



## TALLYAN POINT BUSHCARE ACTION PLAN – Review 2018

**Document Number:** D17/108548 • **Adopted:** 12/6/2018 • **Minute Number:** MIN18.446 • **File:** 26280E • **Produced By:** Planning, Environment & Development Group • **Review Date:** 12/6/2021

### CONTACT INFORMATION

<b>Group Name:</b>	Tallyan Point (Basin View) Bushcare Group
<b>Contact:</b>	Megan Mulligan
<b>Address:</b>	Tallyan Pt Rd, Basin View
<b>Reserve Name:</b>	Tallyan Point
<b>Reserve No:</b>	BBV589
<b>Land Tenure:</b>	Crown CC/Trust

### 1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The Goals of the Tallyan Point Bushcare Group are:

1. To protect and enhance the Basin foreshore by maintaining a healthy vegetation cover and managing weed issues;
2. To educate and raise awareness in the local community of the important role of healthy vegetation buffer to prevent erosion and sustain biodiversity; and
3. Reduce erosion impacts caused by inappropriate and informal access points.

2. **BUSHCARE GROUP ACHEIVEMENTS TO DATE** – (*What successes has your Bushcare Group achieved in relation to your achieving the goals and actions in your current Bushcare Group Action Plan and what lessons or new skills/knowledge have you learnt from these achievements?*)

<b>Successes/Goals/Actions achieved to date</b>	<b>Lessons learnt</b>
Protection of regenerating areas through installation of bollards.	
Extensive removal of Asparagus fern over 3 hectares.	
Formalisation of access and reduction of erosion through installation of timber steps.	

**3. 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>On-going bush regeneration/weed control works with the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Control and removal of <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> (Asparagus fern)</li> <li>b. Control of <i>Senna pendula</i> (Cassia)</li> <li>c. Control of <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (Blackberry)</li> <li>Control of <i>Billardiera heterophylla</i> (Bluebell Creeper)</li> </ul>	H	<p>Treat weeds as per Bushcare Site Weed List as per product label or APVMA permit.</p> <p>Regular work within the maintenance weeding and planting area adjacent to Basin View Pde.</p> <p>Occasional weed control sweeps from the end of Basin View Pde through to the end of Tallyan Pt.</p>	All year
Recruitment of new volunteers - Inform the local residents of the Bushcare Group activities and invite them to participate.	M	Word of mouth and occasional letter box drop with assistance from Council.	On a needs-be basis
Monitor and address illegal dumping of garden waste in the reserve	H	<p>Reporting to Council/Rangers.</p> <p>Council to undertake mail-out advising residents along the end of Basin View Parade (from 115 to 169) and the end of Tallyan Point Road (162-166) against dumping garden waste in the Reserve.</p>	Ongoing
Maintenance of areas within bollards.		Maintenance weeding. Replacement of bollards as required.	

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<p>Revegetation in locations where native plant density is low.</p> <p>NB: 20m buffer to be retained from boundary of 122 Basin View Pde.</p>	M	<p>Council to provide water crystals, stakes and guards as required, and assistance with sourcing and/or propagating plants.</p> <p>Collect seed from endemic plants for propagation at Bushcare Nursery</p>	Planting in Autumn and Winter
<p>Monitor illegal vehicle access into the reserve and Crown Land</p>	M	<p>Report to Rangers; Assess need for additional barricades.</p>	Ongoing
<p>Address erosion impacts caused by inappropriate and informal access points, as well as drainage issues.</p> <p>Promote use of formal access track and discourage use of informal access tracks.</p> <p>Investigate formalising the foreshore access point at the eastern end of Basin View Parade</p>	M	<p>Seek funding opportunities to improve formal access points to the reserve, block informal access points and establish signage to direct pedestrian traffic.</p> <p>Plant shrubs in open areas to discourage the use and further creation of informal access points.</p> <p>Council to investigate options for improving drainage issues which currently exacerbate erosion at the western and eastern ends of Basin View Pde and formalising access at the eastern end.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Planting in Autumn and Winter</p> <p>2017</p>

#### 4. TALLYAN POINT BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN MAP



## 5. BUSHCARE GROUP WHS & EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Type of Activity	Yes	SWMS name included
Manual weed control (cut & paint, scrape and paint etc.)	√	
Chemical control (spraying of herbicides)	√	SWI129 SWI160
Planting	√	
Minor construction (walking track, fencing, outdoor furniture)		
Propagation & seed collection	√	
Education (school groups, field days etc.)	√	
Other		

## 6. COUNCIL SUPPORT

- Technical advice and support;
- Tools and First Aid Kit;
- Materials e.g. Glyphosate, dripper bottles, plant guards and stakes (within limit of budget);
- Assistance with sourcing and/or propagating plants; and
- Bushcare Field Officer to support works and provide guidance.

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

Yes

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

PPE Equipment Required	Date issued
First Aid Kit	
Gloves	
Sunscreen	
Insect repellent	

## 9. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

<b>Project</b>	<b>Funding source</b>
Improve formal access points to the reserve, block informal access points and establish signage to direct pedestrian traffic.	State or Federal Government Enquire regarding funding from Council's Natural Areas Operations budget

**10. PLAN WILL BE REVIEWED EVERY THREE YEARS**

**Next review due: 12/6/2018**

**The group should review a summary of the Bushcare Policy & Procedures at the time of each annual review**

**11. PLEASE LIST OTHER LOCAL OR REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES THAT THIS PLAN RELATES TO**

<b>Name of document</b>	<b>Year it was produced</b>	<b>Produced by</b>
Foreshore Reserves Policy	2005 Last amended Feb 2017	Shoalhaven City Council
Generic Community Land Plan of Management - Natural Areas	2001	Shoalhaven City Council
St George Basin Estuary Management Plan	1998 Revised 2013	Shoalhaven City Council

**12. SUGGESTED SPECIES PLANTING LIST**

<b>SHRUBS</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruit Pittosporum
<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>	Pomaderris
<i>Pultenea daphnoides</i>	Bush Pea
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria
<b>UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, climbers)</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>

<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral Pea
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining Guinea Flower
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Native Holly

### 13. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

<b>OVERSTOREY TREES</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Bloodwood
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	White Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine

<b>SHRUBS</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two Veined Hickory
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> spp. <i>longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maidens Wattle
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Acacia terminalis</i> spp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Sunshine Wattle
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Dondonea triquetra</i>	Native Hops
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Ballart Cherry
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop – Goodenia
<i>Grevillea sphacelata</i>	Grey Spider Flower
<i>Notelea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	Everlasting Paper Daisy
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Smooth Geebung
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow – leaved Geebung
<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>	Pine Leaf geebung
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough Fruited Piitosporum
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Pomaderris intermedia</i>	Pomaderris
<i>Pultenea daphnoides</i>	Bush Pea
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Zieria
<b>UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>



<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maiden Hair Fern
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed wire grass
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Matt Rush
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Native Holly
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet

<b>UNDERSTOREY (vines &amp; climbers)</b>	
<b>Botanical</b>	<b>Common</b>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Love Creeper
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Love Creeper
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Running Postman
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining Guinea Flower
<i>Smilax australis</i>	Smilax
<i>Smilax glyciophylla</i>	Native Sarsparilla
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Tylophora

#### 14. SITE WEED LIST

**NOTE: ALL HERBICIDE CONCENTRATIONS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE ACCORDING TO HERBICIDE LABEL OR APVMA OFF-LABEL PERMITS.**

**See attached Bush Regeneration Fact Sheets for more information on control of different weed types**

Noxious	Environmental	Control Method
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <b>(Blackberry)</b>		Hand digging of crowns if infestations small. Cut and paint or scrape and paint stems with Glyphosate – somewhat effective. Spray with Metsulforn Methyl plus Glyphosate, OR Triclopyr based herbicide as per label. Spray while flowering.
	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> <b>(Asparagus fern)</b>	Hand pull smaller plants. Larger plants can be manually removed by crowning out rhizome. Larger infestations can be sprayed with Metsulforn Methyl. Spraying in Spring-Summer.
	<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i> <b>(Bluebell Creeper)</b>	Hand-pull and raft off ground. Spot spray with Glyphosate.
	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> <b>(Spider Plant)</b>	Dig out tuberous roots, bag and remove all plant parts.
	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i> <b>(Montbretia)</b>	Dig out being sure to collect and bag all bulbs.
	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> <b>(Japanese Honeysuckle)</b>	Hand remove, bundle and raft stems off ground. Scrape and paint stems with Glyphosate. Spot spray with Glyphosate.
	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> <b>(Mickey Mouse Plant)</b>	Scrape and paint stems with Glyphosate.
	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidate</i> <b>(African Olive)</b>	Hand pull small plants. Cut and paint larger plants with Glyphosate.
	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i> <b>(Indian Hawthorn)</b>	Cut and paint plants with Glyphosate.
	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabra</i> <b>(Cassia)</b>	Hand pull smaller plants. Cut and paint larger plants with Glyphosate. Bag seed pods if possible.
	<i>Thunbergia alata</i> <b>(Black-eyed Susan)</b>	Hand-pull and raft off ground. Spot spray with Glyphosate.

**Attachments – NSW National Trust Bush Regeneration Fact sheets (woody weeds, vines and scramblers & plants with underground growing parts)**

# Control of Vines and Scramblers

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

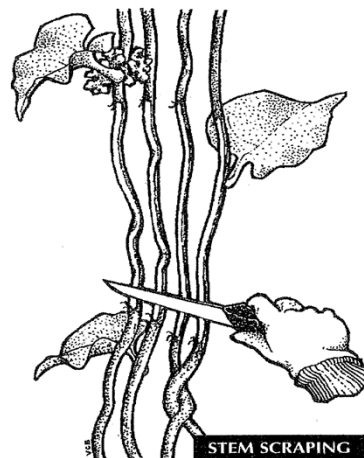
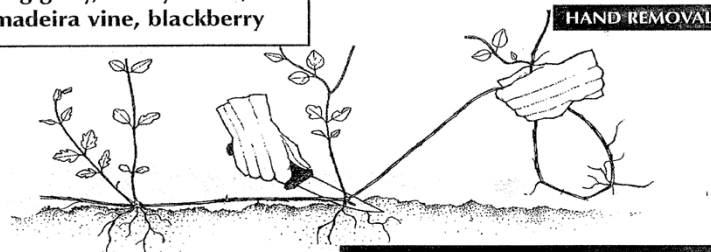
## METHODS OF REMOVAL

### 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 (>1 cm) 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.



NATIONAL TRUST



NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Australian Association of Bush Regenerators

# 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.

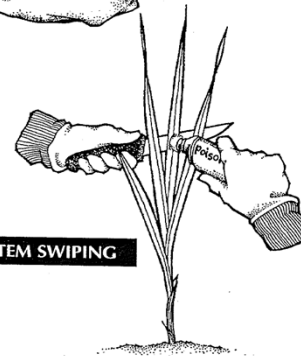
### 4 HERBICIDE TREATMENT - STEM SWIPING

- 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 ?

# 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.



HAND REMOVAL



CROWNING



NSW  
NATIONAL  
PARKS AND  
WILDLIFE  
SERVICE



Australian  
Association  
of Bush  
Regenerators



NATIONAL TRUST



NSW  
NATIONAL PARKS AND  
WILDLIFE  
SERVICE



Australian  
Association  
of Bush  
Regenerators

# 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.

