

## CURRARONG VILLAGE BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN

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### RESERVE INFORMATION

<b>Reserves:</b>	Abraham Bosom Reserve Currarong Parkway Reserve
<b>Reserve Number(s):</b>	Crown Reserves R1003034, R71501, R71500, R755903, R1003033 and R180045. Council Reserves CCR278, CCR391 and CCR393.
<b>Land Tenure:</b>	Crown Land, Crown Land managed by Council and Shoalhaven City Council land
<b>Community Land Type:</b>	Natural Area, General Community Use, Park and uncategorised

### 1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The goals of the Currarong Village Bushcare Group are to:

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

## 2. SITE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Actions	Lessons Learnt
Weed Control	<p>There have been significant efforts by the group regarding weed control over the last decade or so. Due to the large geographic extent being managed by the group and limited resources, it has proved difficult to undertake sufficient follow up workdays at all sites to completely eradicate weeds. The group have been largely successful with managing Cassia, Ground Asparagus, Fishbone Fern, Spider Fern; and to a lesser extent Mistweed, Ochna, Moth Vine, Turkey Rhubarb and Bitou Bush at various sites. There is an increasing presence of Cassia and Ground Asparagus Fern mainly due to the uncontrolled spread of the weed from privately owned land adjacent to managed areas.</p>
Revegetation/ rehabilitation	<p>While the group have previously conducted revegetation in some areas, this has mainly been to replace weeds removed. However, many of the sites where the group conduct weed control have the capacity for natural regeneration and recruitment due to existing natural area integrity.</p>
Community Engagement	<p>Membership is stable; however, new recruits have flagged that membership seems to appeal to newer residents, rather than longer term 'established' residents. Joint projects with the Community Association may boost more interest e.g. working bees/ planting sessions.</p> <p>Youth membership is currently non-existent. Direct community engagement could be improved by way of information stands at community events.</p> <p><i>A previous goal of the Bushcare group was 'to continue to raise awareness of the village's residents and visitors of the ecological values and biodiversity of the Currarong natural environment through organised workshops, guided walks and printed information'</i></p>
Group attendance	<p>Attendance levels are acceptable at each session; however, 'took a hit' following Covid lockdowns and persistent bad weather. It is currently improving with a core of regulars and less regular attendance by other members. It creates a good mix of people on the day. The provision of a Field Officer also boosts attendance, after a long period of the group operating without one.</p> <p>Planting and revegetating sessions tend to boost attendance. It has been suggested that various species be replanted – trees and shrubs, as well as grasses - rather than just the ubiquitous Lomandra.</p>

### 3. SITE MAPS AND GROUP ACTION TABLES

**MAP 1.** Currarong Village Bushcare Group Sites 1 - 9.



## ACTION TABLE - Currarong Village Bushcare Sites

Priority ratings: H = High, M = Medium, L = Low

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIMING
<p>1. Environmental weed control targeting:</p> <p><b>Site 1:</b> Senna, Climbing Asparagus, Coreopsis.</p> <p><b>Site 2:</b> Senna, Ground Asparagus Fern, Buffalo Grass and Prickly Pear.</p> <p><b>Site 3:</b> Fishbone fern, Ground Asparagus fern, Paddy's Lucerne, Senna, Turkey Rhubarb and Crocosmia.</p> <p><b>Site 4:</b> Crofton Weed, Ginger Lilly, Watsonia, Monstera, Agapanthus and other environmental weeds.</p> <p><b>Site 5:</b> Environmental weeds around arts and crafts building.</p> <p><b>Site 6:</b> Cockspur Coral Tree, Fishbone Fern and Asparagus Fern.</p> <p><b>Site 7:</b> Ground Asparagus Fern, Japanese Honeysuckle, Cotoneaster and other environmental weeds.</p> <p><b>Site 8:</b> Fishbone Fern, Ground Asparagus, Ginger Lilly and other environmental weeds.</p> <p><b>Site 9:</b> Ground Asparagus Fern, Bridal creeper, Senna, Fishbone Fern, Bidens pilosa, Crofton Weed, Tall Fleabane, Spear Thistle, Moth Vine and Blackberry Nightshade.</p>	H	<p>Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or APVMA permits.</p> <p>Manually dig/pull/cut and bag weeds and dispose to appropriate waste receptacles.</p>	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIMING
2. Supplement restoration efforts by planting in areas of prior weed control within the existing bushland sites.	H	Local indigenous plant species to be used – primarily understory and ground cover species.	Autumn to early spring each year
<b><i>All sites</i></b>			
1. Assist with rubbish removal across all the sites.	L	Manually pick up, bag and remove rubbish to landfill where the amount of rubbish is within the group's capacity.	Ongoing as group capacity allows

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b><i>Community Engagement, Citizen Science</i></b>			
1. Communication – Community Education Communicate with locals and visitors about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the importance of local bushland and other vegetation in providing habitat for native wildlife (including threatened species and threatened ecological communities)</li> <li>threats to these areas such as weeds, erosion, dumping of garden waste and rubbish, and vegetation vandalism.</li> </ul>	M	By potential use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>open days and other events.</li> <li>Council brochures</li> <li>Citizen science programs</li> <li>Articles in local media/newsletters.</li> <li>through Council staff, work with schools and other community groups to provide educational opportunities.</li> </ul>	Opportunistically
2. Explanation of Bushcare group goals/activities, and recruitment of new members.	M	Engage with passers-by and provide information to local community.	Opportunistically

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
3. Interact with other Bushcare Groups to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange information and share knowledge about work practices</li> <li>• Build and share skills, knowledge and relationships</li> <li>• Assist each other</li> </ul>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared working bees</li> <li>• Morning teas</li> <li>• Cooperative involvement in community educational events.</li> </ul>	Opportunistically
4. Map/Record local biodiversity.	M	Encourage recording of wildlife observations in Budawang Coast Atlas of Life.	Ongoing

#### **4. BUSHCARE GROUP WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY**

New volunteers must be inducted in Shoalhaven City Council's corporate induction process and volunteers must comply with the Volunteer Induction Handbook.

Based on the activities included in this action plan, a new site hazard and risk assessment will be completed. Volunteers are to be inducted on this revised risk assessment with the adoption of this plan. The risk assessment is to be revised as needs be, for example, upon the identification of a new hazard, or of a new control measure for an existing hazard.

#### **5. COUNCIL SUPPORT** Supply tools, herbicide and materials within the constraints of budget

- Training and technical advice
- Administration support
- Assistance with grant applications, administration and management
- Assistance with events
- Support from Council's Bush Regeneration staff as resources allow
- Weed bags and large rubbish removal
- Recognition of the group's stewardship of the areas under this plan and undertaking from Council to communicate with Group and seek groups' participation in any planned works by Council, where appropriate.

#### **6. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING**

The following projects may be considered as funding opportunities become available:

Control of Ground Asparagus, Fishbone Fern and Turkey Rhubarb by contractors in Site 3.
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Control/removal of Coral Trees from all sites.
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#### **7. REVIEW**

This plan will be reviewed six years from its adoption but can be reviewed sooner as required.

## 8. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES

Name of document	Year it was produced	Produced by
Bushcare / Parkcare Policy	2023	Shoalhaven City Council
Generic Community Land Plan of Management – Natural Areas	Revised 2016	Shoalhaven City Council
Local Strategic plan 2021-2026	2021	South East Local Land Services
Foreshore Reserves Policy	2022	Shoalhaven City Council
Shoalhaven Open Coast and Jervis Bay CMP	2024	Shoalhaven City Council

## 9. RECOMMENDED REVEGETATION SPECIES

OVERSTOREY TREES	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry
SHRUBS	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Native Fuchsia
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Hillock Bush
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Muttonwood
<i>Trema aspera</i>	Native Peach
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary

UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo Vine
<i>Crinum paniculatum</i>	Swamp Lilly
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass

New records are continually being made using the Budawang Coast Atlas of Life (BCAL) database. Bushcare Volunteers and community members are encouraged to record their flora and fauna observations in this database.

To see an up-to-date record of sightings, register with BCAL by using the following link: <https://budawangcoast.org.au/>

Records of other taxa can also be viewed using the BCAL platform.

## 10. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

The following flora species have been recorded on the site.

OVERSTOREY TREES	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	Hard Leaved Scribbly Gum
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Scentless Rosewood
<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
SHRUBS	
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia

<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Native Fuchsia
<i>Diospyros australis</i>	Black Plum
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Common Hop Bush
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	NSW Coral Heath
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper Fig
<i>Ghania melanocarpa</i>	Black Fruit Saw Sedge
<i>Leucopogon parvifolius</i>	Coast Beard Heath
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough Fruit Pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Hillock Bush
<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	Muttonwood
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush
<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devil's Needles
<i>Trema aspera</i>	Native Peach
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary
<b>UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)</b>	
<i>Actites megalocarpus</i>	Dune Thistle
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	Birds Nest Fern
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>	Beach Fescue
<i>Calamagrostis arenaria</i>	Marram
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Carex pumila</i>	Strand Sedge
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Coastal Pigface
<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed
<i>Cymbidium suave</i>	Snake Orchid
<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	Smooth Flat Sedge
<i>Dianella spp.</i>	Native Flax
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	Rasp Fern
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush
<i>Geranium spp.</i>	Native Geranium
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Hoary Guinea Flower
<i>Juncus continuus</i>	Rush
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Headed Mat Rush
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Basket Grass
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Storks Bill
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern

<i>Platycerium bifurcatum</i>	Elkhorn
<i>Poa billardierei</i>	Beach Fescue
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	White Root
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Scaevola calendulacea</i>	Dune Fan Flower
<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>	Native Sow-thistle
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Beach Spinifex
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	Warrigal Greens
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Bulrush
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting
<b>UNDERSTOREY (vines and climbers)</b>	
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Snake Vine
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sandhill Sword Sedge
<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey Rope Vine
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Sweet Sarsaparilla
<i>Stephania japonica var discolor</i>	Snake Vine
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet

## 11. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY LIST

Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) recorded on the site include:

<b>Bangalay Sand Forest</b> occurs in Sites 1, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
<b>Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest</b> occurs in Sites 2, and 3.
<b>Littoral Rain Forest</b> occurs in Sites 6 and 7.
<b>Swamp Sclerophyll Forest</b> occurs in Sites 8 and 9.

## 12. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED SPECIES LIST

Threatened native flora species recorded on the site/s includes:

Scientific name	Common name	Site/s
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lily Pilly	Site 7
<i>Euphorbia psammogeton</i>	Sand Spurge	Abrahams Bosom Site 9
<i>Prostanthera densa</i>	Villous Mint-bush	sites 4, 8 and 9

Threatened native fauna species recorded on the site/s includes:

Scientific name	Common name	Site/s
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	Abrahams Bosom
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	Abrahams Bosom
<i>Ichthyophaga leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle	Sites 6, 7, 8 and 9

### 13. BUSHCARE SITE WEED LIST

The following weeds have been recorded on the sites.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Mist Flower
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine
<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>	Cape Beach Daisy
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth Vine
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Ground Asparagus Fern
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother of Millions
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	European Sea Rocket
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu Grass
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Cestrum
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Bitou Bush
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphora Laurel
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Conyza</i> spp.	Fleabane
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i>	African Daisy
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Ginger Lily
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Lilium formosanum</i>	Formosan Lily
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large Leaf Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leaf Privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle
<i>Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Lilac Shamrock
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Ink Weed
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Wiry Dock
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed

<b>Botanical name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Easter Cassia
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Tree Tobacco
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Madeira Winter Cherry
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass
<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Arrowhead Vine
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Roger
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Tradescantia
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora Burr
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum Lily