



BUSHLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

**PART LOT 6 DP 3944
39 DELL ROAD
WEST GOSFORD**

**OCTOBER 2020
REF: 20028/2**

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39 DELL ROAD
WEST GOSFORD**

OCTOBER 2020

Conacher Consulting Pty Ltd

Environmental and Land Management Consultants

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PREFACE

This Bushland Management Plan has been prepared by *Conacher Consulting* to identify matters in relation to the management of part of Lot 6 DP 3944, 39 Dell Road, West Gosford, which is to be dedicated to Central Coast Council for inclusion in the Coastal Open Space System.

PROJECT TEAM

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

1.1 BACKGROUND

Conacher Consulting have been engaged to prepare this Bushland Management Plan for a parcel of land at West Gosford which is proposed to be transferred to Central Coast Council for inclusion in the Coastal Open Space System. This transfer of land ownership is part of a Planning Proposal and Voluntary Planning Agreement for the future rezoning and subdivision of Lot 6 DP 3944, Dell Road, West Gosford.

1.2 SITE DETAILS

The area covered by this BMP is shown in Figure 1.1. The BMP does not cover areas of Part Lot 6 which are proposed to be developed as an industrial area.

The planning and cadastral details of the subject site are provided in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1 SITE DETAILS	
Location	Dell Road West Gosford
Area	7.3ha
Local Government Area	Central Coast Council
Existing Land Use	Vacant land

1.3 PURPOSES OF THIS BUSHLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purposes of this Bushland Management Plan (BMP) are to:

- Identify the bushland management areas proposed to be transferred to Council for retention and protection;
- Identify the characteristics and current condition of the bushland management areas;
- Document suitable long term management measures to enable ecological and biodiversity outcomes; and
- Identify the extent of bush regeneration and other works required for the Bushland Management Area (BMA) to be included in and managed as part of Council's Open Space System.

It is expected that this version of the BMP will be revised and supplemented with additional details to be included in any future review of the contents and implementation of this BMP by Council.

1.4 CHARACTERISTICS & CURRENT CONDITION OF BUSHLAND MANAGEMENT AREA

i. Site History

Parts of the site have been historically utilised as a quarry and have since been subject to land rehabilitation works, particularly areas on lower slopes in the central and southern sections of the site.

ii. Topography

The site is located on the steep eastern foot-slopes of Mount Penang, above the lowlands of Narara Creek at West Gosford. Elevation ranges from 110m in the west to 10 metres in the east over a distance of approximately 400 metres. The average gradient is 25% with an easterly aspect. Extensive outcrops of Sandstone rock are present.

iii. Drainage

A small drainage line (first order watercourse) is located along the northern part of the site in the vicinity of the northern powerline easement. Runoff within the site is by surface flows after heavy rainfall.

iv. Native Vegetation

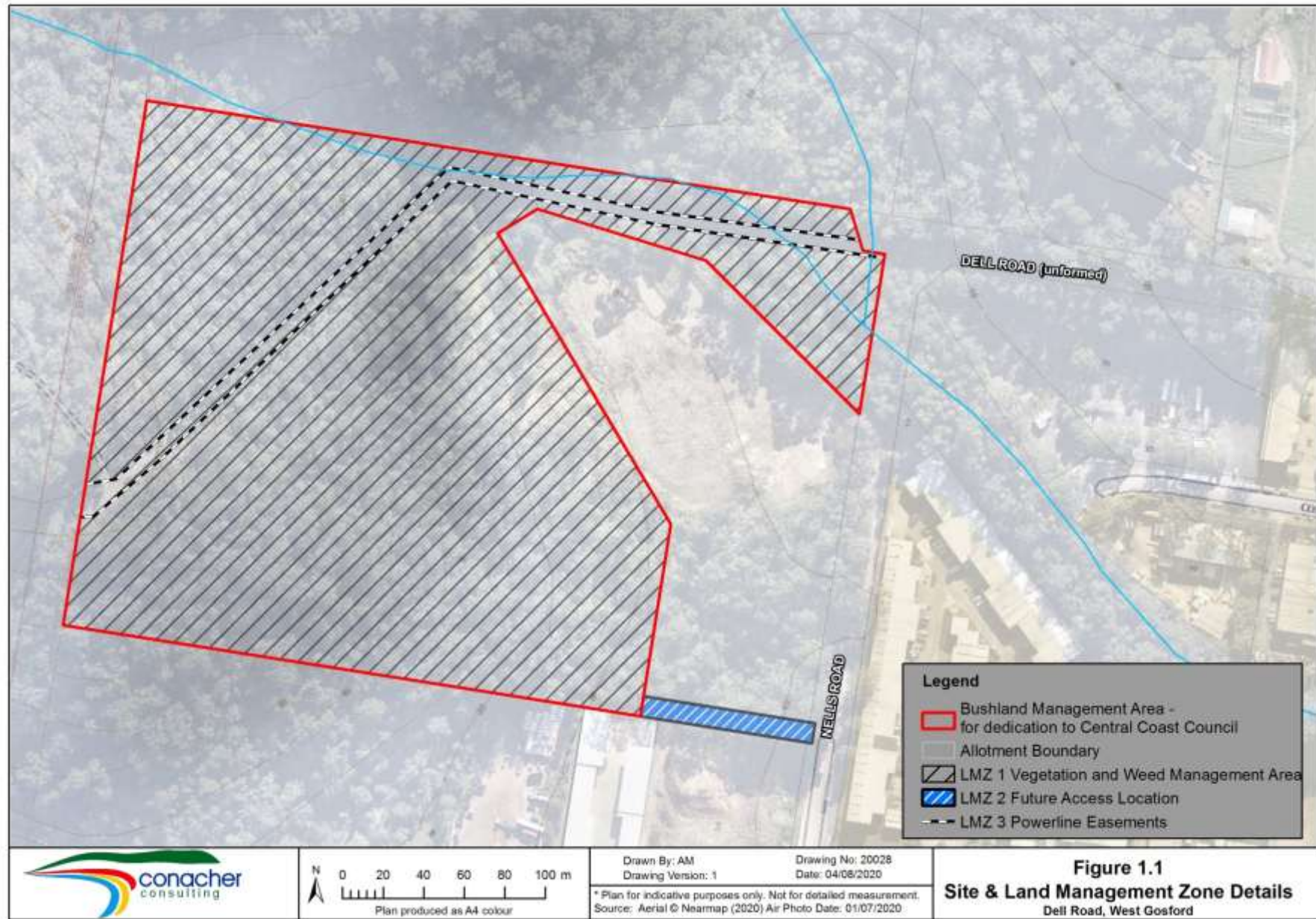
The vegetation within the site has been mapped by Bell (2013) as containing the following vegetation communities:

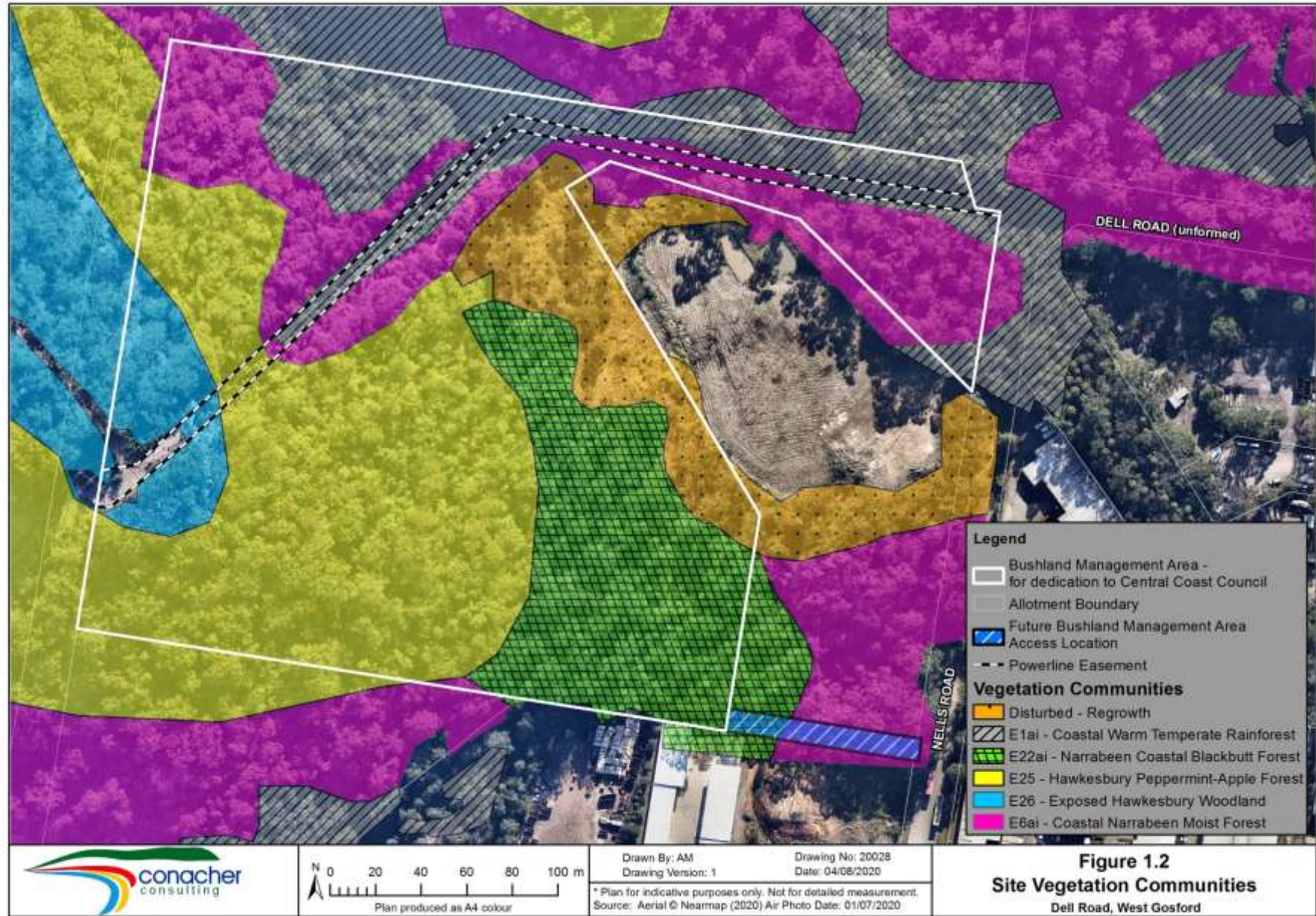
- Narrabeen Coastal Blackbutt Forest (approximately 1.3 ha located on mid to lower slopes)
- Exposed Hawkesbury Woodland (approximately 0.4 ha located on exposed ridge top areas)
- Hawkesbury Peppermint Apple Forest (approximately 2.6 ha located on mid to upper slopes)
- Coastal Narrabeen Moist Forest (approximately 1.3 ha located on lower slopes)
- Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest (approximately 1.1ha located on sheltered gully and water course along norther boundary)
- Disturbed Regrowth (approximately 0.6 ha located on lower slopes)

A site vegetation map adapted from the mapping provided by Bell (2013) is provided in Figure 1.2.

iii. Exotic Vegetation

The weeds present are mostly naturalised species which commonly occur in the locality. Further details on the density and species of weed present are provided in Section 3.3.





SECTION 2

LAND MANAGEMENT ZONES

2.1 SITE MANAGEMENT RATIONALE

Due to the presence of different condition states and different management priorities within the bushland management area, the following three land management zones (LMZs) have been defined and mapped in Figure 1.1 to enable the targeted coordination of works:

- LMZ 1** - Vegetation and Weed Management Area
- LMZ 2** - Future Access location
- LMZ 3** - Powerline Easements

For each of these LMZs, specific management objectives and actions have been identified as follows.

LMZ 1 – VEGETATION AND WEED MANAGEMENT AREA

Objectives

- Retain and protect habitats including native vegetation, hollow bearing trees, and fauna habitats.
- Implement weed management actions for priority weed species.
- Rehabilitate existing native vegetation and fauna habitats in highly disturbed areas, including the Vegetation Regeneration Area identified in Section 3 of this Plan.

Management Actions for Implementation (Refer to Section 3)

- 3.1 Native Vegetation Protection Actions
- 3.2 Weed Management Actions
- 3.3 Native Species Replanting Actions
- 3.5 Erosion and Sediment Control Actions
- 3.6 Rubbish Management Actions
- 3.7 Workplace Health And Safety Considerations

Implementation

- To be implemented as per this BMP or as required in any future monitoring reports.

Comments

- The area of Low Density weed occurrence covers 3.54 hectares (approx.)
- The area of Medium Density weed occurrence covers 0.83 hectares (approx.)
- The area of High Density weed occurrence covers 2.97 hectares (approx.).

LMZ 2 –BUSHLAND MANAGEMENT AREA FUTURE ACCESS LOCATION

Objectives

- Provide a location for vehicle access to the bushland management area
- Minimise vegetation clearing impacts associated with any approved access construction
- Appropriately manage fauna species during any approved access construction works
- Implement suitable erosion and sediment controls during any approved access construction works
- Ensure that access works do not result in weed introductions to the site or un-necessary site disturbance.

Management Actions for Implementation (Refer to Section 3)

- 3.2 Weed Management Actions
- 3.4 Future Access Construction
- 3.5 Erosion and Sediment Control Actions

- 3.7 Workplace Health and Safety Considerations

Implementation

- Actions to be implemented prior to and during any clearing or earthworks for the provision of access to the site.

Comments

- At this stage there are no detailed plans available for the provision of a constructed access to the site.
- Detailed site, engineering and geotechnical plans will be required to be approved by Council for any future access construction application.
- Councils requirement is for a minimum six metre wide access (4 metre wide trafficable surface) to be constructed as per the fire trail / access construction requirements identified in RFS (2006)
- The area for the access covers 800m² (approx.) and is located along the southern site boundary from Dell Road.

LMZ 3 – POWERLINE EASEMENTS

Objectives

- Maintain accessibility to Ausgrid (or relevant powerline asset owner/manager) requirements
- Allow Ausgrid (or relevant powerline asset owner/manager) to maintain and clear vegetation within the powerline easement

Management Actions for Implementation (Refer to Section 3)

- No works are to be undertaken within the powerline easement under this BMP. All works within this location are to be undertaken by Ausgrid or the relevant powerline asset owner/ manager.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF RELEVANT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Implementation of the management actions of relevance to each Land Management Zone are further addressed within this BMP in Section 3.

SECTION 3

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following vegetation management actions and considerations have been identified for this site. The implementation of these actions is to be targeted to the specific Land Management Zones where they apply, as documented in Section 2 of this Plan.

3.1 NATIVE VEGETATION PROTECTION ACTIONS

All native vegetation within the bushland management area is to be retained in perpetuity and managed in accordance with this BMP. The land will be protected through dedication to Council.

Future fencing and gates will be installed in strategic locations by Council following dedication of the land and construction of the access. This will control access and deter illegal dumping and vehicle access.

3.2 WEED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Weed control is to be undertaken throughout the Vegetation and Weed Management Area (LMZ 1). The extent and level of weed infestations (high, moderate and low levels) is identified in the Weed Occurrence Plan provided as Figure 3.1. This initial Weed Occurrence Plan is to be revised following the initial weed inspection by the contracted bushland regenerator. Weed control is to consist of primary weed control works, followed by annual weed control actions over 5 years. These works are to be undertaken by a professional bush regenerators.

Ongoing weed control is required to ensure that weeds which regrow from regrowth or from the soil seed bank are managed after the initial weed control actions. Suitable weed control methods include both physical and herbicide controls which may be utilised in tandem. Details on suitable methods are provided in Appendix 2 and summarised below.

i. Physical Control Methods

Physical control methods involve using physical means such as machinery, hand removal and the use of hand tools and hand operated power equipment to remove either specific or broad ranges of weeds.

ii. Herbicide Control Methods

Herbicide control methods involve the use of chemicals which can target specific types of weeds or a broad spectrum of weeds.

All weed control methods, particularly any herbicide application methods, are to be implemented in accordance with the methods outlined in the NSW South Wales Weed Control Handbook (NSW Department of Primary Industries 2018).

iii. Target Weed Species

Weed species to be targeted during the weed control works include the priority weeds identified under the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (Local Land Services 2019). Weeds of regional concern also identified under the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan may be targeted for removal where practical. A full list of these species is provided in Appendix 1. The weeds from these lists which have been observed during preliminary weed mapping surveys are listed in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1 OBSERVED WEED SPECIES FOR MANAGEMENT			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority Type	Observed during Preliminary Weed Mapping
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	State Priority Weed	x
Ground asparagus	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	State Priority Weed	x
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia species</i>	State Priority Weed	x
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	State Priority Weed	x
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> species aggregate	State Priority Weed	x
Crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	x

No additional plantings of native species is proposed within the site under the provisions of this BMP.

3.3 FUTURE ACCESS CONSTRUCTION

If Central Coast Council determine that a physical access is required to be constructed from Nells Road through to the Bushland Management Area. The environmental protection procedures provided in Appendix 3 are to be implemented for the works.

3.4 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL ACTIONS

Erosion and sediment controls are to be implemented prior to the commencement of access construction works. Erosion and sediment controls may also be required following the completion of primary weed control works if soil stability issues occur following clearing of dense weed infestations. Erosion and sediment control measures to be implemented include:

- Coordinated work practices aimed at minimising land disturbance;
- The minimisation of groundcover disturbance through the erection of temporary vegetation protection fencing adjoining retained vegetation;
- Implementation of sediment erosion control fencing around the access construction footprint;
- Routine inspections of controls implemented;
- Prompt stabilisation of cleared surfaces.

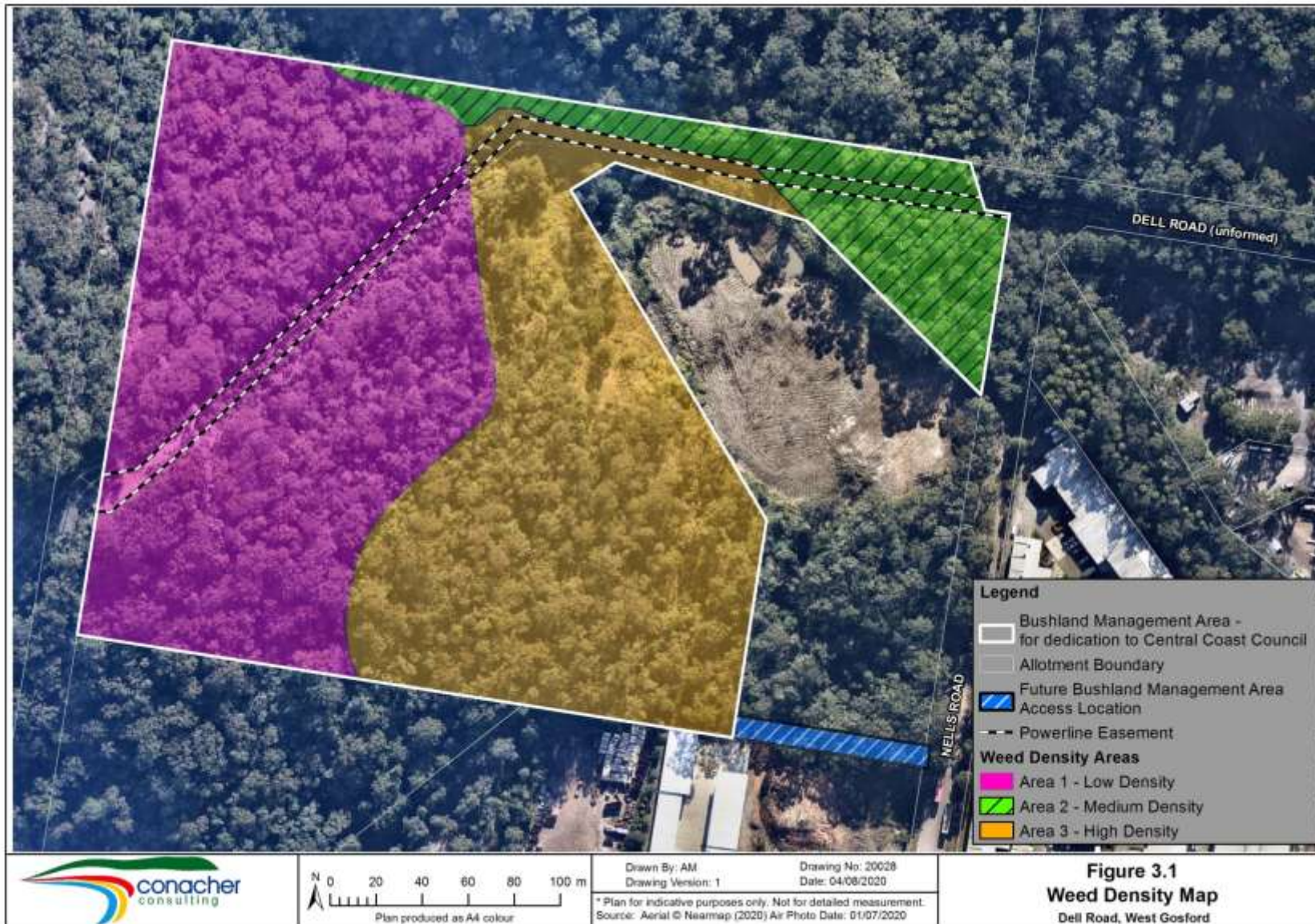
3.5 RUBBISH MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

A search of the Bushland Management Area is to be undertaken to determine the extent and type of any problem rubbish present.

Rubbish present within the Bushland Management Area is to be removed during the initial management actions and then as necessary for the duration of the management period. All rubbish is to be disposed of or recycled at an approved waste management or recycling facility.

3.6 WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Any bushland regeneration contractors involved in the implementation of this BMP are to hold and maintain current and relevant safe work method statements, current chemical handling certificates and workers compensation insurance, in accordance with current workplace safety requirements and legislation.





SECTION 4

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION AND WORKS PROGRAM

It is recommended that this plan be implemented for a period of up to five years. The commencement and completion of works prior to and following dedication of the land is to be determined through further negotiation with Central Coast Council.

Following the completion of the works outlined under this Plan it is expected that the bushland management area will be subject to the same management requirements as the adjoining areas of Coastal Open Space lands.

A conceptual schedule for the implementation of works outlined in the various sections of this Plan is provided in Table 4.1.

**TABLE 4.1
SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS**

Management Actions	Stages of Works		Works to be undertaken by
	Prior to Commencement of BMP works	During Works (Access Works / weeding and replanting)	
1. Implement actions from BMP			Bush Regenerator, Project Ecologist
2. Install temporary fencing around the outer limits of Access to protect adjoining areas of retained habitats			Fencing contractor under ecologist direction
3. Undertake fauna management works and checks prior to and during approved clearing works for access			Project Ecologist
4. Implement erosion and sediment control measures and maintain			Civil works contractor for access construction Bush Regenerator if required following primary weed control
5. Manage and prevent weed and pathogen transfer			Civil works contractor and bush regenerator
6. Undertake weed removal and vegetation regeneration works			Bush Regenerator under Ecologist supervision
7. Progressive removal of erosion and sediment control fencing as required and prior to the conclusion of the works program			Civil works contractors and Bush Regenerator
8. Monitor for compliance		Monthly during works	Ecologist or Bush Regenerator
9. Report to Council on Implementation		Annually	Ecologist or Bush Regenerator

4.2 MONITORING PROGRAM

Monitoring is to be undertaken initially prior to works and annually thereafter for five years to allow for the assessment of the health of the weed management areas. Monitoring of these areas is to include identification of any areas suffering from disturbance or in need of additional plantings or weed control.

A total of three permanent vegetation condition monitoring quadrats (20m x 20m in size) are to be established, with one located in each of the three Weed Density Zones, including one monitoring quadrat covering any planting works undertaken.

Monitoring will include a performance evaluation of the works and will include assessment addressing any deficiencies observed, and determining a successful outcome. A successful outcome is identified as a minimum of 80% survival rate for any plantings and an ongoing reduction in weed cover for the treated areas and a regeneration rate of 30% cover for the vegetation regeneration areas if planting is not undertaken over the period of this plan. Monitoring is to include:

- Photographs to be taken from each monitoring quadrat;
- A Weed Density Map, amended from the initial Weed Density Map provided in Figure 3.1;
- Estimates of density of native plant regeneration for the Vegetation Regeneration Area identified in Figure 3.2;
- Identification of any adaptive changes or additional measures required to ensure vegetation regeneration and weed control meets the required targets; and
- Mapping and description of any rubbish dumped in the BMA.

A template for completion of an Annual Site Inspection Monitoring Report for the subject site is included as Appendix 2 of this BMP.

Maintenance will include weeding (herbicide or low impact physical weed removal as required), watering of any supplementary plantings, replacement planting for any planting losses and regular inspections, rubbish removal and performance assessment.

4.3 PERFORMANCE TARGETS

Councils Flora and Fauna Guidelines for Vegetation Management Plans identify that any performance targets set for the objective measurement of the implementation of the BMP are to be specific, measurable, achievable and time based.

The performance targets set for the specifics of this BMP are based on the following criteria:

- i) Large size of Bushland Management Area (approximately 7.3 hectares),
- ii) Extent of weed infestations present,
- iii) Uncontrollable and long term impacts of weed seeds and propagules from unmanaged off site areas,
- iv) Long term duration of the Bushland Management Plan actions (initially for 5 years then as per revision outcomes).

The specific and time based performance targets for this BMP are identified in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2 BUSHLAND MANAGEMENT AREA PERFORMANCE TARGETS			
SPECIFIC BMP ACTION	MEASURABLE QUANTITY	TIME PERIOD	ACHIEVED OUTCOME
1. Gates and Fencing	Lineal metres of fence and one gate.	Immediately following access construction / Year 1	To be determined at monitoring/reporting stage
2. Weed Management	\$8000 of work over 4 days for 4 days per annum	4 days per annum	To be determined at monitoring/reporting stage
3. Rubbish Management	Volume of rubbish removed	100% removed by end of 2 years.	To be determined at monitoring/reporting stage
4. Monitoring	Annual monitoring	Annually	To be determined at monitoring/reporting stage
5. Reporting to Council	Annual reporting	Annually	To be determined at monitoring/reporting stage
6. Review of BMP	Review the above actions	Review annually	To be determined at monitoring/reporting stage

4.4 REPORTING

Progress reports on the implementation program (using the format provided in Appendix 2) are to be prepared for Council at the following intervals:

- i. Prior to the commencement of BMP works;
- ii. Monthly during weed removal works (unless works are placed on hold); and
- iii. On an annual basis.

Monitoring Reports are to be prepared by the Ecologist or bush regenerator.

5. REFERENCES

- Bell S.A.J 2009 – The Natural Vegetation of the Gosford Local Government Area (Report for Gosford City Council)
- Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016), New South Wales Government.
- Buchanan, R.A (1989) Bush regeneration: Recovering Australian Landscapes. The Open Training & Education Network, Redfern.
- Central Coast Council 2019 Central Coast Council Flora and Fauna Guidelines, Central Coast Council.
- Department of Planning (1991) Urban Bushland Management Guidelines.
- Landcom (2004) Soils and Construction Managing Urban Stormwater, 4th Ed. New South Wales Government: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/stormwater/publications.htm>
- Rural Fire Service (2006) Planning for Bushfire Protection.
- Simpfendorfer, K.J., (1992). An Introduction to Trees for South-eastern Australia. Inkata Press.
- Standards Australia (2010) Australian Standard Protection of Trees on Development Sites, AS 4970—2009 (Incorporating Amendment No. 1).
- Wright, P. (1991) Bush Regenerators Handbook, The National Trust of Australia (NSW).

APPENDIX 1

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

WEED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Weed removal should be undertaken using small tools such as spades, mattocks, garden forks and saws to reduce soil disturbance and minimise damage to nearby plants. In addition to hand removal of weeds in some situations where weeds are abundant, such as for many of the grass species and when native plants will not be affected by spray drift, the use of Glyphosate herbicide is recommended in accordance with the manufacturers specifications.

Herbicides should not be applied prior to rain occurring as this reduces the herbicides' effectiveness and increases the potential to enter creeks and drainage lines in runoff.

2. WEED REMOVAL TECHNIQUES

Weeds are to be removed in accordance with the following techniques recommended by the National Trust, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Australian Association of Bush Regenerators and Buchanan (2009).

2.1 Weed removal techniques for woody plants

Cut and Paint (Woody weeds to 10 cm basal diameter)

- Make a horizontal cut close to the ground using secateurs, loppers or a bush saw; and
- Immediately apply herbicide to the exposed flat stump surface.

Considerations:

- Cuts should be horizontal to prevent herbicide from running off the stump, sharp angle cuts are hazardous;
- Herbicide must be applied immediately before the plant cells close (within 30 seconds) and translocation of herbicide ceases;
- If plants resprout cut and paint the shoots after sufficient regrowth has occurred; and
- Stem scraping can be more effective on some woody weeds.

Stem Injection

- At the base of the tree drill holes at a 45 degree angle into the sapwood;
- Fill each hole with herbicide immediately; and
- Repeat the process at 5 cm intervals around the tree.

Frilling or Chipping

- At the base of the tree make a cut into the sapwood with a chisel or axe;
- Fill each cut with herbicide immediately; and
- Repeat the process at 5 cm intervals around the tree.

Considerations:

- Plants should be actively growing and in good health;
- Deciduous plants should be treated in spring and autumn when leaves are fully formed;
- For multi-stemmed plants, inject or chip below the lowest branch or treat each stem individually; and
- Herbicides must be injected immediately before plant cells close (within 30 seconds) and translocation of herbicide ceases.

2.2 Weed removal techniques for small hand-pullable plants

Hand Removal

- Remove any seeds or fruits and carefully place into a bag;
- Grasp stem at ground level, rock plant backwards and forwards to loosen roots and pull out; and
- Tap the roots to dislodge any soil, replace disturbed soil and pat down.

Considerations:

- Leave weeds so roots are not in contact with the soil eg. hang in a tree, remove from site or leave on a rock.

2.3 Weed removal techniques for vines and scramblers

Hand Removal

- Take hold of one runner and pull towards yourself;
- Check points of resistance where fibrous roots grow from the nodes;
- Cut roots with a knife or dig out with a trowel and continue to follow the runner;
- The major root systems need to be removed manually or scrape/cut and painted with herbicide; and
- Any reproductive parts need to be bagged.

Stem Scraping

- Scrape 15 to 30 cm of the stem with a knife to reach the layer below the bark/outer layer; and
- Immediately apply herbicide along the length of the scrape.

Considerations:

- A maximum of half the stem diameter should be scraped. Do not ringbark;
- Larger stems should have two scrapes opposite each other; and
- Vines can be left hanging in trees after treatment.

2.4 Weed removal techniques for plants with underground reproductive structures

Hand Removal of Plants with a Taproot

- Remove and bag seeds or fruits;
- Push a narrow trowel or knife into the ground beside the tap root, carefully loosen the soil and repeat this step around the taproot;
- Grasp the stem at ground level, rock plant backwards and forwards and gently pull removing the plant; and
- Tap the roots to dislodge soil, replace disturbed soil and pat down.

Crowning

- Remove and bag stems with seed or fruit;
- Grasp the leaves or stems together so the base of the plant is visible;
- Insert the knife or lever at an angle close to the crown;
- Cut through all the roots around the crown; and
- Remove and bag the crown.

Herbicide Treatment – Stem Swiping

- Remove any seed or fruit and bag; and
- Using a herbicide applicator, swipe the stems/leaves.

Considerations:

- Further digging may be required for plants with more than one tuber;
- Some bulbs may have small bulbils attached or present in the soil around them which need to be removed;
- It may be quicker and more effective to dig out the weed;
- Protect native plants and seedlings; and
- For bulb and corm species the most effective time to apply herbicide is after flowering and before fruit is set.

Exotic vegetation should be removed and stockpiled in a clear area away from adjoining bushland. This stockpile should be removed from the site at a convenient time. As part of the regular maintenance of the restored area any regrowth of exotic plant species should be removed and disposed of appropriately.

3. USE OF HERBICIDES

There are various categories of herbicides currently used (Buchanan, 1989), specifically those that kill on contact (contact herbicides), and those that must move through the tissue of the plant (systemic herbicides). Other herbicides include those that are non-selective and those that are selective. There are also those herbicides that kill all existing plants and those that prevent germination (Buchanan, 1989). The most commonly used biodegradable herbicides by bush regenerators are those containing glyphosate (ZERO ®, Glyphosate 340 ® and Roundup ®).

An advantage of herbicide use is the relatively reduced amount of time taken to spray weeds as compared to physically removing them, particularly for large infestations of weeds. Another advantage is that the dead weeds may provide some measure of soil stabilisation for a short period of time.

Herbicides should not be applied prior to rain occurring. This reduces the herbicides effectiveness as well as being transported in runoff to creeklines and waterways.

An advantage of herbicide use is the low time taken to spray weeds as compared to physically removing them, particularly for large infestations of weeds.

Buchanan (1989), recommends that the use of herbicides should be considered when:

- There are small areas of dense weeds with few or no native plants to protect;
- There are large areas of weeds;
- The weeds are growing too rapidly for physical removal; and
- The weeds are located in areas with a high potential for erosion if vegetation is removed.

The spraying of weeds must only be undertaken by experienced and qualified persons. The success of each treatment must be evaluated by the operator after a set period of time according to the labelled effectiveness for each herbicide. Care must be taken when applying herbicides near drainage lines to avoid excess use due to the sensitivity of the wetlands and waterways into which runoff will eventually flow.

**PART 3
WEED SPECIES**

The priority weed species and weeds of regional concern to be targeted during weed control works are listed in Table A 1.1.

TABLE A1.1 GREATER SYDNEY REGION PRIORITY WEED SPECIES & WEEDS OF REGIONAL CONCERN			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority Type	Observed during Preliminary Weed Mapping
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	State Priority Weed	
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	State Priority Weed	
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	State Priority Weed	
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	State Priority Weed	x
Ground asparagus	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	State Priority Weed	x
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	State Priority Weed	
Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Foxtail fern	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Sicklethorn	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Ming asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus macowanii</i> var. <i>zuluensis</i>	State Priority Weed	
Climbing asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Snakefeather	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	State Priority Weed	
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	State Priority Weed	
Cane cactus	<i>Austrocyllindropuntia cylindrica</i>	State Priority Weed	
Prickly pears - Austrocyllindropuntias	<i>Austrocyllindropuntia species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Coral Creeper	<i>Baleria repens</i>	Regional Priority Weed	
Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	State Priority Weed	
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	State Priority Weed	
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	State Priority Weed	
Mysore thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	State Priority Weed	
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i>	State Priority Weed	
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>micranthos</i>	State Priority Weed	
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	State Priority Weed	
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	State Priority Weed	
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	State Priority Weed	
Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Koster's curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	State Priority Weed	
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia species</i>	State Priority Weed	x

Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	State Priority Weed	
Boxing glove cactus	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Rope pear	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Hudson pear	<i>Cylindropuntia pallida</i>	State Priority Weed	
Prickly pears - Cylindropuntias	<i>Cylindropuntia</i> species	State Priority Weed	
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i>	State Priority Weed	
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	State Priority Weed	
Kei apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	State Priority Weed	
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	State Priority Weed	
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	State Priority Weed	
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum</i> species	State Priority Weed	
Sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	State Priority Weed	
Flax-leaf broom	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	State Priority Weed	
Cape broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	State Priority Weed	
Glory lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	State Priority Weed	
Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	State Priority Weed	
Kidney-leaf mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	State Priority Weed	
Water star grass	<i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>	State Priority Weed	
Water poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	State Priority Weed	
Hydrocotyl	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	State Priority Weed	
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	State Priority Weed	
East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	State Priority Weed	
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids	State Priority Weed	
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	State Priority Weed	
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	State Priority Weed	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	State Priority Weed	x
Frogbit	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>	State Priority Weed	
Spongeplant	<i>Limnobium spongia</i>	State Priority Weed	
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	State Priority Weed	
Sicilian sea lavender	<i>Limonium hyblaëum</i>	State Priority Weed	
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	State Priority Weed	
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	State Priority Weed	
Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> species	State Priority Weed	
Mikania vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	State Priority Weed	
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	State Priority Weed	
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	State Priority Weed	
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	State Priority Weed	
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	State Priority Weed	
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	State Priority Weed	
African olive	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Tiger pear	<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	State Priority Weed	
Smooth tree pear	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	State Priority Weed	

Prickly pears - Opuntias	<i>Opuntia species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Common pear	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	State Priority Weed	
Velvety tree pear	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	State Priority Weed	
Broomrapes	<i>Orobanche species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Skunk vine	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	State Priority Weed	
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Leaf cactus	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Chinese knotweed	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	State Priority Weed	
Hawkweeds	<i>Pilosella species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	State Priority Weed	
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	State Priority Weed	x
White blackberry	<i>Rubus niveus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	State Priority Weed	
Grey sallow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	State Priority Weed	
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	State Priority Weed	
Willows	<i>Salix species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	State Priority Weed	
Holly leaved senecio	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	State Priority Weed	
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	State Priority Weed	
Giant devil's fig	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	State Priority Weed	
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	State Priority Weed	
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	State Priority Weed	
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	State Priority Weed	
Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	State Priority Weed	
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	State Priority Weed	
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	State Priority Weed	
Witchweeds	<i>Striga species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	State Priority Weed	
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa species</i>	State Priority Weed	
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	State Priority Weed	
Karoo thorn	<i>Vachellia karroo</i>	State Priority Weed	
Prickly acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	State Priority Weed	
Golden wreath wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Turkey rhubarb	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Bushman's Poison, Hottentot's poison, Poison arrow plant, Wintersweet	<i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	x
Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	

Burr ragweed	<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Espartillo – narrow kernel	<i>Amelichloa brachychaeta</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Espartillo, Broad-kernel espartillo	<i>Amelichloa caudata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Whisky grass	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Sweet vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Moth vine, Moth plant	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Beach daisy	<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Coral Berry	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Blue stars	<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Dutchmans pipe	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Berberis, Barberry	<i>Berberis aristata</i> , <i>B. darwini</i> and <i>B. thunbergii</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Mahonia, Chinese Holly	<i>Berberis lomariifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Billardiera, Bluebell creeper	<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Paper mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Mother of millions	<i>Bryophyllum spp.</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Balloon vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Lote tree, Nettle tree, Mediterranean hackberry	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Chinese celtis/ Chinese hackberry	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Buffel grass	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Mossman river grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Brazilian button flower	<i>Centratherum punctatum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Rhodes grass	<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
African marigold	<i>Cineraria lyratiformis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Camphor laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Mirror bush, Mirror plant	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Montbretia	<i>Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Rattleseed pod, Rattlepod	<i>Crotalaria lunata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Blue hound's tongue	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Sedge, Cyperus	<i>Cyperus teneristolon</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cape ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Dipogon, Dolichos pea,	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Dense waterweed, Leafy elodea, Egeria, Anacharis, Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
African lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cockspur coral tree	<i>Erthrina crista-galli</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Coral tree, Common coral	<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	

tree			
Brazilian cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Wild poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Galenia	<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Reed sweet grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia</i> spp.	Weed of Regional Concern	
Ginger lily	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Blue heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Day-lily, Kwanso	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Telegraph Weed	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Coolatai grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Aaron's Beard, Rose-of-Sharon	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Holly, English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Coastal morning glory	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Blue morning glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Common morning glory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
White jasmine, Chinese jasmine	<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Spiny rush, Spike rush, Sharp rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Rush	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Golden rain tree	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Creeping lantana, trailing lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Tangier Pea	<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Coffee bush, Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Privet spp. Ligustrum sinense, Ligustrum lucidum	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Formosa lily, Taiwan lily	<i>Lilium formosanum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Long leaf water primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Red ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia repens</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Japanese climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Bokhara	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cape tulip	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Orange jessamine, Murraya	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cane needle grass	<i>Nassella hyalina</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Fishbone fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	

Mexican water lily, Yellow water lily	<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Ochna	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
European olive	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Scotch, Illyrian thistles	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> , <i>O. Illyricum</i> and <i>O. acaulon</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Pellitory, Asthma weed	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Tussock paspalum, Blue grass	<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Corky passionflower	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Foxglove tree, Empress tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Kikuyu	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Phoenix palm, Canary Island, date palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
New Zealand flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Rhizomatous bamboo, Fishpole bamboo, Yellow bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Rhizomatous bamboo, Black bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Patula pine, Mexican weeping pine	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Radiata pine, Pine wildings	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Monkey's comb	<i>Pithecoctenium crucigerum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Pink trumpet vine	<i>Podranea ricasoliana</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Black cherry, Wild black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cherry guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Weed of Regional Concern	
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Indian hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Japanese hawthorn, Yeddo hawthorn	<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Onion Grass	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Keriberry	<i>Rubus rugosus</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Pampas lily of the valley	<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Umbrella tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Broad leaf pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cassia, Senna	<i>Senna pendula</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Apple of Sodom	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Wild tobacco bush	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Climbing nightshade, Brazillian nightshade	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	

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Cocos palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cape honeysuckle	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Yellow bells, Golden bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Tall wheat grass	<i>Thinopyrum ponticum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Spiderwort, Moss inch plant	<i>Tradescantia cerinthoides</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Trad	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Chinese tallow	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Cumbungi	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Chinese elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Mimosa bush, Briar bush, Yellow mimosa	<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Awabuki sweet viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> var <i>awabuki</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Periwinkle, Blue periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
American Cotton Palm, Cotton Palm, California fan palm.	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	
Arum lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Weed of Regional Concern	

PART 3
BUSHLAND REGENERATOR CONTRACTOR
COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS

A suitably qualified and experienced professional bush regeneration contractor or landscape contractor is to be engaged to carry out any weed control, revegetation planting, restoration and maintenance works. The minimum qualifications and experience required for the bush regeneration site supervisor are TAFE Certificate IV in Conservation and Land Management (or equivalent), three years demonstrated experience and eligibility for full professional membership with the Australian Association of Bush Regenerators (AABR).

APPENDIX 2

SITE INSPECTION AND CONDITION MONITORING ANNUAL REPORT

ANNUAL SITE INSECTION MONITORING REPORT

DA No.

REPORT No.

LOT No.

DATE:

INSPECTED BY:

1) ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING REPORTING PERIOD

- Fencing
-
-
- Priority Weed Management
-
-
- Vegetation/Habitat Protection
-
-
- Other Relevant Activities
-

2) VEGETATION CONDITION ASSESSMENT

- Condition of retained Vegetation
-
-
- Persistence of Vegetation
-
-
- Priority Weed Occurrences/Location/Cover/Species
-
-

3) OTHER MATTERS

Eg. Bushfire events, weed invasions, severe weather events etc.

-
-
-

4) COMPLIANCE/NON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

-
-

5) REFERENCE AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

-
-

6) FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

-
-
-

7) CONCLUDING COMMENTS

-
-
-

<p>INSPECTION TO BE COMPLETED IN JUNE/JULY EACH YEAR REPORT TO BE FORWARDED TO COUNCIL BY END OF JULY</p>
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APPENDIX 3

ACCESS ROAD – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCEDURES

ACCESS ROAD – ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCEDURES

If an access road is to be constructed along the Southern boundary to Nells Road, the following environmental management procedures are to be applied for the works.

- 1) Comply with the requirements of the Bushland Management Plan.
- 2) Engage Project Ecologist / Consultant Arborist and Soil Conservation Consultant to advise and report on relevant site management components as per BMP.
- 3) Obtain appropriate approvals and prepare the following documentation for implementation:
 - a. Soil and Water Management Plan and/or Erosion Control Plan.
 - b. Hollow bearing tree and fauna protection protocol for clearing works
 - c. Tree retention and removal plan in accordance with AS 4970 – 2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.
- 4) Provide for protective fence and/or appropriate vegetation protection area for adjoining areas of retained vegetation.
- 5) Avoid stockpiling of soil/rock materials and construction materials under the canopy of trees/vegetation to be retained.
- 6) Exclude machinery access to areas which are not part of the access construction works area.
- 7) Tree clearing to be undertaken in a manner to avoid damage to vegetation required to be retained.
- 8) All vegetation to be cleared for access construction to be inspected by Project Ecologist one day before proposed clearing to check for fauna nests.
- 9) Clearing of any hollow bearing trees to be undertaken under by an arborist with sectional dismantling of any hollow sections under the direct supervision of an ecologist who is to ensure that animal welfare considerations are implemented.
- 10) Project Ecologist to be on-site during vegetation clearing to implement fauna welfare measures if required.