



TALLYAN POINT BUSHCARE ACTION PLAN

CONTACT INFORMATION

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

1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The Goals of the Tallyan Point Bushcare Group are:

1. To protect 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
3. Apply for a grant to work with Council to prepare a foreshore access and use plan to consolidate foreshore access and reduce impacts on the reserve
4. Maintain awareness of the impacts of *Caulerpa taxifolia* on the Basin natural area

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>On-going bush regeneration/weed control works with the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Control and removal of <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> (Asparagus Fern) b. Control of <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (Blackberry) c. Control of other weeds on a needs by needs basis 	H	Follow recommendations of the attached bush regeneration information sheet – control of plants with underground growing parts and control of vines and scramblers. For spot spraying seek advise on herbicide types and rates from Council	All year
Work with Council and NSW Land and Property Management Authority to reduce the impacts of un-restricted vehicle access.	H	Install signage and block illegal vehicle access tracks as budgets permit	On-Going
Apply for funding to prepare a foreshore use/access plan in direct consultation with the local residents to consolidate foreshore access points and the associated impacts.	M	Council and Bushcare Group to apply for grant funding as a partnership	2010-11
Inform the local residents of the Bushcare Group activities and invite them to participate.	M	Word of mouth and occasional letter box drop	On an needs be basis

3. TALLYAN POINT BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN MAP



4. BUSHCARE GROUP WHS & EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Type of Activity	Yes	SWMS name included
Manual weed control (cut & paint, scrape and paint etc)	√	SWMSNR060
Chemical control (spraying of herbicides)	√	SWMSNR040
Planting		
Minor construction (walking track, fencing, outdoor furniture)		
Propagation & seed collection		
Education (school groups, field days etc)	√	
Other		

5. COUNCIL SUPPORT

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

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

Yes

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

PPE Equipment Required	Date issued
First Aid Kit	2008
Gloves	2008
Sunscreen	2008
Insect repellent	2008

8. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

Project	Funding source
Foreshore restoration and foreshore reserve access/use plan	State or Federal Government

9. PLAN WILL BE REVIEWED EVERY THREE YEARS

23 October 2015

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

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

Name of document	Year it was produced	Produced by
Foreshore Reserves Policy	2005	Shoalhaven City Council
Generic Community Land Plan of Management - Natural Areas	2001	Shoalhaven City Council
St George Basin Estuary Management Plan (under review)	1998	Shoalhaven City Council

11. SUGGESTED SPECIES PLANTING LIST

UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, climbers)	
Botanical	Common
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Running Postman
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	Twining Guinea Flower
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Matt Rush

12. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

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

SHRUBS	
Botanical	Common
<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 spinulosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Dondonea triquetra</i>	Native Hops
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Ballart Cherry
<i>Goodenia obvata</i>	Hop – Goodenia
<i>Grevillea sphacelata</i>	Grey Spider Flower
<i>Notelea longifolia</i>	Mock Olive
<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolium</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 pintermedia</i>	Pomaderris
<i>Pultenea daphnoides</i>	Bush Pea
<i>Zieria smithii</i>	Sandfly Ziera

UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
Botanical	Common
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Maiden Hair Fern
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Native Flax Lily
<i>Dichondra rapens</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

UNDERSTOREY (vines & climbers)	
Botanical	Common
<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 glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsparilla
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	Tylophora

13. SITE WEED LIST

Noxious	Environmental	Control Method
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (Blackberry)		
	<i>Asparagus densiformis</i> (Ground Asparagus Fern)	Crown out plant and dispose of ground (see attached bush regeneration fact sheet on removing plants with underground growing parts)
	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> (Spider Plant)	Hand removal and dispose of plant material from site
	<i>Crassula multicava subsp. Multicava</i> (Shade Crassula)	Hand removal and dispose of plant material from site
	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i> Monbretia	Hand remove and bag bulbs and remove from site
	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Japanese Honeysuckle)	Scrape and paint (see attached bush regeneration fact sheet – control of vines and scramblers) or Spot spray with 1:100 glyphosate/water
	<i>Senna pedula spp pendula</i> (Winter Senna)	Hand pull smaller plants and cut and paint larger plants (see bush regeneration fact sheet – removal of woody weeds)
	<i>Sollya heterophylla</i> (Bluebell Creeper)	Spot spray with glyphosate at ratio of 1:100 glyphosate/water
	<i>Thunbergia eleta</i> (Black Eyed Susan)	Spot spray with 1:100 glyphosate/water

Bushcare Group Name

Coordinator Name

Signature

Date / /

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



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Australian Association of Bush Regenerators

Control of Vines and Scramblers

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

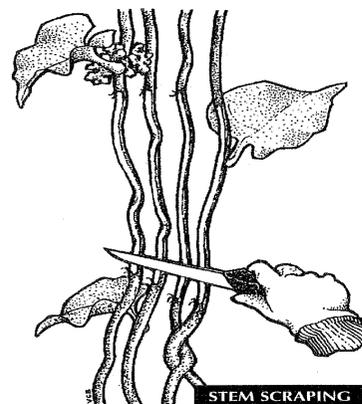
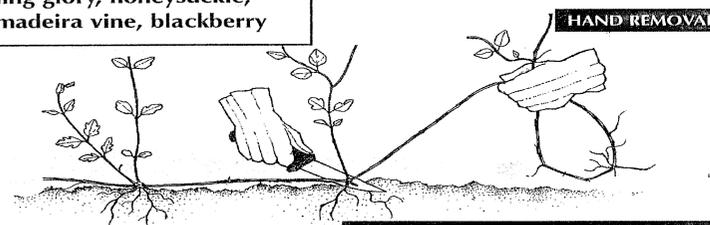
METHODS OF REMOVAL

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.



NATIONAL TRUST



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Control of Weeds with Underground Reproductive Structures cont..

METHODS OF REMOVAL

3 REMOVAL OF PLANTS WITH BULBS, CORMS OR TUBERS

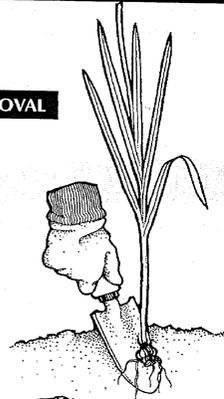
Examples: onion weed, watsonia, arrowhead vine, montbretia

- 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.

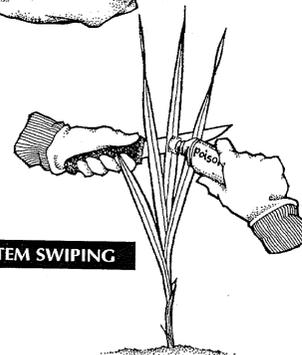
4 HERBICIDE TREATMENT - STEM SWIPING

- 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

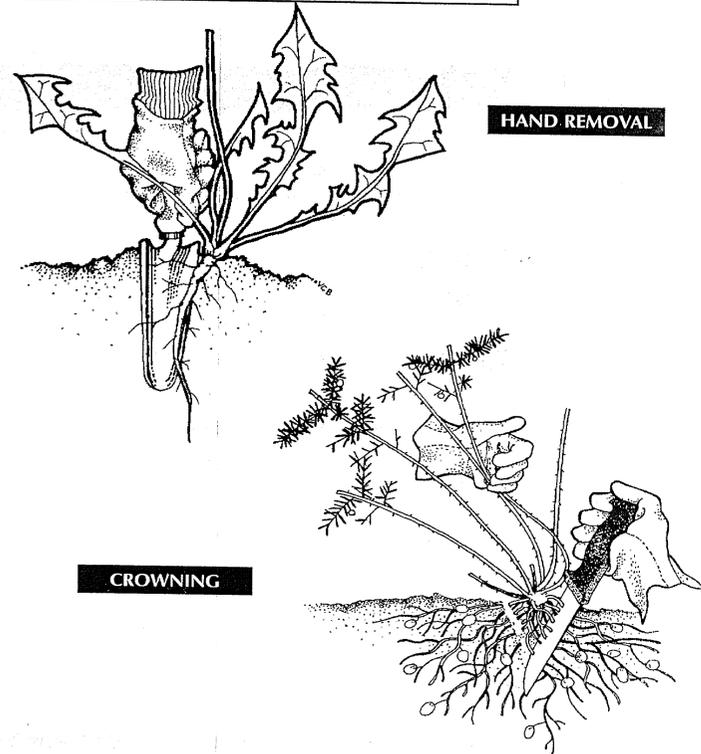
Examples: Paddy's lucerne, dandelion

- 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.



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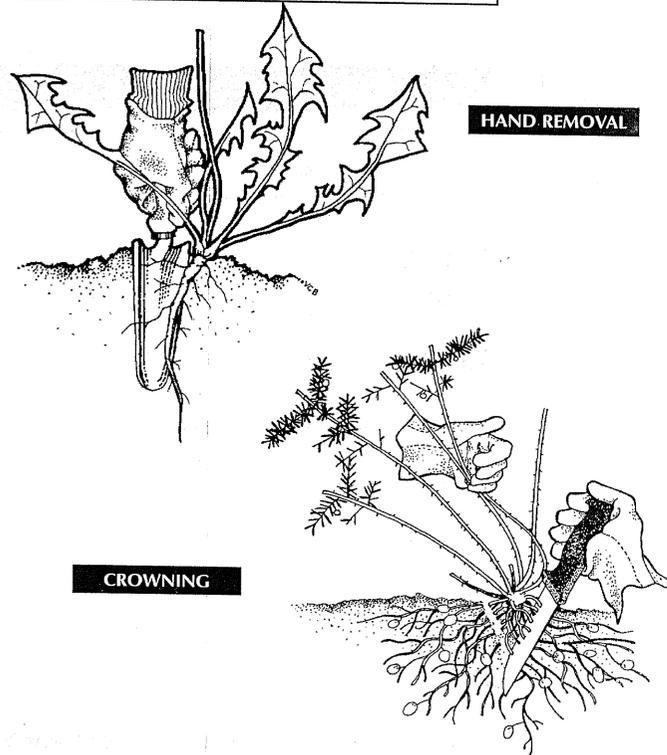
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