**Habitat Connectivity**

**Little Llangothlin Lagoon**

Although the water level at Little Llangothlin Lagoon fluctuates, it rarely dries out completely. It has retained water in the deepest pools even throughout major droughts in the past century (Haworth 1994). The surface area of this wetland varies seasonally with changing water levels from about 100 ha during average conditions to a maximum of perhaps 120 ha during extreme floods.

**Billy Bung Lagoon**

Billy Bung Lagoon is much shallower than Little Llangothlin Lagoon (maximum depth 0.8 metres) and is a temporary lake which periodically dries out. The total size of Billy Bung Lagoon is approximately 17 ha, however the boundary of the LLNR Ramsar site intersects the middle of the lake and only about 7.7 ha occurs within the LLNR

**Fens**

A 7.9 ha *Carex* fen has been identified in the drainage line of the inlet watercourse on the western side of Little Llangothlin Lagoon (Hunter and Bell 2009). The outflow, other drainage lines and lake margins also support additional *Carex* fen vegetation. Hunter (2011) reported that a total of about 16 ha of this wetland type occurs within LLNR. *Carex* fen has recently been assessed as rare in NSW and was recently listed as an endangered ecological community under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

**Freshwater springs**

There is evidence (e.g. Haworth 1994, Bell and Clarke 2004) of minor occurrences of freshwater springs (estimated total area < 0.1 ha). These are found at seepage points to the south-west and north of Little Llangothlin Lagoon and on the slopes to the east of Billy Bung Lagoon, probably arising from local catchment groundwater. The small springs, which have not been mapped, support a range of wetland plants. The existence of basalt aquifers regionally also has the potential to support small spring-fed wetlands at the site.