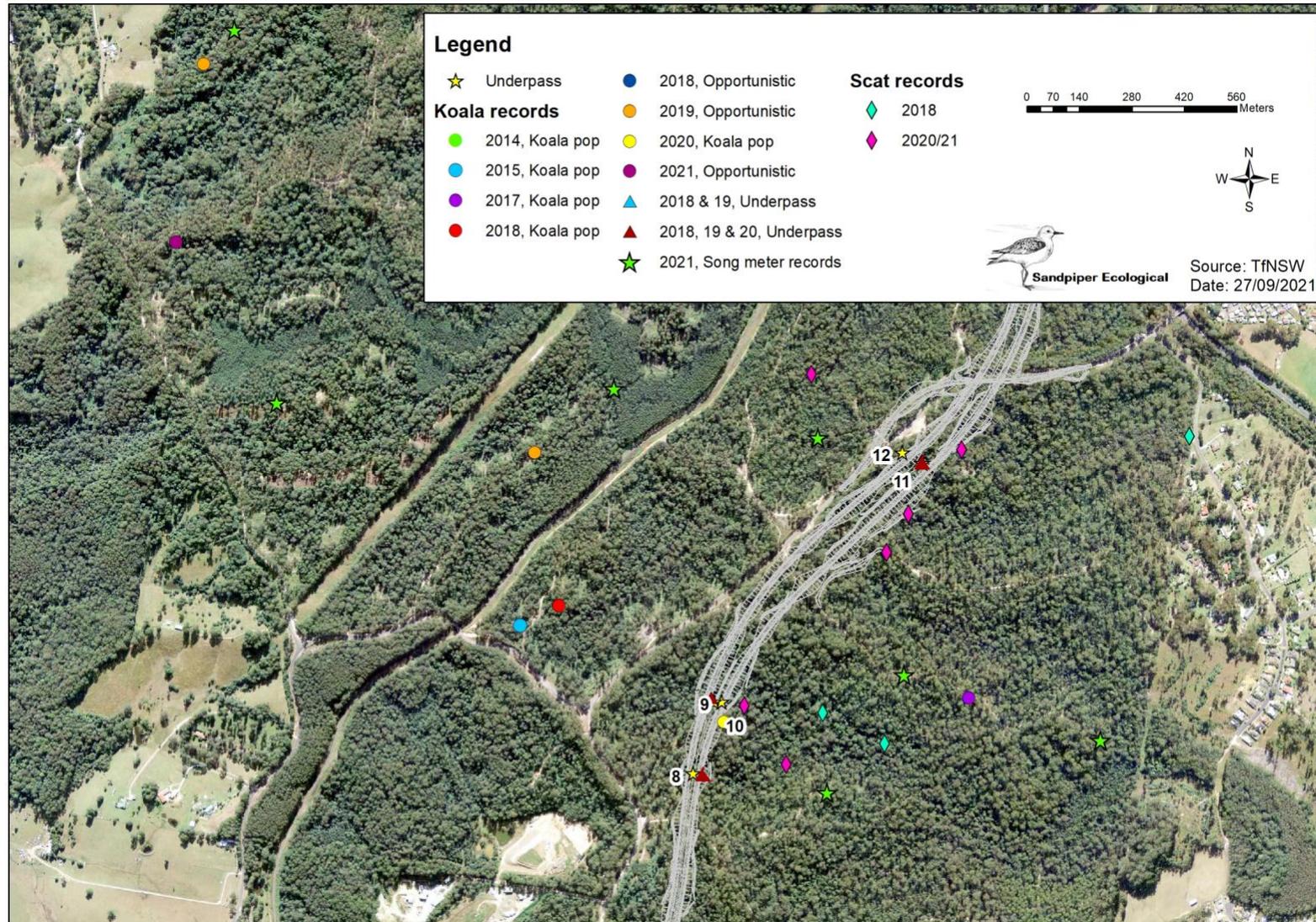


Figure 2: Location of koala records obtained between 2014 and 2021 during surveys for the WC2NH Pacific Highway Upgrade

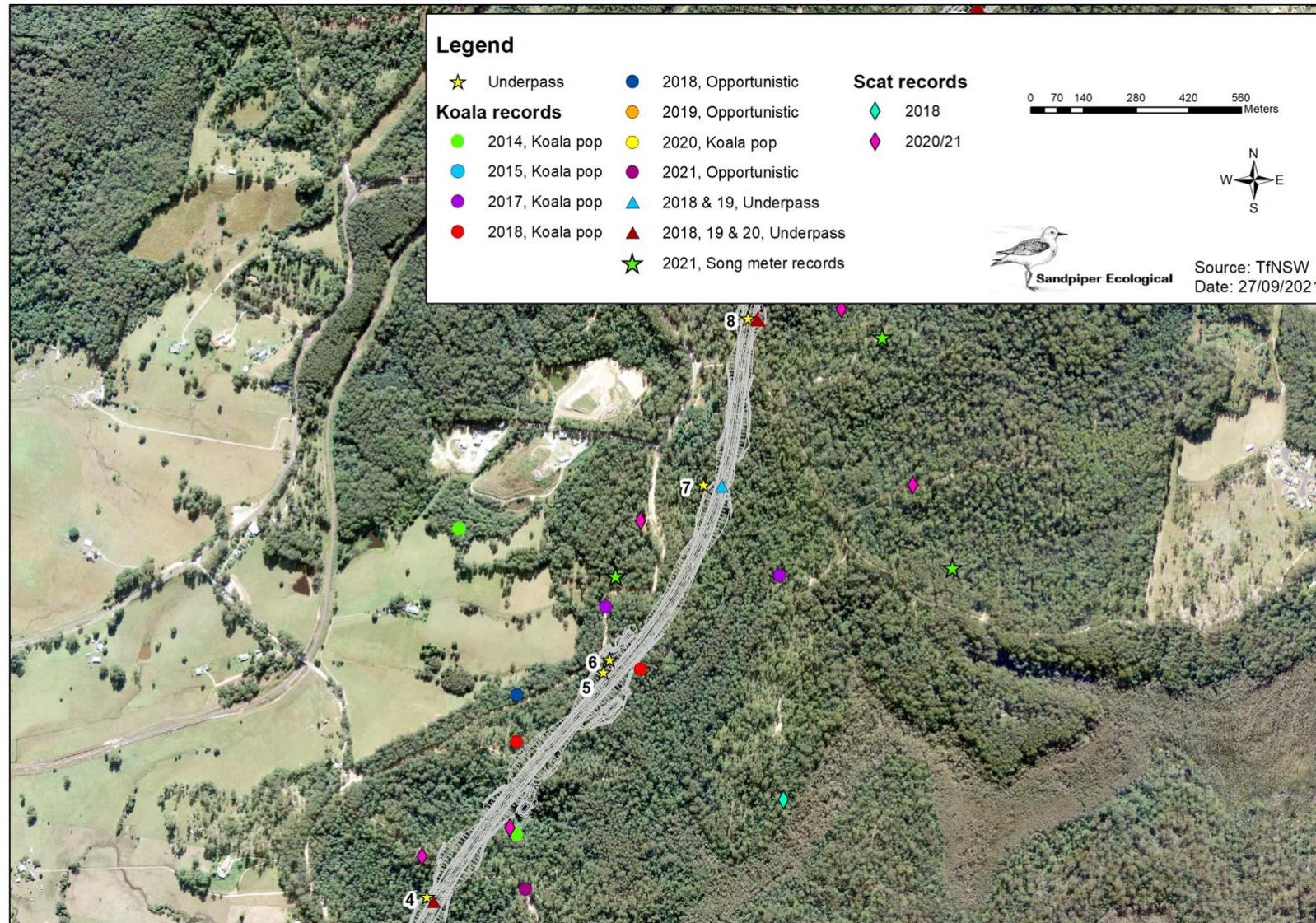


Figure 3: Location of koala records obtained between 2014 and 2021 during surveys for the WC2NH Pacific Highway Upgrade

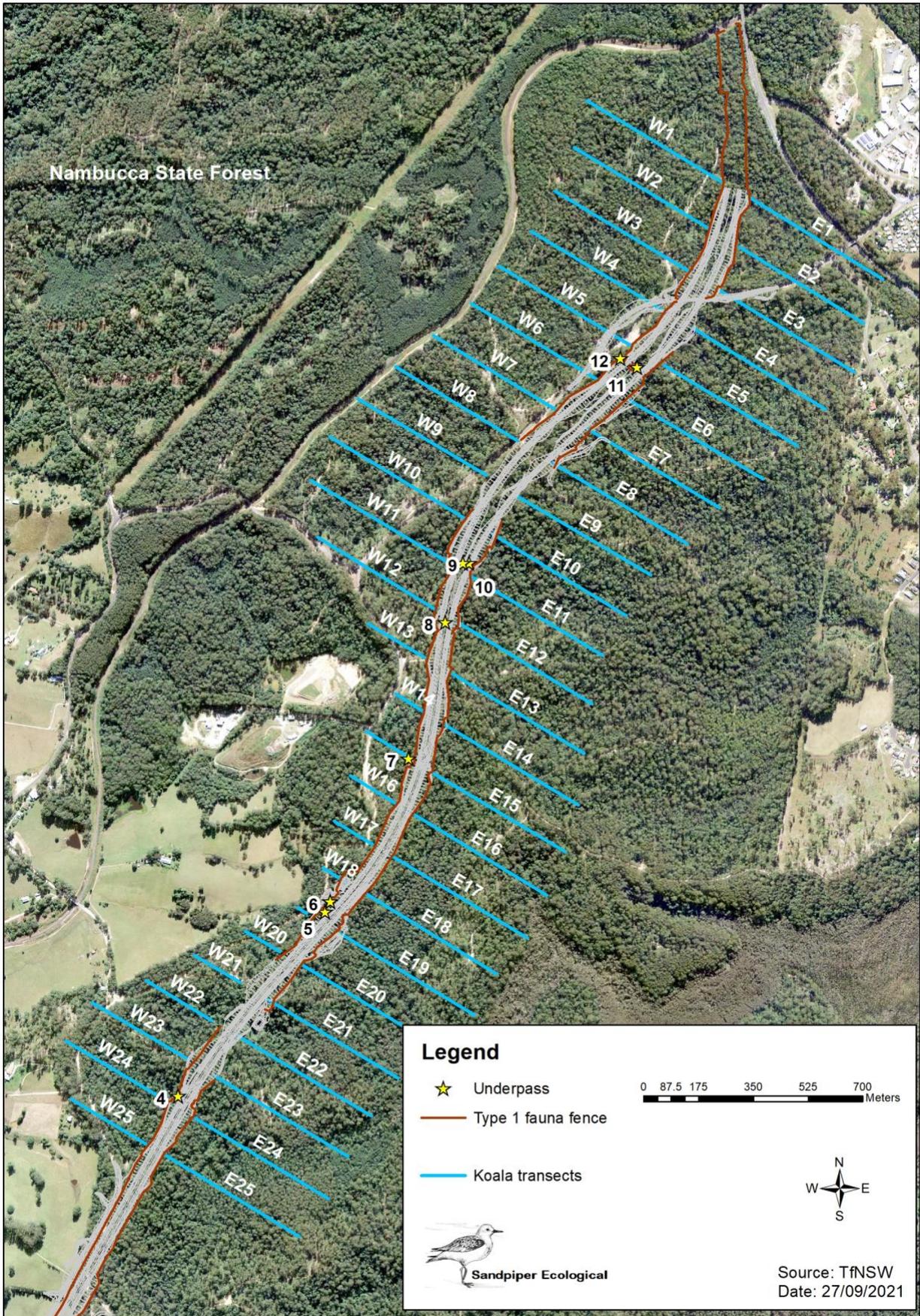


Figure 4: Location of transects sampled during the year three operational phase koala population surveys.

4. Discussion

4.1 Koala population

Fewer koalas were recorded during the year three population surveys (1 individual) compared to spring 2018 and spring 2017 surveys (3 individuals each; Table 4). A single individual was recorded on tracks/easements during baseline surveys and year one of the construction phase (Table 4). However, inconsistencies in survey method, particularly the effort expended on tracks and easements, where most koalas have been recorded, precludes a robust assessment of possible changes in koala abundance and whether this is associated with the WC2NH upgrade. The method used to determine koala abundance has serious limitations and the resulting koala counts should be interpreted cautiously (Geolink 2017; Sandpiper Ecological 2018).

Table 4: Comparison of koala records during the baseline, construction, and operational phases of the WC2NH upgrade. * individual recorded on four occasions.

Phase & year	Transect Surveys (diurnal & nocturnal)		Track & Easement Surveys (nocturnal)	Total koalas recorded
	Koalas observed	Koala evidence (scats)	Koalas observed	
Baseline autumn 2014	0	0	1	1
Baseline spring 2014	0	0	1	1
Construction spring 2015	1	1	1	1*
Construction spring 2017	0	2	3	3
Operation spring 2018	1	3	2	3
Operation spring 2020	0	6	1	1

Results of 2017 construction phase surveys and 2018 operation phase showed that at least three koalas were residing within the 104 ha survey area (Sandpiper Ecological 2019). Home range estimates of koalas residing in moderate to high quality habitat on the north coast of NSW is reportedly in the range of 23-37 ha (see Lassau *et al.* 2008; Goldingay & Dobner 2014). Koalas in Nambucca State Forest (NSF) are likely to utilise larger home ranges than those cited due to the presence of lower habitat quality. Three individuals within the 104 ha survey area is considered reasonable based on the quality of habitat present.

Detection of fewer koalas during year three may be an artefact of several exogenous factors outside of the control of the upgrade project. Indeed, the broader area suffered an extended period of drought up until the early part of 2020 as well as wildfire in the east part of the forest and logging operations in the south-east. While the direct effect of these events is largely unknown, it is expected that they may have adversely affected the local koala population.

Despite fewer koala observations during year three population surveys, the opportunistic detection of three individuals including one young, scats at nine spatially separated locations, detection of koala calls at nine sites and camera records in four underpasses demonstrates that there is more than one individual residing in the study area. Results obtained in year three support the notion that the study area supports a low-density koala population (Geolink 2017).

The impact of clearing for the upgrade on the local koala population is difficult to determine. As discussed above, clearing impacts are both compounded and confounded by several exogenous factors acting concurrently on the local koala population. Positive signs of koala persistence include the broad distribution of scats and koala calls across the study area especially adjacent to the upgrade corridor, and the presence of adults and young.

4.2 Habitat use and distribution

It is evident from the distribution of monitoring records that koalas are distributed throughout NSF and occur on both sides of the highway. The distribution of scats was strongly correlated with the presence of tallowwood and most records occur on ridges and mid-slopes within Open Blackbutt Forest. Encouragingly, koalas used three underpasses to cross the highway corridor during year two operational phase monitoring and were recorded at

four underpasses in year three (Sandpiper Ecological 2020b, 2020c). Complete crossings were recorded at two of the four underpasses used in year 3. **Since underpass monitoring commenced in 2018/19 koalas have been recorded using seven of the 12 structures monitored.** Use of underpasses differs between sites, with some sites used repeatedly and other only occasionally. This difference is likely due to the location of a structure within a home range and be influenced by season and the sex of resident individuals.

Available data suggests that the highway corridor is not a barrier to movement between habitat east and west of the alignment. The ability to move beneath the highway is particularly important in areas of poor habitat quality or during times of drought or even bushfires when individuals need to extend or shift their home range area. Confirmed underpass crossings in 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 and the number of repeat crossings suggests that some individuals occupy home ranges that include both sides of the highway and utilise the dedicated underpasses to move within their home range.

There is slight evidence of a temporal decline in underpass usage, however, further monitoring is required to confirm if a trend exists. Temporal changes in underpass use could be a response to rainfall and foraging conditions, or death of an individual that consistently used an underpass and is not necessarily due to avoidance of underpasses.

4.3 Compliance with koala plan of management

The WC2NH upgrade has complied with goals one and two of the Koala Management Plan (KMP; Table 5). Monitoring has shown that connectivity has been maintained with koalas making complete crossings at three underpasses and moving both east and west during each of the first three years of operational phase monitoring (i.e. 2018-2021). The available data do not enable a robust temporal comparison of koala abundance, however, numbers recorded are the same as baseline, and the considerable limitations of the population survey method reduce the opportunity for meaningful conclusions. Importantly, results show that koalas continue to occur at a low-moderate density throughout NSF. No koalas have been recorded during quarterly road-kill surveys and fauna exclusion fence is in good condition and is functioning as intended. The koala recorded within the road corridor in August 2020 presumably accessed the corridor through a gate that had a narrow gap at the base. This gap was reduced at the time of inspection and emphasises the difficulty associated with totally excluding koalas from the road corridor.

Goal 3 has been partially achieved. Plantings were undertaken around culvert entrances and in cleared areas beside the alignment to improve connectivity with adjacent forest. Now that construction work has ceased it is essential that ongoing monitoring and maintenance is undertaken to ensure plantings become established in the short-term (i.e. 2-3yrs).

Table 5: Compliance with Table 6.1 from the Koala Management Plan.

Main goal	Performance criteria	Has performance criteria been satisfied	Corrective action required
Maintain connectivity for Koalas potentially occurring either side of the upgrade.	No change to densities, distribution, habitat use and movement patterns compared to baseline Koala population data.	Yes. Koala abundance in year three is consistent with baseline. Koalas continue to occur on both sides of the highway and regular movement beneath the highway has been confirmed.	No corrective action required. Continue underpass and koala population monitoring.
Minimise road-kill of Koala during operation of the WC2NH Project.	All fauna fencing is installed at the minimum of locations as identified in the EPBC approval prior to the operational phase of the WC2NH Upgrade.	Yes. No road-killed koalas were recorded in year three of the operational phase. Fauna exclusion fence remains in good condition.	No corrective action required. Continue road-kill monitoring.
Maintain habitat rehabilitation areas.	Self-sufficient areas of rehabilitated habitat for Koalas within all nominated areas.	Partial. Plantings were undertaken in areas around culverts, however, not all plantings are yet suitably	Yes. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance, as required, to ensure plants become establishment in connectivity areas.

5. Recommendations

Recommendations for future koala population monitoring are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Recommendations

Recommendation	TfNSW Response
Continue to monitor and maintain fauna connectivity plantings to ensure suitable establishment.	Agree to continue monitoring and maintenance for the establishment of fauna connectivity plantings.
Continue to undertake road-kill, underpass and koala population monitoring as per the approved monitoring program.	Agree to continue in accordance with approved monitoring program

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November 2021
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ISBN: XXX-X-XXXXXX-XX-X