



## RED HEAD VILLAGES BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN

**Document Number:** D24/434441 **Adopted:** 5 November 2024 **File:** 44748E **Produced By:** City Development **Review Date:** 5 November 2030

### RESERVE INFORMATION

<b>Reserves:</b>	Lot 7012 DP 1026192, Lot 822 DP 247285, Cunjurong Reserve Lot 7023 DP 1031073, Lot 7006 DP 1031131, Lot 439 DP 755923 and Lot 7022 DP 1031073.
<b>Reserve Number(s):</b>	Crown Reserves R61640 and R81601. Council Reserves SBE890, SCM779 and SCP885.
<b>Land Tenure:</b>	Crown Land (under control of Council) and Shoalhaven City Council
<b>Community Land Type:</b>	Community Land – Natural Area – Bushland and Community Land – Natural Area - Park

### 1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The goals of this Bushcare Group Action Plan are to:

1. Enhance the environmental quality of Cunjurong Point and Manyana through the maintenance and rehabilitation of natural areas.
2. Manage and maintain existing native vegetation through continued weed control and allow natural regeneration supplemented with native tubestock planting (where required) using appropriate local native plant species.
3. Monitor, report and assist with rehabilitation of natural areas.
4. Continue to promote the Bushcare site as a community resource, educate visitors about the natural and cultural values, and encourage and recruit new volunteers to join the Bushcare group.

## 2. SITE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Actions	Lessons Learnt
Weed Control	<p>There have been significant weed control efforts by the group over the last few years. The group have been successful with managing Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>), Cassia (<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>), and Mother-of-Millions (<i>Bryophyllum</i> species) at various sites. There is an increasing presence of Cassia mainly due to the uncontrolled spread of the weed from privately owned land adjacent to managed areas. Green cestrum (<i>Cestrum parqui</i>) is also beginning to spread into previously unaffected areas. There are also increasing occurrences of Sea spurge (<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>), Arum lily (<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>) and African daisy (<i>Osteospermum</i> species).</p>
Revegetation/rehabilitation	<p>Planted trees and shrubs have had a limited survival rate due to prevailing weather conditions and overbrowsing/overgrazing by native fauna species. Future plantings will need better follow-up maintenance and guarding to increase survivorship.</p>

### 3. GROUP ACTION PLAN MAPS



**Figure 1.** Site 1 – Southern end of Inyadda Beach.



**Figure 2.** Sites 2 to 6. York Street Boat Ramp to the northern end of Manyana Beach

#### 4. BUSHCARE GROUP ACTIVITIES TABLE

H = High (started within 12 months); M = Medium (started 1-3 years); L = Low

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b>Site 1: Southern end of Inyadda Beach</b>			
1. Weed control	H	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) permits. Target weeds are Cassia, Bitou bush ( <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i> ), Lantana, Moth vine ( <i>Araujia sericifera</i> ) and Green cestrum.	Ongoing
2. Allow for natural regeneration within weed control areas, or infill planting in larger weed control areas, if needed.	H	Appropriate local native species used for revegetation (Section 10). Check, water and stake/tie or guard and undertake weed control around native tubestock and intermediate trees.	As required
3. Remove rubbish from within the site.	H	Bag rubbish. Disposal to appropriate waste receptacles.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b>Site 2: Hind dunes/forest area of Manyana Beach north of Dune Crescent</b>			
1. Weed control.	H	<p>Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) permits. Bushcare staff to assist the group with initial control of Arum lily and Green cestrum.</p> <p>Target weeds are Sea spurge, Bitou bush, Lantana, Arum lily, Green cestrum and African daisy.</p>	Ongoing
2. Allow for natural regeneration within weed control areas, or infill planting in larger weed control areas, if needed.	H	Appropriate local native species are to be used for revegetation (Section 10). Check, water and stake/tie or guard and undertake weed control around native tubestock and intermediate trees.	As required
3. Remove rubbish from within the site.	H	Bag rubbish. Disposal to appropriate waste receptacles.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b>Site 3: Hind dunes and forest area between Dune Crescent for about 750 m past Ottawa St park</b>			
1. Weed control.	H	<p>Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) permits.</p> <p>Council resources will be required to control Cassia on the headland cliff faces which are difficult to access.</p> <p>Target species are Cassia, Arrowhead vine (<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>), Moth vine, Sea spurge and African daisy.</p>	Ongoing
2. Allow for natural regeneration within weed control areas, or infill planting in larger weed control areas, if needed.	H	Appropriate local native species are to be used for revegetation (Section 10). Check, water and stake/tie or guard and undertake weed control around native tubestock and intermediate trees.	As required
3. Remove rubbish from within the site.	H	Bag rubbish. Disposal to appropriate waste receptacles.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b>Site 4: Area south of Ottawa Street and west of Don Hearns Cabins</b>			
1. Weed control.	H	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) permits.  Target weeds are Cassia, Agapanthus ( <i>Agapanthus</i> species), Watsonia ( <i>Watsonia</i> species) and Green cestrum.	Ongoing
2. Allow for natural regeneration within weed control areas, or infill planting in larger weed control areas, if needed.	H	Appropriate local native species are to be used for revegetation (Section 10). Check, water and stake/tie or guard and undertake weed control around native tubestock and intermediate trees.	As required
3. Remove rubbish from within the site.	H	Bag rubbish. Disposal to appropriate waste receptacles.	Ongoing



GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b>Site 5: Area between Site 4 and Lake Conjola</b>			
1. Weed control.	H	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) permits.  Target species are Cassia and Ground asparagus ( <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> ).	As group capacity and Field Staff availability allow
2. Allow for natural regeneration within weed control areas, or infill planting in larger weed control areas, if warranted.	H	Appropriate local native species are to be used for revegetation (Section 10). Check, water and stake/tie or guard and undertake weed control around native tubestock and intermediate trees.	As required
3. Remove rubbish from within the site.	H	Bag rubbish. Disposal to appropriate waste receptacles.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b>Site 6: Cunjurong Point area south of Site 3 and Don Hearn's cabins</b>			
1. Weed control.	H	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) permits.  Target weeds are Mother-of-Millions, Cassia, Green cestrum and Ground asparagus.	Ongoing
2. Allow for natural regeneration within weed control areas, or infill planting in larger weed control areas, if warranted.	H	Appropriate local native species are to be used for revegetation (Section 10). Check, water and stake/tie and weed around native tubestock and intermediate trees.	As required
3. Remove rubbish from within the site.	M	Bag rubbish. Disposal to appropriate waste receptacles.	Ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b><i>Community Engagement, Citizen Science</i></b>			
1. Communication – Community Education Communicate with local and visiting community about the importance of local bushland in providing habitat for native wildlife (including threatened species and threatened ecological communities), the impacts of environmental weeds and vegetation vandalism, and the importance of native vegetation	M	By conducting/use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions with visitors about weeds affecting the sites.</li> <li>• Distribution of Council brochures.</li> <li>• iNaturalist Budawang Coast Atlas of Life (BCAL) and citizen science apps.</li> <li>• Articles in local media.</li> <li>• Social media.</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.	Ongoing
3. Interact with other Bushcare Groups to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to maintain and build wildlife corridors.</li> <li>• Exchange information and share knowledge about work practices.</li> <li>• Build relationships and share skills.</li> </ul>	M	Increase interaction between Bushcare Groups by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating shared working bees.</li> <li>• Convening morning teas.</li> <li>• Group facilitation by Bushcare Field Officer.</li> <li>• Cooperative involvement in community education events.</li> </ul>	Ongoing
4. Record/Map local biodiversity	M	Log information in iNaturalist Budawang Coast Atlas of Life and other appropriate citizen science apps or websites.	Ongoing

## 5. BUSHCARE GROUP WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Shoalhaven City Council must induct new volunteers. 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 'site hazard and 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.

## 6. 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 and contractors 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.

## 7. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

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

Control of established groves of Green cestrum and Arum lily at Site 2
Removal of Cassia on the headland cliff faces at Site 3 and 6 which are inaccessible to volunteers.
Removal of mature stands of Cassia at Site 4.
Control of Arrowhead vine at Site 3.

## 8. REVIEW

This plan will be reviewed six years from its adoption but can be reviewed sooner if agreed.

## 9. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES

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

## 10. RECOMMENDED REVEGETATION SPECIES

Revegetation species: Botanical name	Common name
<b>OVERSTOREY TREES</b>	
<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
<b>SHRUBS</b>	
<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

Revegetation species: Botanical name	Common name
<b>UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)</b>	
<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 iNaturalist Budawang Coast Atlas of Life (BCAL) database. Bushcare Volunteers and community members are encouraged to record 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://www.inaturalist.org/projects/budawang-coast-atlas-of-life>

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

## 11. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

The following flora species have been recorded on the site.

Indigenous Flora: Botanical name	Common name
<b>OVERSTOREY TREES</b>	
<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>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
<b>SHRUBS</b>	
<i>Acacia binervata</i>	Two-veined Hickory
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle

<b>Indigenous Flora: Botanical name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<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>Gahnia melanocarpa</i>	Black Fruit Saw Sedge
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</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>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>Dianela 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

<b>Indigenous Flora: Botanical name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Storks Bill
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern
<i>Platycterium 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>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

## 12. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY LIST

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

**Bangalay Sand Forest** is mapped for the north-east corner of Site 1, south-west edge of Site 2, northwest edge of Site 3 and most of Site 4 and part Site 5.

**Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest** occurs in small patches along the foreshore of Site 5, adjacent to (west of) Site 2 and adjacent to (north-west of) Site 3.

**Littoral Rainforest** occurs in part of the central north area of Site 4.



### 13. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED FAUNA

Threatened native fauna species have been recorded at the sites:

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater
<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	South-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	Eastern False Pipistrelle
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher
<i>Litoria aurea</i>	Green and Golden Bell Frog
<i>Miniopterus orianae oceanensis</i>	Large Bent-winged Bat
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Southern Myotis
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat
<i>Scoteanax rueppellii</i>	Greater Broad-nosed Bat
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Eastern Hooded Dotterel

### 14. BUSHCARE SITE WEED LIST

The following weeds have been recorded on the site.

Weed: Botanical name	Common name
<i>Agapanthus praecox</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
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs
<i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	Mother of Millions
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	European Sea Rocket
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuya
<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 spp.</i>	Fleabane
<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>	Taiwan Lily
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large Leaf Privet

<b>Weed: Botanical name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leaf Privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	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
<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