



## CURRARONG VILLAGE BUSHCARE ACTION PLAN

### CONTACT INFORMATION

<b>Group Name:</b>	Currarong Village Bushcare
<b>Contact:</b>	Siobhan Berkary
<b>Address:</b>	7 Merrimbula St, Currarong
<b>Tel:</b>	(02) 4448 3710
<b>Reserve Name:</b>	Various reserves within and surrounding Currarong
<b>Reserve No's:</b>	CCR393, CCR39, & CCR435
<b>Land Tenure:</b>	Crown Trust Manager & SCC

### 1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The Goals of the Currarong Village Bushcare Group are:

1. Reduce the impact of exotic weeds on the ecology and biodiversity in and around the village of Currarong
2. Enhance the health and habit quality of the Endangered Ecological Communities in and around the village of Currarong
3. Increase awareness and engage the community in understanding and appreciating the areas biodiversity and how they can assist in the protection of it for future generations
4. To build social capital amongst Currarong residents

2. SHOALHAVEN BUSHCARE GROUP ACTIVITIES TABLE (to be in conjunction with attached site map)

NOTE: Priority should be rated as H = High (within 12 months); M = Medium (1-3 years); L = Low

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<p>These actions are to read in conjunction with the priority works map of the Currarong Bushland Weed Management Plan 2009</p>			
<p><b>Priority 1 zones– Area 1 - Plutus Creek &amp; Crown land areas and The Wreck and areas of EEC around Abrahams Bosom reserve:</b></p>			
<p>1. <b>Plutus Creek</b> - Working from Plutus Creek back towards the village controlling the following key weed species in the following priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Asparagus Fern)</li> <li>b. <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera susp. Rotunda</i> (Bitou Bush)</li> <li>c. <i>Lantana camara</i> (Lantana)</li> <li>d. <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (Mother of Millions)</li> <li>e. <i>Senna pendula</i> (Winter Senna)</li> </ul>	<p><b>H</b></p>	<p>Use the following weed control methods (see <i>attached bush regeneration information sheets</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Manual removal crowning out reproductive parts of plants and remove crowns from site</li> <li>b) Cut and paint or spot spray with 1:100 glyphosate/water</li> <li>c) Cut and paint or spot spray with 1:100 glyphosate/water</li> <li>d) Hand removal, bag and remove from site</li> <li>e) Cut and paint larger plants or</li> </ul>	<p>On going</p>

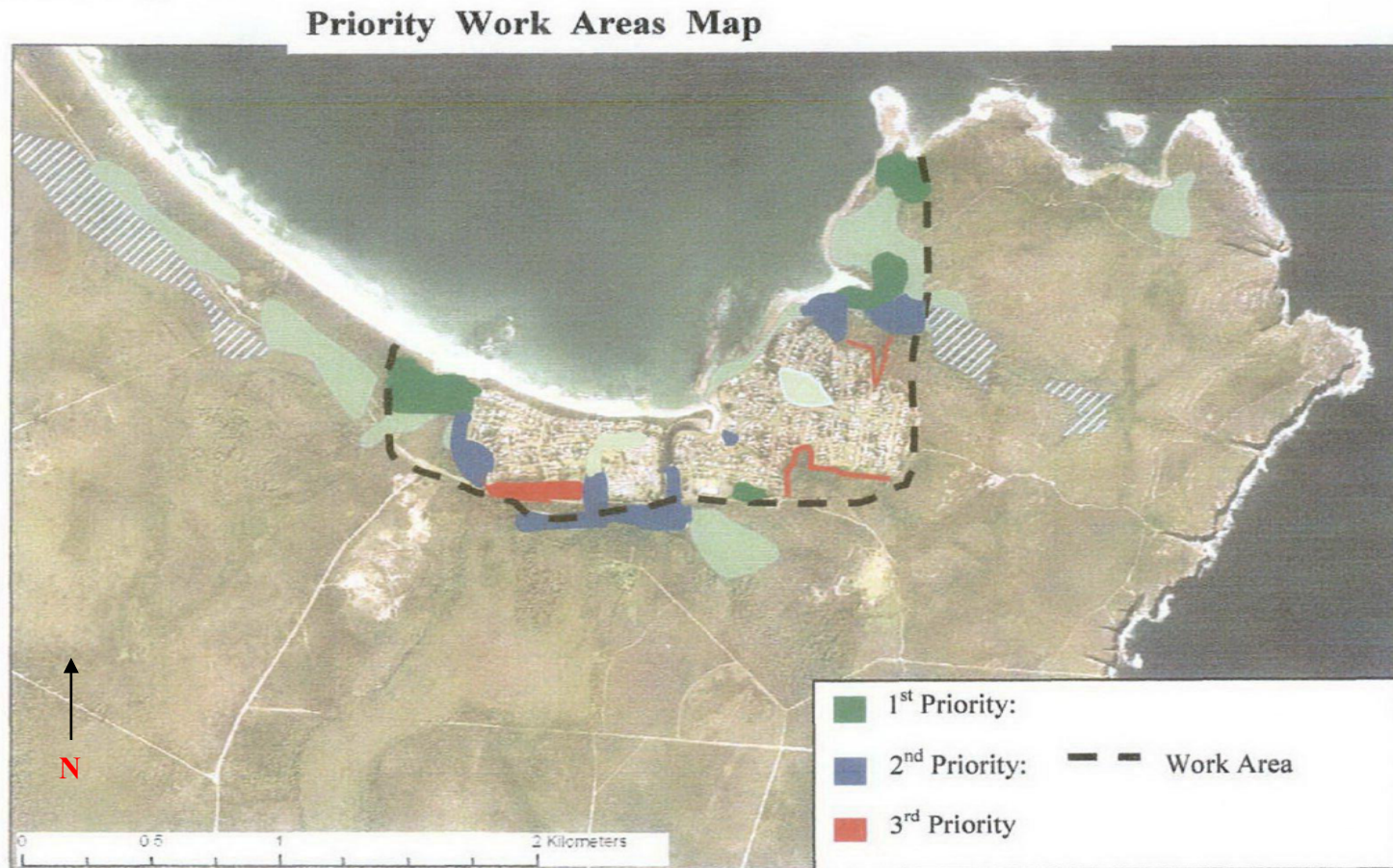
GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
		hand pull smaller plants	
<p>1. <b>Priority 1 zones– Area 2- SS Merimbula Wreck and Abrahams Bosom Reserve</b> - The following priority actions for these areas are:</p> <p>a. Work with the NSW Land and Property Management Authority to undertake primary secondary weed control patch of Winter Senna and Crofton Weed</p> <p>b. Undertake secondary weed control/regenerations works of the Littoral Rainforest, dune and Swamp Sclerophyl Forest in and surrounding Abrahams Bosom targeting the following key weed species:</p> <p>i. <i>Senna pendula</i> (Winter Senna)  ii. <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Asparagus Fern)  iii. <i>Ageratina andenophora</i> (Crofton Weed)  iv. <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> (Buffalo Grass)</p> <p>c. Undertake supplementary under story planting to increase biodiversity in the Littoral Rainforest</p> <p>d. Raise awareness of residents backing onto reserve along Crookhaven Pde and Jervis St of</p>	H	<p>Use following methods (see attached bush regeneration information sheets):</p> <p>a) Bushcare Coordinator to coordinate with NSW LPMA regarding works</p> <p>b) Cut and paint woody weeds, crown out Asparagus Fern, Hand pull or spot spray Crofton Weed and spot spray Buffalo grass with 1:200 glyphosate/water</p> <p>c) Use attached species list and only plant groundcovers</p> <p>d) Council to provide “Being a Bush Friendly Neighbour” and Bushcare to letter box drop</p>	<p>a) 2012 -15</p> <p>b) On going</p> <p>c) Autumn</p> <p>d) 2012</p>

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
the negative impacts of dumping garden waste and growing invasive plants by letter box drops			
<b>Priority 2 Zones – Area 3 - Swamp Sclerophyll Forest remnant on Holiday Haven Tourist Park, Crown land on southern side of the corner of Currarong Rd and Cambewarra Rd</b>			
<p><b>1. Swamp Sclerophyll Forest remnant/Caravan Park</b>  – This remnant is classified as an Endangered Ecological Community and was identified as a priority area for bush regeneration efforts in the Currarong Natural Resource Management Strategy 200. The priority actions for this zone are as follows:</p> <p>a. Apply for grant funding to assist the Bushcare Group in undertaking bush regeneration works</p> <p>b. Approach Holiday Haven Tourist Parks to assist with funding to employ contractors to undertake bush regeneration works</p>	M	<p>Use the following methods:</p> <p>a) Council to assist with grant application and management</p> <p>b) Bushcare Coordinator to approach Holiday Haven</p>	2012
<p><b>2. Crown land on southern side of the corner of Currarong Rd and Cambewarra Rd</b> – This area contains remnants of Swamp Oak Forest which is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the NSW Threatened Species Act 1995. The priority actions for this area are as follows:</p>	H	Use following method:	On going

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
a. Undertake secondary control of <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Asparagus Fern) following initial primary spray by contractors		a) Hand removal of seedlings or crown out larger regrowth	
<b>Priority 3 Zones – Area 4 - Warrain Beach dunes, Crown Land adjacent to bowling club and keystone weeds throughout the village</b>			
1. <b>Warrain Beach Dunes</b> – Assist the existing Currarong Dunecare group with their dune rehabilitation activities on a need be basis	L	As per Currarong Dunecare Action Plan	As required
2. <b>Crown Land adjacent to Currarong Bowling Club</b>  a. Undertake primary weed control of annual and perennial weeds, leaving the extended gardens from the adjacent residential properties as per the agreement with NSW Land and Property Management Authority  b. Educate all Bushcare volunteers working on the site about the Villious Mint Bush ( <i>Prostanthera densa</i> ) as this plant is an endangered species under in NSW (see attached information on appendix)	M	a) Manual or chemical control of weeds  b) When undertaking work on this reserve please take a along the picture of the Villious Mint Bush ( <i>Prostanthera densa</i> ) for reference	On going

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<p><b>3. Keystone Weeds in and around the village as required</b> – There are keystone weed species that occur in and surrounding the village. These species have been identified according to a priority rating methodology developed by Proust Bushland Services based on their ability to reduce biodiversity. The Bushcare Group should prioritise their efforts to controlling the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>Lantana camara</i> (Lantana)</li> <li>b. <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (Asparagus Fern)</li> <li>c. <i>Ageratina andenophora</i> (Crofton Weed)</li> <li>d. <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera susp. Rotunda</i> (Bitou Bush)</li> <li>e. <i>Acetosa sgittata</i> (Turkey Rhubarb)</li> </ul>	M	<p>Use the following methods for the control of keystone weeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Cut and paint</li> <li>b) Crown out</li> <li>c) Spot spray with Metsulfron-methyl at 15g per 100L water</li> <li>d) Spot spray with 1:100 glyphosate/water</li> <li>e) Spot spray with glyphosate 100ml in 10L water</li> </ul>	On going
<p><b>Bushcare group to continue to raise awareness of the villages residents and visitors of the ecological values and biodiversity of the Currarong natural environment through organised workshops, guided walks and printed information</b></p>			

2. MAP 1 - CURRARONG VILLAGE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN PRIORITY AREAS MAP (Sourced from the Currarong Bushland Weed Management Plan 2009)



**MAP 2 - CURRARONG VILLAGE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN - PRIORITY 1 ZONES – PLUTUS CREEK AND CROWN LAND WESTERN END OF VILLAGE MAP (Sourced from the Currarong Bushland Weed Management Plan 2009)**



	Very Low weed density	0 – 10%
	Low weed density	10 -25%
	Low/Medium weed density	25 – 40%
	Medium weed density	40 – 60%
	High weed density	60 – 80%
	Very high weed density	80 -100%



**MAP 3 - CURRARONG VILLAGE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN - PRIORITY 1 ZONES – ABRAHAMS BOSOM AND SS MERIMBULA WRECK MAP (Sourced from the Currarong Bushland Weed Management Plan 2009)**



	Very Low weed density	0 – 10%
	Low weed density	10 -25%
	Low/Medium weed density	25 – 40%
	Medium weed density	40 – 60%
	High weed density	60 – 80%
	Very high weed density	80 -100%

**MAP 4 - CURRARONG VILLAGE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN - PRIORITY 2 & 3 ZONES – CURRARONG TOURIST PARK, CROWN LAND SOUTH OF CURRARONG RD, WARRAIN BEACH AND RESERVE EAST OF BOWLING CLUB MAP (Sourced from the Currarong Bushland Weed Management Plan 2009)**



	Very Low weed density	0 – 10%
	Low weed density	10 -25%
	Low/Medium weed density	25 – 40%
	Medium weed density	40 – 60%
	High weed density	60 – 80%
	Very high weed density	80 -100%
	Cleared and/or mown remnant	

### 3. BUSHCARE GROUP WHS & EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Type of Activity	Yes	SWMS name included
Manual weed control (cut & paint, scrape and paint etc)	√	SWMS040
Chemical control (spraying of herbicides)	√	SWMS060
Planting	√	SWMS030
Minor construction (walking track, fencing, outdoor furniture)		
Propagation & seed collection	√	SWMS030
Education (school groups, field days etc)	√	
Other		

### 4. COUNCIL SUPPORT

- a. Technical advise and training
- b. Tools and equipment
- c. Grant application and management support
- d. Printing
- e. One Bushcare Support Trainer to assist the group on site for 4 hours per month
- f. Plants
- g. Herbicide

### 5. HAS A SITE HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT BEEN COMPLETED FOR THE BUSHCARE SITE?

**Yes**

**Attach a copy of the site/s risk assessment to the plan.**

### 6. LIST THE PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR VOLUNTEERS WHILST WORKING ON THE SITE

PPE Equipment Required	Date issued
First Aid Kit	<b>2010</b>
Gloves	<b>2010</b>
Sunscreen	<b>2010</b>
Insect Repellent	<b>2010</b>

## 7. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

Project	Funding source
Swamp Sclerophyll and Swamp Oak Forest Remnant adjacent to Currarong Tourist Park as per Currarong Natural Resource Management Plan	State or Aust Govt grant programs
Other areas as per the Currarong Village and Surrounding Reserves Bushland Weed Management Plan	Any source available

## 8. PLAN WILL BE REVIEWED EVERY THREE YEARS

23 October 2015

## 9. PLEASE LIST OTHER LOCAL OR REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES THAT THIS PLAN RELATES TO

Name of document	Year it was produced	Produced by
Currarong Natural Resource Management Strategy	2005	Shoalhaven City Council
Currarong Bushland Weed Management Strategy	2010	Shoalhaven City Council
Shoalhaven Foreshore Reserve Policy	2005	Shoalhaven City Council

## 10. SUGGESTED SPECIES PLANTING LIST FOR ABRAHAMS BOSOM AND CARAVAN PARK

OVERSTOREY TREES	
Botanical	Common
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilli
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay Gum

<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
<b>SHRUBS</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> spp <i>longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> spp <i>sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Brynia oblongifolia</i>	Native Privet
<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Acacia filicifolia</i>	Fan-leaved Wattle
<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Rapanea
<b>UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, climbers)</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pigface
<i>Dianella</i> spp.	Blue Flax Lilly
<i>Geitonosplisium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily
<i>Gharnia clarkei</i>	Sword Grass
<i>Isolepis nodosus</i>	Club Rush
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	N/A
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Matt Rush
<i>Oplismus</i> spp.	Basket Grass
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Native Guinea Flower
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Smilax

## 11. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

<b>OVERSTOREY TREES</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilli
<i>Anagophora floribunda</i>	Rough Barked Apple Box
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay Gum
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig
<i>Glochideon ferndinandi</i>	Chees Tree
<i>Leptospermum leavigatum</i>	Coastal Tea Tree
<i>Livistonia australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Melaleuca stypheliodes</i>	Prickly Paperbark
<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lily Pily

<b>SHRUBS</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Acacia filicifolia</i>	Fan-leaved Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia spp longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia spp sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Native Privet
<i>Eleocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Leucopogan parviflorus</i>	Bearded Heath
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough Fruited Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Daphnae
<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	Rapanea

<b>UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Actites megalocarpa</i>	Coastal Sowthistle
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair Fern
<i>Aneilema acuminatum</i>	N/A
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pigface
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Indian Pennywort
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed
<i>Cyperus imbecillis</i>	N/A
<i>Cyperus spp</i>	Rush
<i>Dianella spp.</i>	Blue Flax Lilly
<i>Dichondra rapens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Entolasia spp.</i>	N/A
<i>Geitonosplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Sword Grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Club Rush
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	N/A
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Matt Rush
<i>Oplismus spp.</i>	Basket Grass
<i>Pseuderanthenum variable</i>	Pastel Flower
<i>Pteridium escuentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	Restio
<i>Ripogonum album</i>	White Sapplejack
<i>Sigesbeckia aorientalis</i>	Indian Weed
<i>Solanum americianum</i>	Glossy Nightshade
<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	Warrigal Green
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary

<b>UNDERSTOREY (vines &amp; climbers)</b>
---

<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Calystegia marginate</i>	Forest Bindweed
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Native Grape
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water Vine
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Native Guinea Flower
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Milk Vine
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Silkpod
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Smilax
<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>	Native Sarsparilla
<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Snake Vine
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Tylophora Vine

## 12. SITE WEED LIST

<b>Noxious</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Treatment/Control Method</b>
Bitou Bush ( <i>Chrysanthemoides monolifera spp rotunda</i> )		Cut and paint, hand pull
Blackberry ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> )		Scrape and paint or spot spray (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
Bridal Creeper ( <i>Asparagus aspigiodes</i> )		Crown out or spread biological control rust fungus (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
Crofton Weed ( <i>Ageratina adenphora</i> )		Hand pull, Spot spray (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	African Olive ( <i>Olea europaea subsp. Cripidata</i> )	Cut and paint (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Buffalo Grass ( <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> )	Spot spray with 1:200 ratio roundup/water in winter months
	Climbing Groundsel ( <i>Senncio tamoides</i> )	Spot spray
	Coastal Morning Glory ( <i>Ipomea caricia</i> )	Hand removal or spot spray (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Coral Tree ( <i>Erythrina x skyesii</i> )	Large trees should be drilled and injected unless they will cuase a public risk from falling dead limbs then they need total removal (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)

	Fishbone Fern ( <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> )	Spot spray or hand removal
	Ginger Lily ( <i>Hedycium gardneriatum</i> )	Hand dig and dispose of tubers (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Ground Asparagus Fern ( <i>Asparagus aethopicus</i> )	Crown out or spot spray (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Japanese Honeysuckle ( <i>Lonicera japonica</i> )	Scrape and paint (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Kikuyu ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> )	Spot spray with 1:200 ratio roundup/water in winter months
	Mile a Minute ( <i>Ipomea indica</i> )	Hand removal or spot spray (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Montbretia ( <i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i> )	Spot spray or hand removal (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Moth Vine ( <i>Araujia sericifera</i> )	Hand pull (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Mother of Millions ( <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> )	Hand removal and dispose of all of plant material or spot spray
	Paddy's Lucerne ( <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> )	Spot spray or hand removal (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Panic Grass ( <i>Ehrharta spp</i> )	Spot spray or hand removal (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Senna ( <i>Senna pendula spp</i> )	Cut and paint or hand remove (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Turkey Rhubarb ( <i>Acetosa sagittata</i> )	Hand dig and dispose of tubers or spot spray Spot spray (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)
	Wandering Jew ( <i>Tradescantia fluminesis</i> )	Spot spray of rake and roll (see attached bush regeneration information fact sheet)

**Bushcare Group Name** .....

**Coordinator Name** .....

**Signature** .....

**Date** ..../..../....



Appendix 1 – National Trust bush regeneration fact sheet – hand removal of plants with underground growing parts

BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

Control of Weeds with Underground Reproductive Structures cont..



NSW  
NATIONAL  
PARKS AND  
WILDLIFE  
SERVICE



Australian  
Association  
of Bush  
Regenerators

**METHODS OF REMOVAL**

**3 REMOVAL OF PLANTS WITH BULBS, CORMS OR TUBERS**

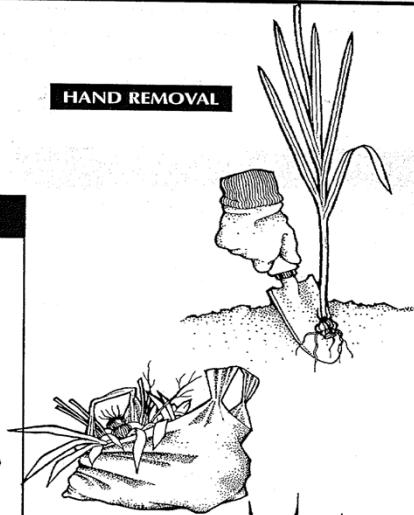
Examples: onion weed, watsonia, arrowhead vine, montbretia

- STEP 1:** Move leaf litter away from base of plant.
- STEP 2:** Dig down next to the stem until the bulb or tuber is reached.
- STEP 3:** Remove plant and carefully bag the bulb or tuber.

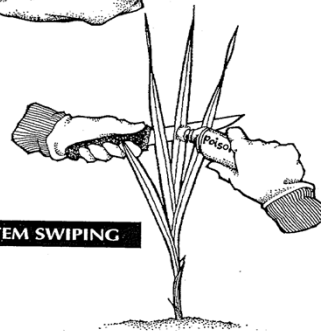
**4 HERBICIDE TREATMENT - STEM SWIPING**

- STEP 1:** Gently remove any seed or fruit and carefully place into a bag.
- STEP 2:** Using a herbicide applicator, swipe the stems/leaves.

**HAND REMOVAL**



**STEM SWIPING**



**considerations**

- Further digging may be required for plants with more than one tuber (e.g. arrow head vine).
- Some bulbs (e.g. oxalis, onion weed) may have small bulbils attached or present in the soil around it. These need to be removed.
- It may be quicker and more effective to dig out the weed.
- Make sure native plants and seedlings will not be affected.
- Learn and understand how the herbicide works - for bulb and corm species the most effective time is after flowering and before fruit is set.
- Have you addressed all safety issues ?

Appendix 2 - National Trust bush regeneration fact sheet – hand removal of plants with underground growing parts (crowning)



NSW  
NATIONAL  
PARKS AND  
WILDLIFE  
SERVICE



Australian  
Association  
of Bush  
Regenerators

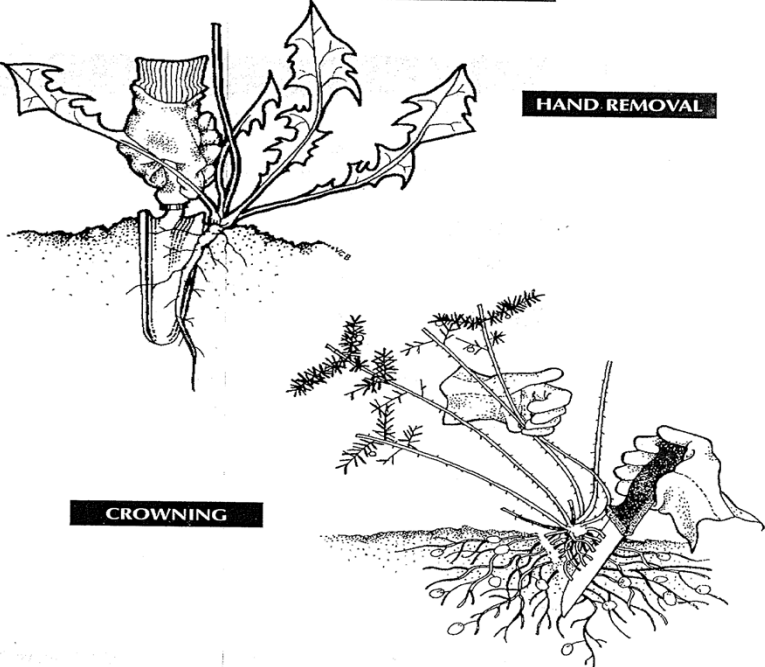
BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

# Control of Weeds with Underground Reproductive Structures

- Examples: Weeds with
- Tap roots - catsear, dandelion
  - Rhizomes - asparagus fern, ginger plant
  - Bulbs and corms - oxalis, onion weed, watsonia, freesias, montbretia
  - Tubers - madiera vine, arrow head vine

## METHODS OF REMOVAL

- 1 HAND REMOVAL OF PLANTS WITH A TAPROOT**  
 Examples: Paddy's lucerne, dandelion
- STEP 1** Gently remove and bag seeds or fruit.
  - STEP 2** Push a narrow trowel or knife into the ground next to the taproot. Carefully loosen soil. Repeat this step around the taproot.
  - STEP 3** Grasp stem at ground level, rock plant back wards and forwards and pull gently.
  - STEP 4** Gently tap the roots to dislodge soil. Replace disturbed soil and lightly pat down.
- 2 CROWNING (Many grasses can be crowned)**  
 Example: asparagus fern
- STEP 1** Gently remove and bag stems with seed or fruit.
  - STEP 2** Grasp the leaves or stems together so that the base of the plant is visible.
  - STEP 3** Insert, at an angle, a knife or lever, close to the "crown".
  - STEP 4** Cut through all the roots around the crown.
  - STEP 5** Remove and bag the crown.



## Appendix 3 - National Trust bush regeneration fact sheet – Control of Woody Weeds (Cut and Paint)



NSW  
NATIONAL  
PARKS AND  
WILDLIFE  
SERVICE



Australian  
Association  
of Bush  
Regenerators

### BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

# Control of Woody Weeds

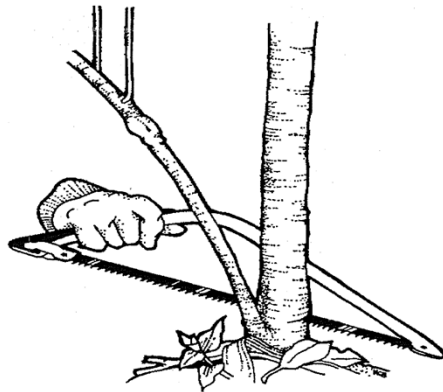
Examples of woody weeds include:

- lantana, bitou bush, cotoneaster, privet (cut and paint)
- camphor laurel, Mickey Mouse bush (ochna) and cassia/senna (stem scrape)

## METHODS OF REMOVAL

**1 CUT AND PAINT**—Useful for small to medium sized woody weeds up to 10cm basal diameter

- STEP 1** Make a horizontal cut as close to the ground as possible with secateurs, loppers or a bush saw.
- STEP 2** Immediately apply herbicide to the exposed flat stump surface.



## SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

The following general precautions should be made when using herbicides:

- Read the label before opening the container and follow the instructions.
- Wear protective clothing as directed on the label.
- Wash hands after use and before eating or smoking.

## 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 and translocation of herbicide ceases.
- If plants resprout, cut and paint the shoots after sufficient regrowth has occurred.
- Stem scraping can be more effective on some woody weeds.

**Appendix 4 - National Trust bush regeneration fact sheet - Control of Vines and scramblers (scrape and paint)**

# Control of Vines and Scramblers

Examples of vines include: ● balloon vine, morning glory, honeysuckle, cape ivy, jasmine, madeira vine, blackberry

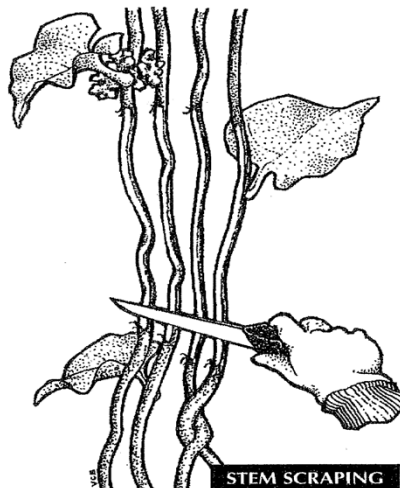
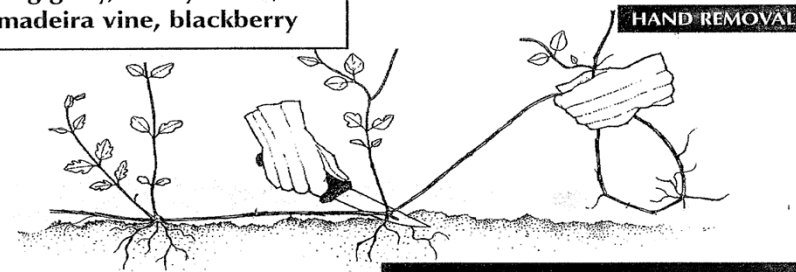
## METHODS OF REMOVAL

### 1 HAND REMOVAL

- STEP 1** Take hold of one runner and gently pull it along the ground towards you.
- STEP 2** 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.
- STEP 3** The major root systems need to be removed manually or scrape/cut and painted with herbicide.
- STEP 4** Bag any reproductive parts.

### 2 STEM SCRAPING

- STEP 1** With a knife, scrape 15 to 30 cm of the stem to reach the layer below the bark/outer layer.
- STEP 2** Immediately apply herbicide along the length of the scrape.



## considerations

- A maximum of half the stem diameter should be scraped. Do not ring bark.
- Larger stems (>1cm) should have two scrapes opposite each other.
- Aerial tubers on madeira vine should die with the plant when stem scraping is used. Those that fall from the plant in the scraping process need to be bagged.
- Vines can be left hanging in trees after treatment.



NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Australian Association of Bush Regenerators

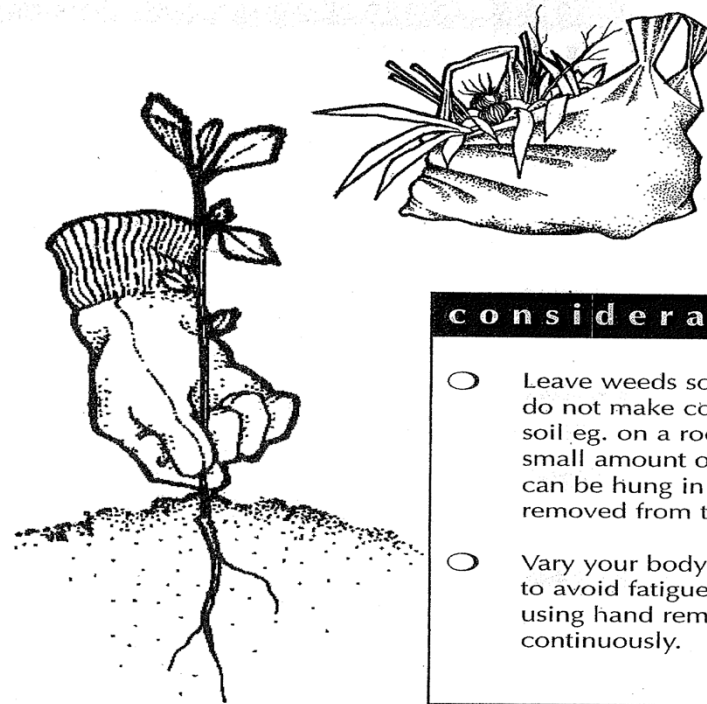
# Control of Small Hand-pullable Plants

To Control: ● Small soft weeds eg. fleabane, crofton weed, small grasses  
● Seedlings of any weeds including privet, lantana, moth vine

## METHODS OF REMOVAL

### ① HAND REMOVAL (Minimal Disturbance)

- STEP 1:** Gently remove any seeds or fruits and carefully place into a bag.
- STEP 2:** Grasp stem at ground level.
- STEP 3:** Rock plant backwards and forwards to loosen roots, and pull out gently.
- STEP 4:** Carefully tap the roots to dislodge any soil. Replace disturbed soil and pat down.



## considerations

- Leave weeds so that roots do not make contact with soil eg. on a rock - a small amount of debris can be hung in a tree or removed from the site.
- Vary your body position to avoid fatigue when using hand removal continuously.



NSW  
NATIONAL  
PARKS AND  
WILDLIFE  
SERVICE



Australian  
Association  
of Bush  
Regenerators