

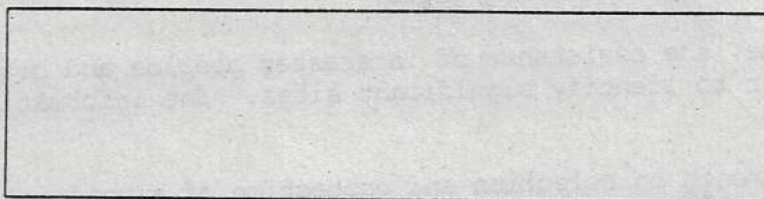


*July/August/September 1994*

## Lower Mountains **Eco-News**

NEWSLETTER OF THE LOWER BLUE MOUNTAINS CONSERVATION SOCIETY INC.

RETURN ADDRESS:  
LBMCS  
P.O. BOX 119  
SPRINGWOOD 2777



---

### .....MONTHLY MEETINGS.....

**8.00 pm Springwood Neighbourhood Centre  
Fourth Friday of every month.**

Friday	26 August
Friday	23 September
Friday	28 October
Friday	25 November



**AIMS**

To inform the public on environmental and conservation issues; research into population and distribution of fauna in the Blue Mountains and neighbouring region.

**MEMBERSHIPS**

Australian Conservation Foundation.  
Nature Conservation Council of NSW

**OTHER GROUP INVOLVEMENT**

Society for Growing Australian Plants  
(Blue Mountains Branch)  
The Total Environment Centre  
National Parks Association (NSW)  
Upper Blue Mtns Conservation Society  
WIRES  
The Wilderness Society  
CHANGE

Glenbrook Lagoon Society  
Eastern Escarpment 530A Cmte  
Darks Common Trust  
Nepean River Committee  
The Colong Foundation (Inc.)

**SOCIETY CONTACTS**

President: Colin Anderson (39 4374)  
V.Pres: Margaret Baker (54 1196)  
George Threlfo (39 5125)  
Secretary: Richard Phillipps (39 2568)  
Publicity: Besse Bramsen (51 2787)  
Editor: Julie Senior (39 6465)  
Treasurer: Elizabeth Stark (54 2019)  
Librarian: Wynne O'Brien (58 6504)  
General Enquiries:  
Aleen Hanley (39 4079)

**URBAN AREAS SIGNIFICANT FLORA AND FAUNA**

Blue Mountains City Council have engaged Peter and Judy Smith as Consultants to do a survey of significant Flora and Fauna sites in Blue Mountains Urban Areas.

Preliminary lists of flora and fauna species and habitats have been prepared and are listed on the following pages.

In the meantime, the assistance of interested people and organisations is being sought to identify significant sites. The information sought is as follows:

- \* General comments on selection and protection of significant flora and fauna features in the urban areas.
- \* Any species or other features that should be added to the preliminary list of significant features.
- \* any species or other features that should be deleted from the list.
- \* Locations (as specific as possible) of significant flora and fauna species.



urgent! URGENT! urgent! URGENT! urgent! URGENT!	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NEWSLETTER EDITOR WANTED</b></p> <p>Someone is needed to edit the LBICS Newsletter.</p> <p>The newsletter is prepared every three months.</p> <p>Your help to keep it going will be greatly appreciated.</p> <p>Please contact: Aleen Hanley 39 4079 If you think you can help!</p>	urgent! URGENT! urgent! URGENT! urgent! URGENT!
---	---	---



# PRELIMINARY LIST OF FLORA AND FAUNA SPECIES AND HABITATS IN BLUE MTNS URBAN AREAS

## SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION TYPES

Rainforest  
Heath  
Swamps (hanging swamps and valley swamps)  
Cliff vegetation  
Creekline vegetation  
Tall eucalypt forest (*Eucalyptus deanei* and *E. cypellocarpa* forest types)  
*Eucalyptus mannifera* open woodland

## SIGNIFICANT PLANT SPECIES

Only species known to occur in or near the urban areas are listed.

ROTAP = species on the Rare or Threatened Australian Plants list  
R = species of regional conservation significance

<i>Acacia asparagoides</i>	ROTAP
<i>Acacia bynoeana</i>	ROTAP
<i>Acacia flocktoniae</i>	ROTAP
<i>Acacia jonesii</i>	ROTAP
<i>Acacia pubescens</i>	ROTAP
<i>Acrophyllum australe</i>	ROTAP
<i>Adenochilus nortonii</i>	ROTAP
<i>Alania endlicheri</i>	ROTAP
<i>Akinsonia ligustrina</i>	ROTAP
<i>Blandfordia cunninghamii</i>	ROTAP
<i>Blechnum gregsonii</i>	ROTAP
<i>Boronia fraseri</i>	ROTAP
<i>Cyphanthera scabrella</i>	ROTAP
<i>Deyeuxia microseta</i>	ROTAP
<i>Diuris aequalis</i>	ROTAP
<i>Epacris apiculata</i> ( <i>Rupicola apiculata</i> )	ROTAP
<i>Epacris hamiltonii</i>	ROTAP
<i>Epacris muelleri</i>	ROTAP
<i>Eriostemon obovalis</i>	ROTAP
<i>Eucalyptus apiculata</i>	ROTAP
<i>Eucalyptus baeuerlenii</i>	ROTAP
<i>Eucalyptus burgessiana</i>	ROTAP
<i>Eucalyptus copulans</i>	ROTAP
<i>Eucalyptus gregsoniana</i>	ROTAP
<i>Eucalyptus rupicola</i> ( <i>E. cunninghamii</i> )	ROTAP
<i>Goodenia rostrivalvis</i>	ROTAP
<i>Grevillea longifolia</i>	ROTAP
<i>Hakea constablei</i>	ROTAP
<i>Isopogon fletcheri</i>	ROTAP
<i>Leptospermum petraeum</i>	ROTAP
<i>Leptospermum rupicola</i>	ROTAP
<i>Leucopogon fletcheri</i>	ROTAP
<i>Lissanthe sapida</i>	ROTAP

<i>Lomandra fluviatilis</i>	ROTAP
<i>Melaleuca deanei</i>	ROTAP
<i>Microstrobos fitzgeraldii</i>	ROTAP
<i>Monotoca ledifolia</i>	ROTAP
<i>Notochloe microdon</i>	ROTAP
<i>Olearia quercifolia</i>	ROTAP
<i>Persoonia acerosa</i>	ROTAP
<i>Persoonia hirsuta</i>	ROTAP
<i>Phebalium lachnaeoides</i>	ROTAP
<i>Prasophyllum nublignii</i> ( <i>Genoplesium filiforme</i> )	ROTAP
<i>Pseudanthus divaricatissimus</i>	ROTAP
<i>Pultenaea glabra</i>	ROTAP
<i>Pultenaea incurvata</i> ( <i>Almaleea incurvata</i> )	ROTAP
<i>Pultenaea villifera</i>	ROTAP
<i>Rhizanthella slateri</i>	ROTAP
<i>Rupicola sprengeloides</i>	ROTAP
<i>Sprengelia monticola</i>	ROTAP
<i>Velleia perfoliata</i>	ROTAP
<i>Zieria involucreta</i>	ROTAP
<i>Zieria "species F"</i>	ROTAP
<i>Acacia baueri</i> ssp. <i>aspera</i>	R
<i>Acacia hamiltoniana</i>	R
<i>Acacia ptychoclada</i>	R
<i>Celmisia longifolia</i>	R
<i>Chloanthes glandulosa</i>	R
<i>Darwinia fascicularis</i> ssp. <i>oligantha</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus ligustrina</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus moorei</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus parramattensis</i>	R
<i>Eucalyptus squamosa</i>	R
<i>Leptospermum emarginatum</i>	R
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	R
<i>Mitabelia baueri</i>	R
<i>Pultenaea echinula</i>	R
<i>Scaevola hookeri</i>	R
<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>	R

## SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES

Only species known to occur in or near the urban area listed.

EFFS = Species listed on NSW Endangered Fauna Schedule.  
R = Species of regional conservation significance.

<b>Frogs</b>	
Giant Burrowing Frog	EFFS
Southern Barred Frog	EFFS
Red Crowned Toadler	EFFS
Freyinets Frog	R
<b>Reptiles</b>	
Blue Mtns Water Skink	EFFS
Broad-headed snake	EFFS
Heath Monitor	EFFS
Burtons Legless Lizard	R
Swamp Snake	R
Bandy Bandy	R



Birds

Regent Honeyeater  
Glossy Black Cockatoo  
Swift Parrot  
Turquoise Parrot  
Powerful Owl  
Masked Owl  
Sooty Owl  
Lewins Rail  
Buff-banded Rail  
Brown Cuckoo Dove  
Brush Brenze Wing  
Azure Kingfisher  
Southern Emu-wren  
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater  
Beautiful Fire-tail  
Bill Miner

Mammals

Tiger Quoll  
Koala

EFS  
EFS  
EFS  
EFS  
EFS  
EFS  
EFS  
R  
R  
R  
R  
R  
R  
R  
R  
R



EFS  
EFS  
EFS

# Raising Warragamba Dam Flooding the Blue Mountains — the untold story

## PUBLIC MEETING

Speakers include *Milo Dunphy*  
Slides by *Dave Noble*

Thursday 11th August 1994  
Katoomba Civic Centre

Civic Pl, Katoomba  
7.30 pm

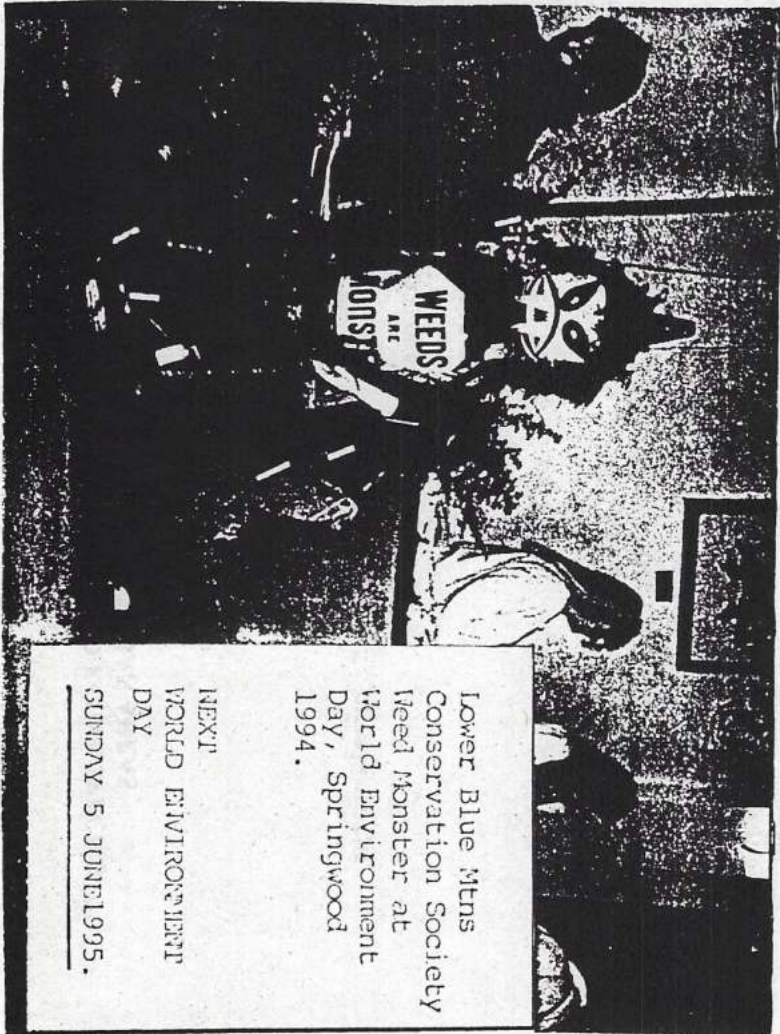
(next to the library)

**ALL WELCOME**

See government plans  
Voice your concerns

*Hear how it will affect bushwalking areas*

Organised by the Kowmung Committee  
with Blue Mountains Wilderness Society  
Enquiries: *Arnie Daley* (047) 542206



Lower Blue Mtns  
Conservation Society  
Weed Monster at  
World Environment  
Day, Springwood  
1994.

NEXT  
WORLD ENVIRONMENT  
DAY  
SUNDAY 5 JUNE 1995.





**... Into this.**

## Say NO to Raising Warragamba

### 1 Write A Letter

say that:

- ☒ you oppose the 23m raising of Warragamba Dam
- ☒ you want the Govt to adopt a solution that has the least environment impacts and ensures dam safety
- ☒ temporary flooding of Blue Mountains rivers is an inappropriate way of managing floods
- ☒ you oppose any future raising of the FSL and urge the Govt to reduce Sydney's water consumption.

and send to:

The Premier, c/- Parliament House, Sydney  
Opposition Leader, c/- Parliament House, Sydney  
Your local member

### 2 Support The Kowmung Committee Campaign to Save Blue Mountains Rivers

- come to regular meetings
- help with future events
- give this brochure to a friend

For more information:  
contact GPO Box 2090 Sydney 2001; ph. 267 8185.

## Major Impacts

- buries scenic valley floors with sediment
- loss of native vegetation and invasion by weeds
- destroys animal habitats
- creates kilometres of ugly 'moonscape' valleys

Photo: Upper Coxs Arm, Lake Burragarang

### Join The Kowmung Committee

Membership is by Donation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ (H) \_\_\_\_\_ (W)

Donation: ☐ \$200 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$20  
☐ Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Send this form and Cheque/Money Order to:

The Kowmung Committee  
GPO Box 2090  
SYDNEY NSW 2001



**Flooding of the  
Blue Mountains**

# RAISING WARRAGAMBA DAM

**Will Turn This ...**

Lower Kowmung River



## Raising Warragamba - the Untold Story

In 1987, Warragamba Dam was announced as unsafe during extreme flood events. A spillway around the dam, costing \$90 million, was originally proposed to make the dam safe.

Now the Government proposes to raise the dam wall by 23 metres at a cost of \$250 million, to provide extra flood mitigation. The resulting dam will be 36 metres higher than the present full storage level (FSL), but will also increase the dam's water storage capacity by 53%.

The EIS detailing this option is due for release after August 1994.

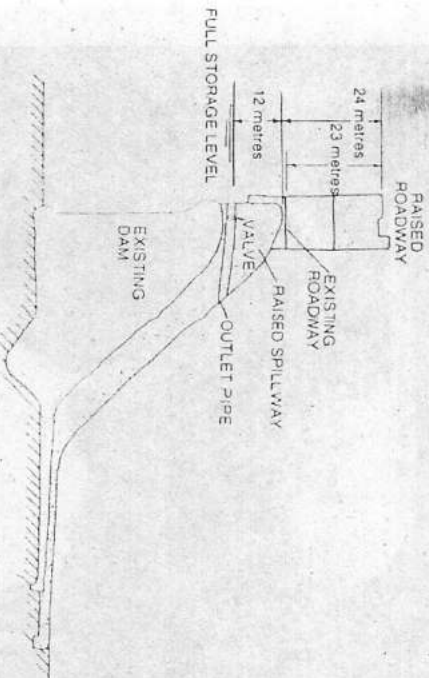
### 12 Metre Spillway Causes Most Damage

The new spillway 12 metres higher than FSL (see diagram) is the most damaging component of the 23 metre dam raising. All floods up to floods occurring once every 50 years will be temporarily stored behind it. The release period (restricted by the outlet pipe size) is at least 24 days. This results in massive scarring of valley floors and other major environmental damage. The operation of the pipe valves is all that will allow permanent water storage to this level.

### Effects above 12 Metres

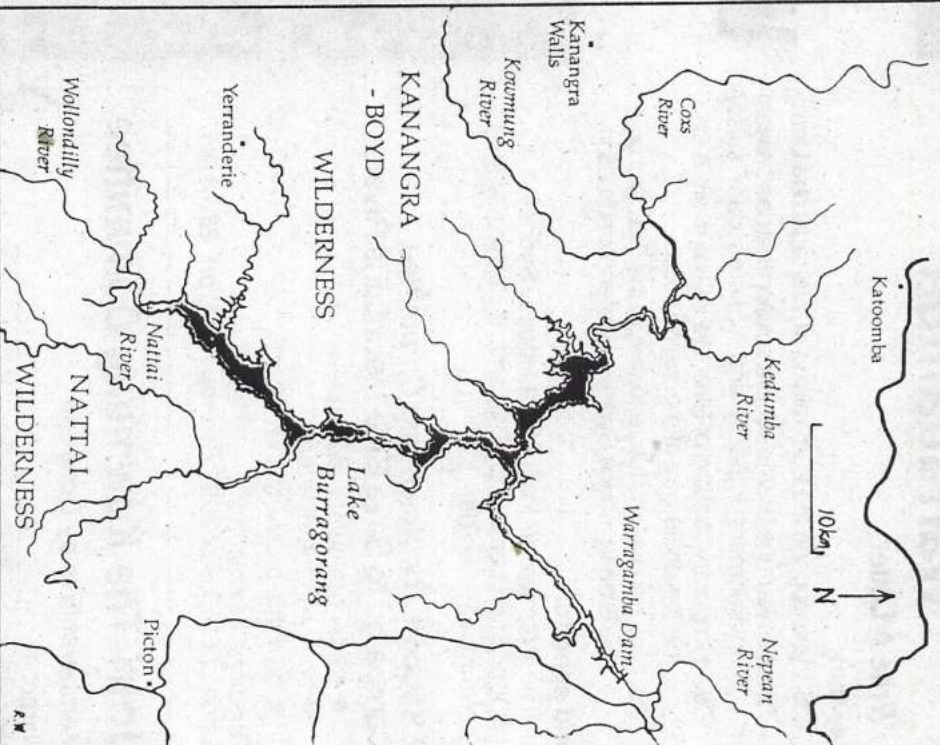
Areas up to 36 metres above the present FSL may also be flooded temporarily. More than twice the surface area of the present dam may be flooded during the largest likely flood.

### The Government's Option - 23 m Raising



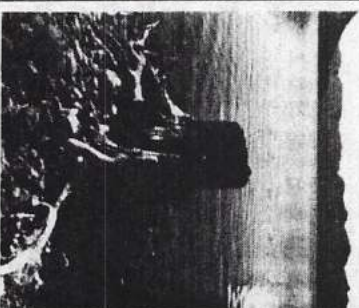
Cross-section of proposed 23 metre raising of Warragamba Dam showing 12 metre water storage capacity.

## Current Extent of Warragamba Dam Storage



**Lake Burratorang**  
Created in 1960 following the construction of Warragamba Dam and the flooding of Burratorang Valley.

Photo: The Kowmung Committee Collection



## Adverse Impacts

- fragments national parks and degrades wilderness
- loss of classic bushwalking areas, historic campsites drowned and access restricted
- degrades world famous Blue Mountains scenery and World Heritage values
- reduces biodiversity, eg. threats to rare and endangered species such as Camden White Gum (*Eucalyptus benthamii*)
- loss of Aboriginal heritage
- impacts the downstream environment eg. increases urban sprawl, degrades Hawkesbury/Nepean River system.

## Damage to Rivers Above the Dam

Major Rivers and Creeks	Extent of Damage	
	From 12 m* water rise	From 36 m* water rise
KOWMUNG R.	2 km	8 km
COXS R.	5 km	19 km
NATTAI R.	4 km	14 km
KEDUMBA R.	5 km	15 km
WOLLONDILLY R.	7 km	22 km
Other	10 km	40 km
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33 km</b>	<b>118 km</b>

\* above existing full storage level

## Kowmung River - a unique wild river

Early bushwalkers were drawn to the Kowmung River, and its wilderness qualities have inspired generations of walkers since.

Flowing through the heart of the Kanangra-Boyd National Park, the Kowmung is the largest wild river in the Blue Mountains. It rises on the Great Divide and meets the Cows River 1km above the present full supply level of Lake Burratorang.

Following concern about effects of proposed alterations to the dam on the pristine Kowmung River, the Confederation of Bushwalking Clubs NSW established The Kowmung Committee.