

Climate-ready revegetation

Annotated resource list for exploring useful tools, species information and project examples

Restore and Renew Webtool

“The Restore and Renew webtool guides restoration of resilient, climate-ready native vegetation across New South Wales and beyond.

Identify your target site and find out where you can source seed to maximise the genetic diversity and climate-readiness of your restoration project.

The Restore and Renew webtool was first launched in 2017 and an updated version was released in November 2025.” (From the Restore and Renew website).

- Restore and Renew webtool: <https://restore.environment.nsw.gov.au/>
- Restore and Renew webtool guidance and resources: <https://www.climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/restore-and-renew-webtool>
- Restore and Renew webtool FAQs and glossary: <https://www.climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/restore-and-renew-webtool/restore-and-renew-webtool-faqs-and-glossary>

Explore local climate projections for your area

My Climate View: <https://myclimateview.com.au/>

“My Climate View enables you to explore climate information relevant to your location and commodity, wherever you are across Australia.

Climate information includes:

- past data from 1966 to now
- seasonal forecasts for the upcoming 1–3 months
- climate projections for the 2030s, 2050s and 2070s.” (From the My Climate View website).

Select a location and choose ‘None’ from the dropdown commodity menu (unless you want to explore variables for particular commodities). Scroll down on the ‘Future climate overview’ page to select the variables of interest.

Analogues Explorer & Regional Climate Change Explorer:

<https://www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au/en/projections-tools/climate-analogues/analogues-explorer/>

“The climate analogue tool matches the proposed future climate of a region of interest with the current climate experienced in another region using annual average rainfall and maximum temperature (within set tolerances).” (From the Climate Change in Australia website).

<https://www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au/en/projections-tools/regional-climate-change-explorer/super-clusters/>

“This amalgamation (aligned as far as possible with existing NRM boundaries) preserves the detail of existing climatic zones and permits a coherent future projection to be described for each. Information about the [8 Clusters and 15 Sub-Clusters](#) can also be accessed from this webpage by following links from the relevant Super-Clusters.” (From the Climate Change in Australia website).

Find plant species lists for your area

Your local ecologists, Landcare groups, native plant societies, and similar organisations are likely to be able to provide excellent information about local native flora. The following resources can also be very helpful:

Trees Near Me NSW: <https://www.treesnearme.app/>

“It lets you explore all Plant Community Types (PCTs) across New South Wales, Australia. You can even go back in time to find out the plants that were in your neighbourhood before they were cleared. Trees Near Me NSW is based on Plant Community Types, or PCTs. PCTs are the finest level of classification in the NSW vegetation classification hierarchy.” (From the Trees Near Me NSW website).

PlantNet: <https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/>

Select ‘Spatial Search’ to generate flora lists for a selected area.

NSW BioNET Atlas Flora Survey:

https://atlas.bionet.nsw.gov.au/UI_Modules/YETI_/FloraSearch.aspx

There are various options for searching on this site, but one simple option is to select ‘LGA’ (Local Government Area) from the ‘Geographic area’ dropdown menu and then explore the list of available surveys.

NSWNicheFinder: <https://www.nswnichefinder.net/>

Select ‘Regions’, and search for a geographic region (including LGAs, LLS regions, IBRA, and CAPAD areas).

Atlas of Living Australia (ALA): <https://biocache.ala.org.au/explore/your-area>

ALA has many functions, but a good way to start is through the ‘Explore Your Area’ search. You can enter an address, select a 1, 5 or 10km radius, and the group of species you are interested in (e.g. ‘Plants’).

Examples of climate-ready projects

Yass Area Network of Landcare Groups' (YAN) Climate Ready Revegetation Program:

<https://yan.org.au/projects/climate-ready-revegetation>

“At our three Landcare nurseries, we produce around 15,000 climate-ready tubestock each year. We do this by focusing on two key strategies:

- 1) Selecting resilient species: We choose local plant species that are not only native to our region but also occur in areas already experiencing the hotter conditions we expect in the future.
- 2) Boosting genetic diversity: We source seeds from a wide range of provenances to enhance the genetic diversity of these species. This helps them adapt to environmental changes over generations.

These tubestock are then planted throughout the region by landholders and volunteers, helping to secure the future of our native ecosystems.” (From the YAN website).

Big Scrub Rainforest Conservancy: <https://bigscrubrainforest.org/science-saving-rainforests/>

The ‘genetic rescue’ of the highly fragmented Big Scrub Rainforest is an inspiring example of how genetic information can directly inform the restoration of an important ecosystem. Their project involves establishing a Living Seedbank Plantation with genetically diverse material for use in restoration plantings.

Watch Renee Borrow presenting the work at the 2025 National Landcare Conference:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E1FiZUNkrhs>

Watch a clip from Landline (May 2025):

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/rural/programs/landline/2025-05-11/big-scrub:-bringing-back-australias-big-scrub/105279560>

Murray Local Land Services Seed Production Areas:

<https://www.botanicgardens.org.au/discover-and-learn/watch-listen-read/seed-production-areas-climate-resilient-restoration>

“Seed production areas can produce vast quantities of quality, genetically diverse seed to support climate-resilient restoration, if designed and managed correctly. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are vital to ensure seed quality.” (Marlien van der Merwe and Tricia Hogbin)