# Guide to Typical Credit Yield per hectare

Credit yield per hectare at a stewardship site is quite variable and depends on the range of factors described above. Table 1 and 2 show typical credit yield per hectare from existing and proposed stewardship sites for different vegetation formations and vegetation classes that have had the yield identified from a BAM assessment at more than 10 vegetation zones. The typical range is the standard deviation in credit yield across those vegetation zones. In the first example in Table 1, the average yield is 6.0 credits per hectare and the typical range is 3.1 credits per hectare, this means most vegetation zones have between 2.9 and 9.1 credits per hectare.

**Table 1:** Credit Yield per hectare by vegetation formation with more than 10 assessments.

| Vegetation Formation | Credits/Ha | Typical Range |
|---|---|---|
| Arid Shrublands (Acacia sub-formation) | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| Arid Shrublands (Chenopod sub-formation) | 5.5 | 2.5 |
| Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrub/grass sub-formation) | 5.1 | 2.0 |
| Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation) | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| Forested Wetlands | 5.4 | 2.1 |
| Freshwater Wetlands | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| Grasslands | 7.6 | 3.1 |
| Grassy Woodlands | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| Rainforests | 6.1 | 1.6 |
| Semi-arid Woodlands (Grassy sub-formation) | 4.3 | 1.9 |
| Semi-arid Woodlands (Shrubby sub-formation) | 5.3 | 1.8 |
| Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Grassy sub-formation) | 5.5 | 2.0 |
| Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation) | 6.1 | 1.2 |

**Table 2:** Credit Yield per hectare by vegetation class with more than 10 assessments.

| Vegetation Class | Credits/Ha | Typical Range |
|---|---|---|
| Aeolian Chenopod Shrublands | 6.2 | 3.4 |
| Brigalow Clay Plain Woodlands | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| Clarence Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 5.4 | 1.5 |
| Coastal Floodplain Wetlands | 4.5 | 2.3 |
| Coastal Swamp Forests | 4.7 | 1.5 |
| Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands | 5.3 | 2.5 |
| Dry Rainforest | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| Eastern Riverine Forests | 5.4 | 1.6 |
| Floodplain Transition Woodlands | 5.3 | 2.3 |
| Hunter-Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 6.1 | 2.1 |
| Inland Floodplain Swamps | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Inland Floodplain Woodlands | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| Inland Riverine Forests | 6.8 | 2.1 |
| Inland Rocky Hill Woodlands | 3.5 | 1.3 |
| New England Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 6.3 | 1.8 |
| New England Grassy Woodlands | 4.9 | 1.6 |
| North Coast Wet Sclerophyll Forests | 6.2 | 1.2 |
| Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests | 5.9 | 1.9 |
| Northern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 4.3 | 2.4 |

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| Vegetation Class | Credits/Ha | Typical Range |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests | 4.9 | 2.0 |
| North-west Alluvial Sand Woodlands | 5.9 | 1.9 |
| North-west Floodplain Woodlands | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands | 4.9 | 1.9 |
| Pilliga Outwash Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 4.4 | 1.6 |
| Riverine Chenopod Shrublands | 5.1 | 1.9 |
| Riverine Plain Woodlands | 4.5 | 1.6 |
| Sand Plain Mallee Woodlands | 6.3 | 2.4 |
| Semi-arid Sand Plain Woodlands | 4.9 | 1.9 |
| South East Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 5.0 | 0.8 |
| Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 5.5 | 1.9 |
| Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands | 4.2 | 1.6 |
| Southern Tableland Wet Sclerophyll Forests | 4.9 | 1.5 |
| Sydney Hinterland Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 6.3 | 1.5 |
| Upper Riverina Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| Western Peneplain Woodlands | 5.0 | 1.6 |
| Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| Yetman Dry Sclerophyll Forests | 6.5 | 1.6 |

Tables 2 and 3 show there is some differences in typical credit yield between different types of vegetation and regions at existing sites. Typical yield in some western vegetation communities is lower (on average) than those on the coast. Overall credit yield per hectare is typically between 4 and 8 credits per hectare, with average yield between 4.5 and 6.5 credits per hectare.