

# ***Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 - Vision***

## ***Goal 2 – Protect the natural environment and manage the use of agricultural and resource lands***

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### **Direction 12 - Protect and manage environmental values**

#### **Biodiversity Corridors**

Biodiversity corridors are areas that link vegetation to form wildlife habitat. Corridors support ecological processes for plants (for example, pollination and seed dispersal) and wildlife movement (for example, for migration, feeding and breeding). They provide habitat and can improve the ability of species to adapt to changes in habitat and climate. Corridors also have significant scenic values and often support recreation.

#### **Corridors can take several forms, including:**

- stepping stone corridors of discontinuous patches of vegetation, such as the corridor along the eastern foreshore of Tuggerah Lake in Long Jetty/The Entrance;
- continuous lineal strips of vegetation along riparian strips, such as along the shores of the Hawkesbury and Wyong rivers and the coastal ridgelines in the southern and eastern parts of the region; and
- part of a larger habitat area known or likely to be important to local fauna as could occur in a national park or State forest. A holistic approach across both public and private lands will protect and manage natural ecosystems and ensure connectivity between habitats. Planning and management tools can identify and establish corridors; processes which sometimes takes many years. There are several areas on the Central Coast where large areas of remnant vegetation could be connected to form a network. These include national parks, State forests, council reserves, floodplains, foreshore and riparian vegetation.

# Map

## Proposed biodiversity corridors map

