



## BASIN WALKING TRACK BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN

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### RESERVE INFORMATION

<b>Reserves:</b>	Basin Foreshore and Ray Brooks Reserves. Walmer Avenue Reserve. Paul Bland Reserve. Boobook Reserve. Sanctuary Point Foreshore Reserve.
<b>Reserve Number(s):</b>	Crown Reserve R89771 and Council Reserves BSP612, BSP561, BSP562, BSP410, BSP563, BSP552 and BSP553.
<b>Land Tenure:</b>	Crown Land (Shoalhaven City Council as Trust Manager) and Shoalhaven City Council
<b>Community Land Type:</b>	Community Land - Natural Area and Park - Foreshore

### 1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The goals of the Basin Walking Track Bushcare Group Action Plan are to:

1. Maintain and improve the condition of existing native vegetation, prioritising Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) through restoration works, and allowing for natural regeneration/recruitment where practicable and in accordance with the draft Sussex Inlet, St Georges Basin, Swan Lake and Berrara Creek CMP.
2. Reduce weeds by continued weed control and follow-up weeding, working from healthy sites towards more degraded areas.
3. Increase knowledge volunteers' skills in bush regeneration flora and fauna identification and wildlife recording, propagation and environmental monitoring techniques.
4. Engage with and involve local schools and community groups in Bushcare activities.
5. Connect with other Bushcare groups and work with them to facilitate co-operation, synergy and motivation.
6. Increase community awareness of the group's activities through Bushcare site promotion and visitor education about the area's natural values.

## 2. SITE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Actions	Lessons Learnt
Our Bushcare group has had a resurgence in recent years with members making an impact on annual and perennial weeds with improvement of existing native habitat and degraded areas by planting with appropriate native species.	The group sites need regular ongoing maintenance to suppress weeds.
Weed control, in particular targeting Madeira Vine, Wandering Tradescantia, Ground Asparagus and garden escapes.	Persistence and timing are key to success with targeting adult weeds to prevent reinfestation, especially regarding Madeira Vine, Wandering Tradescantia and Ground Asparagus. Success has been achieved in virtually eliminating Senna from many sites.
Protection and revegetation of Coastal Saltmarsh habitat.	Persistence weeding, correct native plant selection is important/essential for success. Bollards and community educational signage has enabled protection of saltmarsh sites along the foreshore reserves.
Varying the group activities throughout different seasons.	A varied work regime keeps members interested and engaged in participating in Bushcare.
Engaging members at any opportunity in relevant educational experiences that become available (SCC and other sources), to up-skill members and increase knowledge and enthusiasm.	An increase in personal knowledge base and group skills greatly adds to members' enthusiasm and capacity when working in Bushcare.

### 3. MAPS AND GROUP ACTION TABLES

**MAP 1. The Wool Lane to Cross Street**



## MAP 1 ACTION TABLE – The Wool Lane accessway to Cross Street accessway

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

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>The Wool Lane to Cross Street (includes Bangalay Sand Forest and Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest TEC).</i>			
1. Weed control targeting: Ground Asparagus, Mother of Millions, Agapanthus, South African Daisy, Buffalo Grass and garden escapes in the western focus area.	H	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) permits.	Throughout year
2. Fossil Point: Weed control (e.g. Ground Asparagus) to protect <i>Wilsonia backhousei</i> and Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest TEC.	H	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or APVMA permits, with particular care of chemical choice in proximity to water.	Each quarter - ongoing
3. Supplement restoration efforts by planting in areas of prior weed control within the existing TEC bushland.	M	Local indigenous plant species to be used – primarily understorey and mid-storey species.	Autumn/winter each year



**MAP 2. Cross Street to Paradise Beach Reserve**



## MAP 2 ACTION TABLE – Cross Street to Frederick St

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>Cross Street to Frederick Street (includes Bangalay Sand Forest, Swamp Oak Forest and Coastal Saltmarsh TECs)</i>			
1. Monitor and control weeds, especially Arum Lily, throughout the site prioritising TEC areas and the access track area between 77 and 79 Walmer Ave.	H	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or APVMA permits, taking care with chemical use in proximity of water.	Throughout the year
2. Supplement TEC restoration efforts by planting in focus area where prior weed control has been conducted within the existing bushland.	H	Local indigenous plant species to be used – primarily understorey and mid-storey species.	Autumn/winter



**MAP 3. Frederick Street to Irene Street**



### MAP 3 ACTION TABLE – From south of Paradise Beach Reserve to Irene Street

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>From south of Paradise Beach Reserve to Irene Street (includes Bangalay Sand Forest TEC)</i>			
1. Weed control throughout the focus area targeting Fishbone Fern, Arum Lily, South African Daisy and Wandering Tradescantia (near Marie Street), and Agapanthus near Irene Street.	H	Manual weed control, cut and paint or spot spray with herbicide as per product labels or APVMA permits taking particular care with use of chemical in proximity to water.	From 2025 and onwards
2. Supplement TEC restoration efforts by planting in areas of prior weed control focusing mainly on low-lying spots at Macleans Point (between Walmer and Greville Avenues). Encourage natural regeneration in the area between Macleans Point and Irene Street.	M	Local indigenous plant species to be used – primarily understorey and mid-storey species.	Autumn/ winter
3. Encourage natural regeneration in the area between Macleans Point and Irene Street. Supplement TEC restoration by planting (only if gaps occur as a result of prior weed control) and focusing on low-lying spots	L	Local indigenous plant species to be used – primarily understorey and mid-storey species.	Autumn/ winter



#### MAP 4. Irene Street to Sanctuary Point



## MAP 4 ACTION TABLE – Irene Street to Sanctuary Point

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>Irene Street accessway to Sanctuary Point (Bangalay Sand Forest TEC)</i>			
1. Weed control (Ground Asparagus fern, Agapanthus exotic grasses, Bidens, Fleabane, Arum Lily, South African Daisy and other weeds) across the site. Control weeds at top of Sanctuary Point and follow up madeira vine control at top of steps behind old Greville shop.	VH	Manual weed control, cut and paint or spot spray with herbicide as per product labels or APVMA permits taking particular care with use of chemical in proximity to water.	Throughout the year
2. Maintain plantings and follow-up weed sites below stairs north side of Sanctuary Point (below old Greville shop).	H	Check and treat/bag Madeira Vine propagules. Consider re-release biological control (smut fungus) for control of Wandering Tradescantia.	Spring each year for Madeira Vine and Tradescantia
3. Undertake maintenance of planted areas and habitat restoration through the site.	M	Manual weed follow-up. Water tubestock if conditions are dry, weed/mulch with wrack on site, remove tree guards when plants are strong.	Throughout the year



## MAP 5. Boobook Reserve and part Sanctuary Point Foreshore Reserve



### MAP 5 ACTION TABLE – Boobook Reserve and part Sanctuary Point Foreshore Reserve

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>Boobook Reserve and (part) Sanctuary Point Foreshore Reserve (includes Swamp Oak Forest and Coastal Saltmarsh TECs)</i>			
1. Weed control within Boobook Reserve in particular Ground Asparagus, Honeysuckle, Ginger Lily, Arum Lily, Fishbone Fern and English Ivy and follow up on weed control conducted by contractors in both Boobook and part Sanctuary Point Foreshore Reserve.	VH	Manual weed control, cut and paint or spot spray with herbicide as per product labels or APVMA permits taking particular care with use of chemical in proximity to water.	Ongoing throughout the year
2. Supplement TEC restoration efforts by planting in areas of prior weed control.	M	Local indigenous plant species to be used – primarily understorey and mid-storey species.	Autumn/ winter



## ACTION TABLE – All sites

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<b><i>Litter and Rubbish</i></b>			
1. Assist SCC with rubbish removal across all sites where the Bushcare group are active.	L-M	Manually pick up, bag and remove rubbish to landfill where the amount of rubbish removal is within the groups' capacity.	Ongoing
<b><i>Community Engagement, Citizen Science</i></b>			
1. Communicate with local and visiting community about the importance of the local bushland and Threatened Ecological Communities in providing habitat for native wildlife, especially threatened species.  2. Convey to local community the impact of environmental weeds, vegetation removal, mowing, and uncontrolled dogs/cats on native habitat, the necessity of native vegetation and its role in reducing erosion and providing recreational amenity.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open days, weed walks</li> <li>• Distribution of Council brochures</li> <li>• Recording wildlife with school groups and community</li> <li>• Participate in fairs and other community events</li> <li>• Articles in local media/newsletters</li> </ul>	On an opportunistic basis
3. Explanation of Bushcare group goals/activities, and recruitment of new members.	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with passers-by and provide information to local community.</li> </ul>	Ongoing

<b>GROUP ACTION</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>	<b>METHOD</b>	<b>TIME</b>
<p>4. Interact with other Bushcare Groups to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange information and share knowledge about work practices</li> <li>• Build skills, knowledge and relationships</li> <li>• Assist each other at respective Bushcare sites and an inter-cooperation effort</li> <li>• Form friendships within the Bushcare fraternity and with like-minded people.</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
<p>5. Record local biodiversity and undertake related educational activities on/off site.</p>	H	Log information in iNaturalist Budawang Coast Atlas of Life and other appropriate citizen science apps or websites.	Ongoing
<p>6. Consider connecting with local schools and other community groups to share knowledge and foster awareness and stewardship towards the local environment.</p>	L-M	Communicate with schools and other community groups such as garden clubs, bird groups, fauna interest groups to offer presentations and/or project information.	Opportunistically
<p>7. Conduct creative activities with group members and interested members of the community to improve appreciation of the natural areas</p>		Conduct craft, nature painting/drawing or other appropriate creative activities on or off site.	Opportunistically

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

New volunteers must be inducted in Shoalhaven City Councils 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 '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.

#### 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
- Assistance from Council's Bush Regenerator staff as resources allow
- Weed bags and large rubbish removal
- Recognition of groups 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.

#### 6. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

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

Project
Additional contract weed control and expansion of weed control targeting weeds at sites included in the 2025 grant project (Urban Waterways and Catchments funding).

#### 7. REVIEW

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

## 8. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES

Name of document	Year it was produced	Produced by
Bushcare / Parkcare Policy	2023	Shoalhaven City Council
Local Strategic plan 2021-2026	2021	South East Local Land Services
Generic Community Lands Plan of Management - Natural Areas	Revised 2016	Shoalhaven City Council
Foreshore Reserves Policy	2022	Shoalhaven City Council
draft Sussex Inlet, St Georges Basin, Swan Lake and Berrara Creek CMP	2025	Shoalhaven City Council

## 9. RECOMMENDED REVEGETATION SPECIES

UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Starwort
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Danthonia racemosa</i>	Wallaby Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic Grass
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Stinkweed
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Pennywort
UNDERSTOREY (vines & climbers)	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Slender Love Creeper
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Slender Love Creeper
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Yellow Guinea Flower
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Custard Apple Vine
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Scrambling Coral Pea
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Devils Twine



## 10. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

The following endemic species have been recorded on the site.

OVERSTOREY TREES	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Saw-toothed Banksia
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay, Southern Mahogany
SHRUBS	
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaf Geebung
<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved Lomatia
UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic Grass
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Paroo Lily
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush
<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>	Twisted Mat-rush
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Knotweed
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral Fern
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	Common Ground Fern
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	Scurvy Weed
<i>Viola banksia</i>	Bank's Violet
<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	Tartan Tongue Orchid
<i>Scaevola aemula</i>	Fan Flower
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Coastal Fan Flower
UNDERSTOREY (vines & climbers)	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Custard Apple Vine
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla
<i>Stephania japonica</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Snake Vine
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Yellow Guinea Flower
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Scrambling Coral Pea

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://www.ala.org.au/home/record-a-sighting/>

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

## 11. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY LIST

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

**Bangalay Sand Forest** in the Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions (PCT 3638) occurs along more than half the Basin Walk (foreshore) area.

**Swamp Sclerophyll Forest** on Coastal Floodplains of the NSW SE Corner Bioregion (PCT 4009) occurs in a low-lying area between the western ends of Paradise Beach Road and Frederick Street.

**Coastal Saltmarsh** in estuaries of the Sydney Basin Bioregion and South East Corner Bioregion (PCT 1126) occurs in small patches along the Basin foreshore.

## 12. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED SPECIES LISTS

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

THREATENED FAUNA LIST	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying Fox
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Sout-eastern Glossy Black Cockatoo

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

THREATENED FLORA LIST	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia

### 13. BUSHCARE SITE WEED LIST

The following weeds have been recorded on the site.

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother of Millions
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Ground Asparagus Fern
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i>	South African Daisy
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Tradescantia
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum Lily
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Yellow Ginger Lily
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Monstera, Swiss Cheese Plant
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade Plant, Money Plant
<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Lilium formosanum</i>	Formosan Lily
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu Grass