
BRUNY ISLAND WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

TASMANIA



MAY 2007

Beth Chamberlain – Environmental Consultant
64 Wellesley Street, South Hobart, Tasmania 7004
Phone: 03 6223 4400 / 0400 641 467 / Email: chamberlain_beth@hotmail.com

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DISCLAIMER

This Weed Management Strategy is a work in progress. The identification and prioritising process of weed species on Bruny Island is dependant upon accurate distribution data. Further mapping of population densities and species distribution is essential to the success of strategic weed management on the island.

Cover photographs clockwise from top left:
Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*) Beth Chamberlain, ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) Andrew Crane, gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) Matthew Baker

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	VISION	1
2	BACKGROUND	1
3	CHALLENGE	1
4	METHOD	2
5	LINKS TO EXISTING FRAMEWORKS	2
6	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	3
7	EMERGING WEEDS	5
8	PRIORITY WEEDS	6
9	OTHER IMPORTANT WEEDS	10
10	GOALS	13
11	OBJECTIVES	14
12	MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	16
13	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY	26
14	MONITORING & EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGY	29
15	STEERING COMMITTEE	31
16	CONTACTS & SUPPORT	32
17	RELATED GUIDELINES	34
18	REFERENCES	35

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Working list of introduced plant species to Bruny Island
Appendix 2	List of Weeds of National Significance (WONS) & Declared Weeds on Bruny Island
Appendix 3	Weed distribution maps (see list of maps for details)
Appendix 4	Forestry Tasmania weed identification sheet for on-ground personnel
Appendix 5	Funding Opportunities

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Priority Weeds for Eradication
Table 2:	Other Important Weeds for Eradication or Containment
Table 3:	Performance Indicators

LIST OF MAPS (APPENDIX 3)

Map 1:	Priority Weed Locations – Bruny Island, April 2007
Map 2:	Priority Weed Locations – North Bruny
Map 3:	Priority Weed Locations – South Bruny
Map 4:	Other Important Weed Locations – Bruny Island, April 2007
Map 5:	Coastal Zone Weed Mapping – South Bruny
Map 6:	Coastal Zone Weed Mapping – North Bruny
Map 7:	Threatened Native Vegetation Communities on Bruny Island
Map 8:	Threatened Flora Records for Bruny Island
Map 9:	Threatened Fauna Records for Bruny Island
Map 10:	CAR Reserves & State Forest on Bruny Island
Map 11:	Vegetation of Bruny Island

1. VISION

Develop and implement integrated strategic weed management to minimise the threat of weeds to the natural environment and to sustainable industry on Bruny Island.

2. BACKGROUND

In September 2006 a range of stakeholders attended a meeting convened by Jon Wisbey of Kingborough Council to discuss weed management on Bruny Island. The meeting resolved that a Weed Management Strategy was required for Bruny Island. The strategy was funded by five of the stakeholder groups: Bruny Island Community Association (BICA), Kingborough Council (KC), Parks & Wildlife Service (PWS), the Department of Infrastructure, Energy & Resources (DIER), and Forestry Tasmania (FT). Other stakeholders contributed specialised knowledge and their time.

A Steering Committee was formed to oversee the development of the Strategy. This committee consists of representatives from the five contributing organisations, Department of Primary Industries & Water (DPIW) and NRM South. A commitment has been made from the Committee to oversee the implementation of the Strategy.

3. CHALLENGE

A weed is often defined as a plant growing where it is not wanted. The *National Weeds Strategy* definition of a weed has been adopted for this Strategy:

“A weed is a plant which has, or has the potential to have, a detrimental effect on economic, social or conservation values.”

There are currently known to be 137 weeds species on Bruny Island.

- There are 4 Weeds of National Significance (WONS) on Bruny Island.
- There are records of 20 Declared Weeds on Bruny Island – listed in the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999*.
- There are a number of weed species that are not widespread currently, but that present a potential threat to the environment and / or to industry.
- There is a number of existing management practices that are contributing to the weed problem.
- There is an opportunity to successfully eradicate a number of weed species on Bruny Island.
- There is a need to contain and minimise the threat of a number of weed species.
- There is a need to protect important and sensitive environments from the threat of weed species.
- There is a need provide knowledge within agencies, industry, landowners and the broader community to raise awareness about weeds and weed management practices.

4. METHOD

Many stakeholder groups were consulted for the development of this Weed Management Strategy. Existing information indicating weed species present on Bruny Island, their distribution and densities, was sought from the broader community and collated.

A working list of priority and other important weeds was developed in consultation with the Bruny Island Weed Management Steering Committee.

Field research and weed mapping was conducted to identify priority areas for weed management and to establish factors contributing to the introduction and spread of weeds on Bruny Island.

Stakeholder groups were involved in the identification of current weed management issues on the island, and in the development of possible solutions to these issues.

A copy of the strategy, in draft form, was made available for public comment.

5. LINKS TO EXISTING FRAMEWORKS

Strategic weed management is undertaken at many different levels and the existence of strategies and plans at national, state, regional, sub-regional and local levels reflects this. The *National Weed Strategy* guides weed management at the national level and *WeedPlan: Tasmania's Weed Management Strategy* (2005) provides the framework and direction for weed management in the State.

The Bruny Island Weed Management Strategy is a local strategy that will contribute towards addressing targets from the Natural Resource Management South Strategy, including:

- By 2010, implementation of priority actions in the Southern Weeds Strategy
- By 2006, identification of likely weed, pest and disease threats for conservation and production areas
- By 2008, completion of risk assessment for threatening weeds, pests and diseases
- By 2006, placement of biosecurity protocols to manage and prevent new incursions and to manage further spread of weeds, pests and diseases.

6. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

6.1 WEED MANAGEMENT ACT (1999)

The *Weed Management Act 1999* (the Act) provides the principal legislative framework for weed management in Tasmania. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the control and eradication of declared weeds and to promote a strategic and sustainable approach to weed management in Tasmania.

Currently there are 102 species, or species aggregates, declared under the Act. These species pose a significant threat to Tasmania's environment and / or industry. Declared weeds have legally enforceable actions outlining their control. Each declared weed has a statutory Weed Management Plan (WMP) defining these actions. Thus the landowner or manager is under a legal requirement to control declared weeds on their land. Failure to control declared weeds, when required to do so, may result in a fine (minimum \$800).

The WMP also indicates the management objective for the weed species in Tasmania. For those declared weeds present in Tasmania, this is done by clarifying each municipality as either "Zone A" or "Zone B". The management requirement for a weed for which a municipality is classified "Zone A" is eradication. The *minimum* management requirement for a weed for which a municipality is classified "Zone B" is control. The WMP then provides examples of what control of a weed in a Zone B municipality may involve (i.e. it sets out what landowners may be required to do in order to control declared weeds on their property).

Eradication is the management objective for all Zone A and Zone B weeds on Bruny Island. Table 1 in Section 8 of the Strategy outlines a feasible timeframe for each weed species with this status.

6.2 KINGBOROUGH COUNCIL PLANNING SCHEME

Within the Kingborough municipality there are areas, Environmental Management Zones, which have been identified as having specific environmental values worthy of conservation.

As stated in the Kingborough Planning Scheme, the objectives of the Environmental Management Zone are to:

- a. "provide for the protection and management of natural and cultural resources including cultural heritage, natural heritage, scenic landscapes, fragile landforms, water catchments, the coastal area and areas of recreational value;
- b. prevent urban sprawl by not allowing ribbon residential developments between townships; and
- c. allow use or development that is compatible with these values".

Section 9.4.1.2 of the Kingborough Planning Scheme states that applications for use or development in the Environmental Management Zone must be accompanied by an Environmental Management Plan “for the whole site, setting out measures to be put in place to protect flora and fauna habitats, riparian areas, any environmental values identified as part of a site analysis, and measures to be used to mitigate adverse environmental impacts”.

The opportunity exists for the Steering Committee to ensure that Environmental Management Plans for Bruny Island support the goals and objectives of this Weed Management Strategy.

There are six zones identified in the Kingborough municipality. All developments in these zones must adhere to a number of schedules. Schedules that could be linked to support this strategy include - Schedule 1: Environmental Management, Schedule 5: Waterways, Wetlands and the Coastal Area, Schedule 9: Environmental Weeds, Schedule 10: Protected Vegetation.

Currently the Kingborough Planning Scheme is under review. It is recommended that the appropriate amendments be made to ensure that both declared and environmental weeds are managed in the Environmental Management Zone and that, as minimum, all declared weeds are managed in all other zones.

6.3 CHEMICAL LEGISLATION & REGULATIONS

State legislation controls the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in Tasmania. This legislation is administered by the Chemical Management Branch within DPIW (website: www.dpiw.tas.gov.au Food & Agriculture).

It is recommended that all landowners or members of community groups intending to use chemicals for weed management attend a ‘Basic Chemical Handling’ course. In some circumstances, it is a legal requirement that contractors or agency employees using chemicals for weed control are accredited.

7. EMERGING WEEDS

Emerging weeds are either new weeds to Bruny Island or are existing weeds that have not yet spread widely. Emerging weeds need to be controlled or monitored as they have the potential over time to naturalise and to become high threat weeds to industry (forestry, farming, tourism etc) or to the natural environment.

Many exotic plants have established in Australia but have not become major weeds. This may be for a variety of reasons e.g. the absence of suitable pollinators, unsuitable environmental conditions, the presence of exotic natural enemies which were introduced with the plants etc. However this doesn't mean these plants will never become weeds. Some of them are sleeper weeds which will one day, when conditions are right, begin to spread rapidly, reaching their full ecological potential.

If these plant species could be identified and eradicated or contained before they become major weeds, then there would be a considerable saving in terms of the cost of control as well as loss of biodiversity.

Emerging weeds that have been identified as 'high threat' on Bruny Island include:

- *Calluna vulgaris* (heather) – this species has been found at two locations on Bruny Island. It is a Nationally Listed Environmental Weed. Bruny Island is one of the only places it is found in Australia.
- *Cardaria draba* (whiteweed) – this species presents a high risk to agricultural productivity. Plants are able to reproduce from tiny sections of broken root fragment. Its extent on Bruny Island is unknown at this stage.
- *Cirsium arvense* (Californian thistle) – this species presents a high risk to agricultural productivity. Plants are able to reproduce from tiny sections of root fragment. An individual plant can send out roots 13m from its base.
- *Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora* (monbretia)
- *Erica* spp. (excluding *Erica lusitanica*) – currently only small populations exist of these six *Erica* species. Eradication is the scheduled action (see Section 9, Table 1).
- *Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel) – this weed is not yet widespread. There is evidence on the mainland of Tasmania of the potential for this weed to become extremely invasive.
- *Mentha pulegium* (penny royal)
- *Watsonia* spp.

These, and any other new weeds arising, require procedures to ensure that infestations are detected as early as possible and actions implemented immediately. This requires a greater awareness amongst those people most likely to first notice a weed – landowners and the community. Actions to raise community awareness have been listed in Section 12 – Management Strategies.

8. PRIORITY WEEDS

Weed species in this section have been classified in three categories, each requiring a distinct strategy for management.

The Strategy identifies 22 species out of the 137 introduced plants on Bruny Island with a priority for eradication by 2027. All of these are recognised as presenting a significant threat to economic, social or conservation values and are therefore weed led priorities. Of the species listed below, nine have the potential to impact upon industry and thus have a direct impact on the economy of the island; nine are considered to be ‘environmental weeds’ that potentially have a negative impact upon biodiversity values.

Weed species were prioritised using the following criteria:

- 1 Legislative status
- 2 Current / known distribution
- 3 Invasive potential
- 4 Economic / social / environmental impact

Action plans for tackling each weed require a species specific approach that considers the ecology of each plant and the nature of infestations. Many of the species share characteristics in the nature of their infestation and so can be tackled using similar strategies.

1. Species of high threat that should be targeted for eradication in the next 1-5 years (Declared Weeds).
2. Species of high threat that should be targeted for eradication in the next 5-20 years (Declared Weeds).
3. Species of high threat that should be targeted for eradication in the next 5-20 years (Non-declared Weeds).

Table 1: Priority Weeds for Eradication

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISTRIBUTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS	STRATEGY
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather	Two new infestations found - well established - Lunawanna.	Declared - Zone A	Extent of infestation needs to be verified & parent plants located. Eradicate known populations.	1
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	white weed	Present. Extent unknown.	Declared - Zone A	Aim for eradication. Need to map all known infestations and survey for new infestations.	2
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	boneseed	Main infestation Nth Bruny. Also found at Simpsons Bay and isolated plants Sth Bruny.	WONS, declared - Zone B	Aim to eradicate. Accurate mapping needs to be carried out. Killora & Simpsons Bay Coastcare Groups have been managing boneseed. Develop Plan.	2
<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.	pampas grass	Isolated plants, highly visible & strong public support for eradication.	Declared - Zone A	Eradicate all known infestations. Monitor for new infestations. Continue to raise community awareness.	1
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn	Sth Bruny and Coast.	Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Map and calculate density of infestation. Eradicate.	3
<i>Datura</i> spp.	datura	Probably no longer present; search known sites.	Declared - Zone A	Verify occurrence on Bruny Island.	1
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	Four sites known.	Declared - Zone A	Eradicate. Control has been carried out on known populations. Monitor known sites and survey for new infestations.	1
<i>Erica arborea</i>	tree heath	6 records - Herbarium.	Environmental Weed	Eradicate. Need to verify that infestation is contained in one area.	3

<i>Erica andromedaeflora</i>	andromeda heath			Environmental Weed	Eradicate. Need to verify that infestation is contained in one area.	3
<i>Erica baccans</i>	berry flower heath	3 records - Herbarium.		Environmental Weed	Eradicate. Need to verify that infestation is contained in one area.	3
<i>Erica caffra</i>	African heath	6 records - Herbarium.		Environmental Weed	Eradicate. Need to verify that infestation is contained in one area.	3
<i>Erica holosericea</i>		7 records - Herbarium.			Eradicate. Need to verify that infestation is contained in one area.	3
<i>Euryops</i> spp.		Dennes Point			Raise community awareness. Map and calculate density of infestation. Eradicate.	3
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	Isolated occurrences - extent unknown.		Declared - Zone B	Raise community awareness. Map and calculate density of infestation. Eradicate.	2
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweet grass	Extent unknown. 1 record - herbarium, 2 records - recent mapping.		Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Map and calculate density of infestation. Eradicate.	3
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	Nth & sth Bruny. Extent unknown.		Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Map and calculate density of infestation. Eradicate.	3
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	burgan	Large infestation at Adventure Bay - contact herbarium for details.		Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Map and calculate density of infestation. Eradicate.	3
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	Nth Bruny.		Declared - Zone B	Eradicate. Accurate mapping needs to be carried out. Develop Plan.	2
<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	banana passionfruit	Not widespread - 2 known sites.		Environmental Weed	Extent of infestation needs to be verified & parent plants located. Eradicate known populations.	3
<i>Salix cineria</i>	pussy willow	Isolated.		WONS, declared - Zone A	Eradicate. Survey for plants, when in flower (Spring), & map.	1
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	crack willow	Isolated - Nth & Sth Bruny.		Declared - Zone B	Eradicate. Accurate mapping needs to be carried out.	1

<i>Salix</i> spp.	except weeping willows, pussy willow & sterile pussy willow	Domestic plantings - little risk of naturalisation.	Declared, WONS - Zone A for any seeding willows	Priority to eradicate from any creeks on Bruny Island.	2
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	Widespread. Nth & Sth Bruny.	Declared - Zone B	Currently part of an eradication programme. Requires on-going follow-up & the participation of all land owners / managers.	2
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	Widespread especially on Nth Bruny.	Declared, WONS - Zone B	Eradicate. Accurate mapping needs to be carried out. Develop Plan.	2
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Mediterranean daisy	Probably no longer present; search of previous site required.	Declared - Zone A	Verify occurrence on Bruny Island.	1

9. OTHER IMPORTANT WEEDS

Weed species in this section have been classified in two categories, each requiring a distinct strategy for management.

The Strategy recommends 23 species out of the 137 introduced plants on Bruny Island for long-term eradication or containment. Weeds in this category are deemed to be a secondary priority due to their broad distribution or their lower weed impact.

1. Species of high threat that have been scheduled for eradication (long-term goal).
2. Species of reasonable threat to values that should be targeted for containment.

Table 2: Other Important Weeds for Eradication or Containment

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DISTRIBUTION	STATUS	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS	STRATEGY
<i>Agapanthus</i> spp.	agapanthus	Around towns, spreading from domestic plantings.	Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Aim to contain within domestic gardens. Reproduces by seed.	2
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	marram grass	Widely distributed on coastal sands.	Environmental Weed	Monitor areas where marram grass is not present and keep 'marram free'. Eradicate in areas where density is low. Contain in all other areas. (Cassandra Strain has mapped most of the coast of Bruny).	2
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistles	Present and widespread.	Declared - Zone B	Raise community awareness, map and control. Major threat to agriculture. Spreads by lateral roots or root fragments.	1
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slender thistles	Present and widespread.	Declared - Zone B	Raise community awareness, map and control. Major threat to agriculture. Spreads by lateral roots or root fragments.	1

<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i>	tree lucerne, tagasaste	Present especially at disturbed sites, roadsides, tips, quarries and around towns.	Environmental Weed	Eradication from disturbed sites, roadsides, quarries and tips. Exclusion from priority sites.	2
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Californian thistle	Present. Extent unknown.	Declared - Zone B	Raise community awareness, map and control. Major threat to agriculture. Spreads by lateral roots or root fragments.	1
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	mirror bush	Around towns, spreading from domestic plantings.	Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Encourage removal from domestic gardens. Exclusion from priority areas.	2
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	cotoneaster	Around towns, spreading from domestic plantings.	Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Encourage removal from domestic gardens. Exclusion from priority areas.	2
<i>Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	monbretia	Widespread. Disturbed sites, roadsides, tips, quarries and around towns.	Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Aim to contain within domestic gardens. Reproduces by corms and seed. Eradication from disturbed sites, roadsides, quarries and tips.	2
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English broom	Widespread Nth Bruny. Simpsons Point & roads.	Declared - Zone B	Eradication from disturbed sites, roadsides, quarries and tips. Exclusion from priority sites.	1
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish heath	Widespread especially at disturbed sites, on roads, in tips and quarries.	Declared - Zone B	Eradication from disturbed sites, roadsides, quarries and tips. Exclusion from priority sites.	1
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Canary broom	Widespread.	Declared - Zone B	Eradication & / or exclusion from priority areas. Need to survey the island and map infestations. Develop plan.	1
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle, Elisha's tears	None known - but likely.	Declared - Zone B	Raise community awareness. Need to survey the island and map infestations.	1

<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	tree lupin	Widespread on Sth Bruny.		Eradication from disturbed sites, roadsides, quarries and tips. Exclusion from priority sites.	2
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	penny royal	Distribution has increased significantly in last 5 years.		Eradication from disturbed sites, roadsides, quarries and tips. Current slashing practices contributing to spread.	2
<i>Paraserianthes lapantha</i>	Cape Leeuwin wattle	Around towns, spreading from domestic plantings.	Environmental Weed	Raise community awareness. Encourage removal from domestic gardens. Exclusion from priority areas.	2
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	radiata pine	Widespread on coast.	Environmental Weed	Prevent further spread - treat any emerging seedlings. Develop a timber harvesting plan.	2
<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	pittosporum	Around towns, spreading from domestic plantings.	Environmental Weed	Hybrids found when mapping (2007). Map infestations, assess risk and monitor.	2
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	blue butterfly bush	Present especially at disturbed sites, roadsides, tips, quarries and around towns.	Environmental Weed	Eradication from disturbed sites, roadsides, quarries and tips. Exclusion from priority sites.	2
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	sweet briar	Widespread.	Environmental Weed	Exclusion from priority sites.	2
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg.	blackberry	Widespread.	Declared, WONS - Zone B	Exclusion from priority sites.	1

10. GOALS

To meet the challenge of weed management on Bruny Island there are a number of goals to this strategy.

- 1. To prioritise weed species on Bruny Island for eradication or containment – to be categorized into priority weeds and other important weeds.**
- 2. To map infestations of priority weed species – both the occurrence and absence of the weed.**
- 3. To develop action plans for each priority weed species – to be integrated into a longer-term plan.**
- 4. To develop processes that will reduce the risk of introduction & spread of weeds on Bruny Island – to ensure prevention, early intervention and effective weed management.**
- 5. To improve the level of training provided within agencies & industry – weed identification and management techniques.**
- 6. To improve community awareness & knowledge of weed issues on Bruny Island – to encourage participation and minimise the introduction and spread of weed species.**

11. OBJECTIVES

These are measurable outcomes for the Strategy to aim for, in order to achieve its 'Goals'.

1. GOAL

To prioritise weed species on Bruny Island for eradication or containment

OBJECTIVES

- a. Collate all existing data indicating weed species present on Bruny Island, their distribution and nature of infestations**
- b. An understanding of existing and potential threats of weed species**

2. GOAL

To map infestations of priority weed species

OBJECTIVES

- a. An agreed method for mapping priority weed infestations**
- b. Identification of high priority areas and buffer zones**
- c. A 'live' weed recording system**
- d. The capacity to easily produce accurate, quality maps for use by on-ground personnel.**
- e. Analysis of data to establish trends**

3. GOAL

To develop action plans for each priority weed species

OBJECTIVES

- a. An understanding of existing and potential weed threats**
- b. Programme for co-ordinated and collaborative weed management which details practical on-ground management actions**

4. GOAL

To develop processes that will reduce the risk of introduction & spread of weeds on Bruny Island

OBJECTIVES

- a. Strategies to prevent the introduction of any new weed species**
- b. Programme for containing key weeds at strategic locations**
- c. Active participation by agencies, industry and land owners to improve machinery hygiene**
- d. Priority given to follow-up weed control programmes**
- e. Review of current roadside management practices**
- f. Weed free quarries, tips and roads**

5. GOAL

To improve level of training provided within agencies & industry

OBJECTIVES

- a. Consistent level of knowledge and understanding of weed issues across agencies and industry**
- b. On-ground personnel able to match weeds, products and practices using online and other facilities**
- c. Shared responsibility for weed management action**
- d. Improved weed management on publicly owned / managed land**

6. GOAL

To improve community awareness & knowledge of weed issues on Bruny Island

OBJECTIVES

- a. Annual field day event**
- b. Broad familiarity with the principles of the Weed Management Strategy**
- c. Broad recognition of the priority weeds**
- d. Support community led priorities**
- e. Ready access to best practice weed management advice**
- f. Active public participation in weed management**
- g. A culture of ownership of weed management across the community**

12. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

These management strategies provide a plan of action that needs to be completed to meet the objectives and reflect the goals.

Priorities are given as 1 highest and 3 lowest.

12.1 PRIORITISE WEED SPECIES ON BRUNY FOR ERADICATION OR CONTAINMENT

Objectives:

- a. **Collate all existing data indicating weed species present on Bruny Island, their distribution and nature of infestations**
This requires **liaising with stakeholders** and the **broader community** to access any existing weed data, knowledge and / or awareness of weeds on Bruny Island.
- b. **An understanding of existing and potential threats of weed species**
Establishing threats of weed species will lead to **accurate prioritisation** and the prescription of **realistic management actions**. The status of the weed, its distribution, the nature of the infestation and its invasive potential will also influence management actions.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Identify key stakeholders & set up a Steering Committee	Completed	1	Sep-06
Compile comprehensive list of weeds on Bruny Island	Completed	1	Feb-Mar 07
Apply criteria to prioritise weed species (outlined Section 8)	Completed	1	Feb-Mar 07
Consult with Steering Committee	Completed	1	Mar-07
Develop an agreed list of priority weeds & other important weeds	Completed	1	Mar-07
Prescribe actions for each priority weed & other important weed	Completed	1	Apr-07

12.2 MAP THE PRESENCE & ABSENCE OF PRIORITY WEED INFESTATIONS

Objectives:

- a. **An agreed method for mapping priority weed infestations**
The information that has been collated for the Strategy needs to be supported by **further mapping**. The presentation of weed data needs to be **consistent** and in a format that is **useful** to both managers and contractors. Method is detailed in “*A field guide manual for surveying and mapping nationally significant weeds*”.

b. Identification of high priority areas and buffer zones

More detailed weed mapping is required to gain an **accurate** and **comprehensive** picture of priority sites on Bruny Island. A rating system could be developed to identify those areas that weeds should preferentially be addressed due to the vegetation or fauna assets (species and communities) present.

Knowing **where weeds are absent** is as crucial as knowing where they are present so that buffer zones can be **defined, agreed upon** and **maintained**. Buffer zones will allow the immediate protection of valuable assets.

c. A 'live' weed recording system

The development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) that is **consistent across agencies and industry**, recording locations and site information of weed infestations, will result in a **centrally co-ordinated resource** that can be used for monitoring the effectiveness of weed management practices and will provide up-to-date distribution data.

Consistent, accurate and up-to-date weed maps will enable the Steering Committee to direct weed management activities that will be both strategic and effective. Resources (i.e. money, time and labour) will be maximised, and collaboration and co-ordination will be possible.

d. The capacity to easily produce accurate, quality maps for use by on-ground personnel.

This requires an understanding of what information is needed by on-ground personnel to be able to implement on-ground actions. Establishing a **format for presentation** is also crucial. In addition to this, a **system for recording data** (i.e. a 'live' weed recording system) across agencies will enable accurate maps to be produced at little cost.

e. Analysis of data to establish trends

Weed data needs to be reviewed and analysed at intervals to establish **trends**. The information may indicate that seed is being carried by the wind or water from mainland Tasmania and establishing on the west coast of Bruny Island, or that management practices are contributing to the increased spread of weeds into priority areas.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Formal agreement from Steering Committee as to the method for weed mapping	Steering Committee	1	1 month
Encourage contractors/individuals to implement mapping method	KC, DIER, FT, PWS	1	Ongoing
Map priority weed infestations	KC, DIER, FT, PWS	1	12 months
Define & agree upon buffer zones & adopt a rating system to identify high priority areas / sites (DPIW has basis of rating system)	Steering Committee	1	6 months
Develop guidelines for maintenance of buffer zones & high priority areas	KC, DIER, FT, PWS, landowners	1	12 months
Develop 'live' weed recording system - spreadsheet with mandatory fields linked to all agencies (e.g. the Natural Values Atlas). Datum must be consistent (GDA94).	DPIW	2	12 months
Consult with on-ground personnel to establish needs	Agencies & industry	1	6 months
Develop maps for on-ground use	Agencies & industry	1	12 months
Periodic analysis of weed data	Steering Committee	2	Ongoing

12.3 DEVELOP ACTION PLANS FOR EACH PRIORITY WEED SPECIES

Action plans will provide clear management directions for priority weed species.

Objectives

- a. Comprehensive understanding of the biology of each priority weed species, the main mechanism for its spread and best-practice management for its control**
- b. Programme for co-ordinated and collaborative weed management which details practical on-ground management actions**
This requires **communication** between all stakeholders and the pulling together of available **resources** to minimise unnecessary costs and to ensure a more **integrated outcome**.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Develop action plans for each priority weed species	Steering Committee	1	12 months
Develop a calendar that indicates key control times for weed species so that co-ordination can be achieved between all stakeholders	DPIW	2	12 months

12.4 DEVELOP PROCESSES THAT REDUCE RISK OF INTRODUCTION & SPREAD OF WEEDS ON BRUNY ISLAND

Objectives

a. Strategies to prevent the introduction of any new weed species

Bruny Island is well placed, due to its **geographic isolation**, to strictly manage the introduction of weeds. Mechanisms of weed introduction that are of a high threat include; seed dispersal via wind / water from the mainland of Tasmania, machinery and vehicle movement, stock and feed movement and the planting of invasive species in domestic gardens bought from nurseries.

A pamphlet was produced by DPIW to raise awareness about the introduction of weed seeds through the importation of agricultural supplies – “*Have you got more than you paid for? Reducing the risk of introduced weed seed*”, (see Section 17 – Related Guidelines).

b. Programme for containing key weeds at strategic locations

There are often strategic sites that are critical for managing the further spread of species (e.g. roadsides and drainage lines). Developing a strategy for containment ensures a ‘**holding pattern**’ may be achieved whilst other higher priority sights / species are targeted.

c. Active participation by agencies, industry and land owners to improve vehicle and machinery hygiene

We all have a responsibility not to spread weeds and disease when visiting or working on private or Crown land. Successful machinery and vehicle hygiene will require co-ordinated support of all stakeholders and affected landowners.

Guidelines have been established that set a standard for clean-down and provide a guide to prescribing its application where codes of practice or other environmental management plans are not in place – ‘*Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control (Machinery, Vehicles & Equipment)*’.

On Bruny Island, a lack of hygiene practices are leading to the continued spread of existing weeds and the introduction of new weed species. Until hygiene becomes a standard expectation, weeds will continue to be spread by vehicles and machinery at a cost to all stakeholders.

d. Priority given to follow-up weed control programmes

Effective weed management requires **long-term commitment** to ensure that infestations do not re-establish. Eradication of priority weed species will not be feasible without follow-up control.

Weed management activities have been carried out on Bruny Island prior to this strategy. Where possible, these programmes should be supported for follow-up before new ventures are initiated.

e. Review of current roadside management practices

The **movement** and **contamination of gravel** and **roadside slashing techniques** on Bruny Island are **contributing significantly** to the spread of weed species.

Christian Goninon from the Department of Primary Industries & Water has published a document which outlines best-practice roadside management - *'Roadside Management - A Guide to Effective Weed Management on Roadsides'*.

f. Weed free quarries, tips and roads

The use of rubbish tips and quarry sites for dumping garden waste and roadside spoil, activities at quarries and roadside management practices are **key sources** for weed spread on Bruny Island.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Research to establish the extent of weed seed travel from the mainland of Tasmania via wind & water	University of Tasmania	3	
Investigate the feasibility of installing a "Clean down" station at Ferry Road targeting high risk vehicles traveling onto Bruny Island	Steering Committee	3	12-24 months
Raise awareness within Primary Industry Group (PIG) regarding the threat of introducing weed species via stock movement & the costs associated with weed management	DPIW	2	1 month
Raise community awareness about the risks involved to industry & environment, in planting invasive species	Steering Committee	2	Ongoing
Provide the community with information that outlines other planting options - i.e. the 'Grow Local' booklet to be produced by the Australian Plant Society (Tas)	Steering Committee	2	6-12 months
Clean-down' stations to be set up for bushwalkers at the beginning & end of walks in priority areas, high weed infestation zones or vulnerable areas. (Look to extend this to all areas in the long-term)	PWS & KC	2	6-12 months
Establish preferred direction for walking on circuit tracks to minimise weed spread	PWS & KC	2	6-12 months
Machinery & vehicle 'clean-down' guidelines for agencies & industry to be adopted & equipment to be provided to on-ground personnel	Agencies & Industry	1	6 months
Identify key sites for containment & develop programme for treatment	DPIW, PWS, KC	1	12 months
Weed Management Plans to be developed for all quarry & tip sites	KC & FT	2	24 months
Rehabilitation of all inactive tip sites & quarry sites	KC	2	24-36 months
Resources for follow-up weed control to be sought	Steering Committee	1	Ongoing
Mapping of weeds on roadsides	KC, DIER, FT & PWS	1	12 months
Review of current roadside management practices – develop guidelines for slashing & shoulder management in weed infested roadsides	KC, DIER, FT & PWS	1	12 months
On-ground identification of high priority weed sites (e.g. <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – heather sites)	DPIW	1	6 months
Develop plan for three gravel 'dump' sites to be managed by Kingborough Council & Forestry Tasmania.	KC & FT	2	6 months
Implement gravel 'dump' sites plan	KC & FT	2	12- 18 months
Develop & implement plan to treat weeds at Ferry Road during peak ferry times to raise awareness	KC	3	12 months
Plan, cost & coordinate on-ground works	Steering Committee	1	Ongoing

12.5 IMPROVE LEVEL OF TRAINING PROVIDED WITHIN AGENCIES & INDUSTRY

From an economic perspective, effective training should be a part of core business for all stakeholders as the cost of weed management increases exponentially when risks are ignored or poorly managed.

Objectives

- a. Consistent level of knowledge and understanding of weed issues across agencies and industry**
The success of the Weed Management Strategy is dependant upon a general level of **understanding** and **interest** being common within agencies, industry and amongst landowners. These stakeholders need to establish clear standards, create systems to ensure their implementation and to demonstrate best-practice weed management on the ground.
- b. On-ground personnel able to match weeds, products and practices using online and other facilities**
Agencies and industry risk wasting valuable resources when their on-ground personnel are inadequately trained to treat weeds. This can be avoided by providing personnel with ready access to **‘easy-to-use’** resources (e.g. DPIW website – species specific service sheets).
- c. Shared responsibility for weed management action**
It is the responsibility of all stakeholders to manage weeds. Weeds are a major threat to natural resources and assets important to our economy, community and environment. Therefore it is important that management of these threats is strategic and adequately resourced.

It will be the role of the Steering Committee to co-ordinate the implementation of this Weed Management Strategy, **maximising available resources** and **ensuring quality outcomes**.
- d. Improved weed management on publicly owned / managed land**
This can be easily measured by monitoring the current weed infestations in these areas. A decline will indicate an improvement in weed management.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Steering Committee to access weed management information, attend conferences etc to ensure knowledge & understanding of weed issues remains current	Steering Committee	3	Ongoing
All agencies & industry to set up systems for recording weed sightings & management practices (e.g. 'live' weed recording system)	KC, FT, DIER, PWS, Aurora	2	12 months
Training of personnel in priority weed recognition - consistent across agencies and industry	Agencies & industry	1	Ongoing
Explore the possibility of accreditation for staff	KC, FT, PWS	2	3 months
Co-ordinate resources for weed management	Agencies & industry	1	Ongoing
Develop a resource kit for on-ground personnel - how to ID weeds, management techniques, websites & books	Steering Committee	1	12 months
Ensure that a representative of any agency or industry engaged in on-ground weed management have ChemCert accreditation	Agencies & industry	1	Ongoing

12.6 IMPROVE COMMUNITY AWARENESS & KNOWLEDGE OF WEED ISSUES ON BRUNY ISLAND

Objectives

a. Annual field day event

This could be **linked** to national events (e.g. Weedbuster Week) or **timed** to coincide with the implementation of specific actions from the strategy (e.g. ragwort control).

b. Broad familiarity with the principles of the Weed Management Strategy

The Weed Management Strategy should be promoted widely, presented to community groups and made available for public comment.

c. Broad recognition of the priority weeds

This can be achieved through the raising of public awareness of priority weeds; what they look like, where they occur and encouraging feedback and input on new outbreaks. Information could be provided in the form of kits and / or displayed on notice boards in key locations on the island.

d. Ready access to best-practice weed management advice

The Steering Committee should act as a conduit for providing information on methods of management, technical advice, use of chemicals training, facilitation of a support network on the Island etc.

e. Support community led weed priorities

In many instances, the weed control programs being undertaken by the community on Crown land or private land **overlap** with conservation priorities and therefore warrant support.

Priorities for community led programmes may be based on:

- Regional and community weed management strategy priorities
- Boundary weed control issues are not as readily programmed but may be addressed through identifying potential areas of concern e.g. fire hazards, noxious weeds sites adjacent to boundaries where neighbours are free of the weed or taking action
- Support for community groups undertaking weed control on Crown land

f. Active public participation in weed management

There are currently seven Coastcare / Friends groups that are already implementing significant weed management actions on Bruny Island. The opportunity exists to provide these groups with further **support** to achieve outcomes related to their targets and those of the Weed Management Strategy. These groups could also act as a conduit to the broader community on Bruny Island.

g. A culture of ownership of weed management across the community

This can be achieved by ensuring that a conversation is maintained between the Steering Committee and the broader community as to the progress of the implementation of the strategy and any opportunities for community involvement or initiatives.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Public consultation period on completion of draft WMS	Steering Committee	1	May-07
Organise launch of strategy	Steering Committee	1	by June-07
Organise an annual field day event	Steering Committee	2	Ongoing
Regular features in local paper & on website - (e.g. create a 'weed page' in Bruny Island News)	Steering Committee	1	Ongoing
Install a 'weed information' notice board on Bruny Island	Steering Committee	1	3 months
Periodically present items at the Bruny Island Community Association & Primary Industry Group meetings	Steering Committee	2	Ongoing
Install signs at key control times on the ferry and on the main road to encourage community participation	Steering Committee	2	Ongoing
Mail outs to all absentee landowners of weed control activities on the island	KC	3	Ongoing
Create opportunities for community consultation / involvement in planning aspects of the implementation of the strategy	Steering Committee	1	Ongoing
Strengthen relationship with Coastcare / Friends groups & support the formation of new groups in high priority areas	Steering Committee	1	Ongoing

13. IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY

13.1 FORMALISATION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

It was decided by the Bruny Island Weed Management Steering Committee that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) should be developed. The purpose of the MOU is to formalise the agreement between the involved stakeholders indicating an intended common line of action to oversee the implementation of the Weed Management Strategy. The MOU will define roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, and will provide a clear understanding of the expectations and level of commitment required to successfully deliver this strategy on both strategic and operational levels.

It is a recommended action of this strategy that Aurora Energy, Transend Networks Pty Ltd and Telstra Corporation Limited be invited to join the Bruny Island Weed Management Steering Committee.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Develop a MOU	Steering Committee	1	July-07
Invite other key stakeholders to join the Steering Committee	Steering Committee	1	before July-07

13.2 RESOURCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

The implementation of this strategy will require resources. Priority weeds and priority actions have been identified and should guide both the implementation process and applications for funding.

Funding will be more readily available when priorities from this Weed Management Strategy can be strongly linked with weed management priorities recognised through Regional, State and National processes.

Information regarding National, State-wide and Regional funding opportunities is available from Don Defenderfer (State Land care Coordinator). See Appendix 7 for the most recent list of available funding.

Due to the ephemeral nature of funding, other means of ensuring a constant flow of funds should be explored. Section 13.3 of the strategy identifies possible actions for consideration.

Private business (e.g. Tourism Operators) that rely upon, and benefits from, Bruny Island's natural assets should be approached for support in the implementation of the Bruny Island Weed Management Strategy.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Elect a member of the Steering Committee to actively seek out funding opportunities	Steering Committee	1	May-07
Write an expression of interest for the Southern Region NRM Incentives Project to implement priority actions & agreed plans (Consult with Nikki den Exter, Natalie Conod & Jonah Gouldthorpe)	Steering Committee	1	May-07
Discuss opportunity to receive funding for priority actions with Michael Rowland (BioLinks Project)	Steering Committee	1	May-07
Discuss opportunity to create a gorse eradication project with Dean Vincent (National Gorse Coordinator)	Steering Committee	1	May-07

13.3 COLLABORATION, CO-OPERATION & CO-ORDINATION

Effective and cost-efficient weed management on Bruny Island is reliant upon co-ordinated actions across land tenure. Isolated weed control is only appropriate in areas where high priority flora or fauna values require protection.

The opportunity exists for agencies, industry and landowners that are engaged in weed management on Bruny Island currently to **pool funds and resources**, and to **co-ordinate on ground works**. Many of the priorities identified in this strategy, when implemented, will benefit all stakeholder groups.

There needs to be further discussion regarding **who has the capacity** to co-ordinate and drive the implementation of this strategy. The Steering Committee does not have the capacity to implement the fine detail of on ground projects. It is recommended that in the short-term (next 1-3 years), a position is created that is dedicated to this. This will result in continuity, which in itself has financial benefits. Agencies, industry and landowners need to be convinced that the cost of this option, in the short-term, will be outweighed by the long-term benefits (e.g. cost of weed management reduced). The amount of money invested by stakeholders in this position needs to reflect their stake in the island, and therefore the actions implemented need to reflect their investment.

In most cases, current weed management on the island is piecemeal. The implications of this is that more funds are needed over a longer period of time as weeds are more likely to re-establish in areas treated. Economically, it makes sense to look for opportunities to cooperate, ensuring that the interests of all stakeholder groups are considered and represented.

On a smaller scale, coordinated eradication plans that involve a group of landowners are likely to be well positioned to receive funding through weed management programmes.

Action	Responsibility	Priority	Timing
Investigate the possibility of creating a dedicated position for implementation & co-ordination (2 days/week, approx \$16,000 + 25% for on-costs per year - based on salary \$40,000/year)	Steering Committee	1	6 months
Identify priorities that require coordination and collaboration	Steering Committee	1	6 months
Set-up mechanisms for communication of planned on-ground weed management actions between agencies, industry & landowners	Steering Committee	1	3-6 months
Identify opportunities to set-up partnership agreements across land tenure	KC, PWS, FT & landowners	2	Ongoing
Support applications for external funding that are collaborative	Steering Committee	1	Ongoing

14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGY

The success of the Bruny Island Weed Management Strategy will be measured by the implementation of the strategic actions.

To ensure that the implementation of the strategy is effective, mechanisms need to be set up for self-evaluation. These mechanisms should provide a means of adjusting the strategy to better achieve its goals. It is also important that developments in weed management can be responded to.

Table 3: Performance Indicators

Action	Performance Indicator
Map the presence & absence of priority weed infestations	Accurate, consistent and comprehensive maps
	Maps that are useful to managers (provide information to determine buffer zones, high priority areas etc) & contractors (locations for on-ground actions)
	Mapping data easily shared between agencies, industry & landowners
	Reporting system established & database up-to-date
	Integration of data & analysis of mapped information
Develop action plans for each priority weed species	Action plans developed & implemented by agencies, industry & landowners
Develop processes that reduce risk of introduction & spread of weeds on Bruny Island	No new weeds introduced to Bruny Island
	Implementation of ongoing programmes to contain/eradicate priority & other important weeds
	Reduction in weed spread via vehicles or machinery
	Plans developed & implemented to ensure 'weed-free' tips, quarries & roadsides
Improve level of training provided within agencies & industry	Rapid response to weed incursions & sites monitored
	Demonstrated strategic weed management - coordinated active programmes in place
	Reduction in weed species & their densities on publicly owned/managed land
Improve community awareness & knowledge of weed issues on Bruny Island	Community support of the Weed Management Strategy
	Annual field day event held
	Weed information widely available and easily accessible to the community
	Support provided to Coastcare & Friends groups
	Reduction of environmental weeds in private gardens
	Reduction in weed species & their densities on privately owned/managed land

Formalisation of the Steering Committee	Memorandum of Understanding implemented
	Steering Committee meetings held quarterly & documented
Resource the implementation of the strategy	Steady flow of funding received to implement priority actions of the Weed Management Strategy
Collaboration, co-operation & co-ordination of the implementation of the strategy	Project co-ordinator employed OR member of Steering Committee assigned role of co-ordination
	Partnership Agreements implemented
	On-ground actions co-ordinated between agencies, industry & landowners

Regular (quarterly) reports from the Bruny Island Weed Management Steering Committee will document progress of the strategy's implementation and indicate to what extent goals are being achieved in the short term.

The Bruny Island Weed Management Steering Committee will review this strategy in three years. This review will identify to what extent goals are being met, and whether any changes need to be made.

15. STEERING COMMITTEE

Bruny Island Community Association <i>Vice-President President</i>	Keith Bill	03 6293 1342
Kingborough Council <i>Parks & Reserves Co-ordinator</i>	Jon Wisbey	03 6211 8273
<i>Bushcare Co-ordinator</i>	Barry Hardwick	03 6211 8299
<i>Bushcare Officer</i>	Richard Greenhill	0429 011 920
Department of Infrastructure, Energy & Resources <i>State Coordinator Maintenance Services</i>	Mike Williams	03 6233 8702
Parks & Wildlife Service <i>Ranger IC</i>	Bernard Edwards	0417 384 548
Forestry Tasmania <i>Senior Forester Works</i>	Ken Borland	03 6297 0012
Department of Primary Industry & Water <i>Regional Weed Management Officer - South</i>	Andrew Crane	03 6233 3650
Natural Resource Management - South <i>Industry & Landcare Coordinator Southern NRM Region</i>	Natalie Holman	03 6226 2668
<i>Flora & Fauna Technical & Facilitator Support Southern NRM Region</i>	Nikki den Exter	03 6223 6377

16. CONTACTS AND SUPPORT

Andrew Crane	Regional Weed Management Officer - South, DPIW	03 6233 3650	Andrew.Crane@dpiw.tas.gov.au	Contact for any weed related enquiries
Andrew North & Phil Barker	North Barker & Associates Ecosystem Services	03 6231 9788	anorth@northbarker.com.au pbarker@northbarker.com.au	NBA have carried out a number of vegetation surveys on Bruny Island
Anna Atherton-Griggs	Greening Australia (Tas)	03 6223 6377	aathertongriggs@tas.greeningaustralia.org.au	Co-ordinating Murrayfield Project
Cassandra Strain	Vegetation Surveys & Environmental Consulting	03 6292 1040	casian1@bigpond.com	Mapped weeds on the coast of Bruny Island
Craig Saunders	District volunteer facilitator for PWS southern region	03 6264 8463	Craig.Saunders@parks.tas.gov.au	Manages the community groups that work on Crown Land on Bruny Island
David Peppiatt	Kingborough Council – Engineering Co-ordinator	02 6211 8200		Consulted with David re: gravel contamination on Bruny Island
Dean Vincent	National Gorse Co-ordinator	03 6233 3197	Dean.Vincent@dpiw.tas.gov.au	Opportunity for funding for gorse projects
Dr Tonia Cochran	Landowner on Bruny Island	03 6293 1217		Threatened Species Management Plan - Bruny Island
Faye Tatnell	General Manager SETAC	03 6295 0004	faye@setac.org.au	South East Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation
Hillary Cherry	National Co-ordinator – Bitou Bush & Boneseed	02 9585 6587	Hillary.Cherry@environment.nsw.gov.au	Will provide support or solicit support from the National Bitou Bush & Boneseed Management Group
Jonah Gouldthorpe	Implementation of Southern Tasmanian Weed Strategy 2005-2010	03 6270 2242	jgouldthorpe@netspace.net.au	Opportunity for support and links to funding at a regional level
Matthew Baker	Curator - Weed Taxonomy Tasmanian Herbarium	03 6226 1029	mbaker@tmag.tas.gov.au	Complete list of exotic plants on Bruny Island.
Mel Fazackerly	NRM Facilitator Tasman Council	03 6251 2414	mel.fazackerly@tasman.tas.gov.au	Working to improve roadside weed management for Tasman Council
Michael Rowland	Bio-links Project (Kingborough & Huon Councils)	03 6264 8907	mrowland@kingborough.tas.gov.au	Opportunity for funding - Zone A weeds (May 2007), Zone B weeds (April 2008)

Paul Fazackerly	Project Officer GIS, Private Land Conservation Programme DPIW	03 6233 2357	paul.fazackerly@dpiw.tas.gov.au	GIS systems, general mapping & delivered the gorse WONS project in 2002-04 on Bruny Island
Peter McGlone	National Bitou Bush Boneseed Management Group - TCT	03 6234 3552	tsntas@wwf.org.au	Intends to help with mapping component of this project
Richard Greenhill	Bushcare Officer - Kingborough Council	0429 011 920	rgreenhill@kingborough.tas.gov.au	Manages the community groups that work on Council Land on Bruny Island
Tim Rudman	Flora Protection Officer - DPIW	03 6233 3912	tim.rudman@dpiw.tas.gov.au	Contact for copies of Washdown Guidelines and inform
Wendy Potts	Threatened Species Unit - DPIW	03 6233 3695	wendy.potts@dpiw.tas.gov.au	Contact in regards to the <i>Eurphasia</i> found on Bruny Island

17. RELATED GUIDELINES – Copies available from DPIW & Steering Committee

Brougham, KJ, Cherry, H and Downey, PO (eds), 2006, *Boneseed Management Manual: current management and control options for boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *Monilifera*) in Australia*, Department of Environment and Conservation, NSW.

Goninon, C, *Weeding Roadsides – A Guide to Effective Weed Management on Roadsides*, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Hobart, Tasmania.

Gouldthorpe, J, 2006, *Gorse – National Best Practice Manual*, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry, Hobart, Tasmania.

Parks & Wildlife Service, Forestry Tasmania and Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, 2003, *Tasmanian Reserve Management Code of Practice*, Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, Hobart.

Rudman, T, Tucker, D & French, D, 2004, *Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed & Disease Control – Machinery, Vehicles & Equipment Edition 1*, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Forestry Tasmania & Agricultural Contractors Association of Tasmania, Tasmania.

Thorp, V, 2003, *Community Coastcare Handbook – Caring for the coast in Tasmania*, Tasmanian Environment Centre, Hobart, Tasmania.

A field guide manual for surveying and mapping nationally significant weeds – CD-rom attached to copies of Gorse National Best Practice Manual, and available as booklet from Jonah Gouldthorpe.

Have you got more than you paid for? Reducing the risk of introduced weed seed – Available from Andrew Crane.

DPIW Weed Control/Service Sheets & Management Plans for Declared weeds: <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au> select 'Quarantine, Pests & Diseases', then 'Weeds & other pests', also available from the Bruny Island Weed Management Steering Committee.

18. REFERENCES

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- Department of Primary Industries & Water, 2004, Declared Weed Management Plans & Service Sheets at www.dpiw.tas.gov.au, Department of Primary Industries & Water, Hobart, Tasmania.
- Muyt, A**, 2001, *Bush Invaders of South-East Australia*, R.G. & F.J. Richardson, Meredith, Victoria.
- Neyland, M**, 1995, *Weeds of South Bruny Island – Distribution & Recommendations for Management*, Captain Cook Creek Landcare Group, Tasmania.
- Pinkard, G**, 2005, *WeedPlan – Tasmania’s Weed Management Strategy – Edition II*, The Tasmanian Weed Management Committee, Tasmania.
- Rudman, T**, 2003, *Southern District Weed Management Plan*, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Tasmania.
- Schrammeyer, E**, 2005, *Southern Tasmanian Weed Strategy*, NRM South, Hobart.
- Strain, C**, 2004, *Simpsons Point – Vegetation Community & Weed Survey Report*, Vegetation Surveys & Environmental Consulting, Gordon, Tasmania.
- Thorp, J**, 1999, *Guidelines for Developing Weed Strategies*, National Weeds Strategy Executive Committee, Launceston, Tasmania.
- Welsh, S**, 1998, *Bruny Island Inspection Report*, Department of Industries, Water & Environment, Tasmania.

APPENDIX ONE: WORKING LIST OF INTRODUCED PLANT SPECIES TO BRUNY ISLAND

	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>		<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>
1	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	golden wattle	69	<i>Iridaceae family</i>	iris
2	<i>Acer spp.</i>	sycamore	70	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush
3	<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	dock	71	<i>Juncus indecriptus</i>	African rush
4	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	sheep sorrel	72	<i>Kniphofia spp.</i>	red hot pokers
5	<i>Agapanthus spp.</i>	agapanthus	73	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	burgan
6	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	browntop bent	74	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	hairy hawkbit
7	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	silvery hairgrass	75	<i>Lepidium spp.</i>	peppercress
8	<i>Aira praecox</i>	early hairgrass	76	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle, Elisha's tears
9	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	triangular garlic	77	<i>Linum bienne</i>	pale flax
10	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	marsh foxtail	78	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial rye grass
11	<i>Alstromeria spp.</i>	alstromeria lily	79	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	honeysuckle
12	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	marram grass	80	<i>Lotus uliginosus</i>	greater birdsfoot-trefoil
13	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	81	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	tree lupins
14	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	bugloss	82	<i>Luzula congesta</i>	clustered woodrush
15	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet-scented vernal grass	83	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn
16	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	cape weed	84	<i>Malva dendromorpha</i>	tree mallow
17	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	creeping orache	85	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound
18	<i>Briza maxima</i>	quaking grass	86	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	spotted medick
19	<i>Briza minor</i>	lesser quaking grass	87	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	sweet melilot
20	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>		88	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	penny royal
21	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	great brome	89	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	spearmint
22	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft brome	90	<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	changing forgetmenot
23	<i>Cakile edentula</i>	American searocket	91	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	garden forgetmenot
24	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	mud waterstarwort	92	<i>Paraserianthes lapantha</i>	Cape Leeuwin wattle
25	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather	93	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow bartisia
26	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	white weed	94	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	banana passionfruit
27	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistles	95	<i>Pelargonium x domesticum</i>	geraniums

28	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slender thistles	96	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed Canarygrass
29	<i>Carex flacca</i>	blue sedge	97	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand flax
30	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	common centaury	98	<i>Pinus Radiata</i>	radiata pine
31	<i>Cerastium fontanum vulgare</i>	mouse-ear chickweed	99	<i>Pittosporum spp.</i>	pittosporum
32	<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i>	tree lucerne	100	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	buckshorn plantain
33	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	chamomile	101	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain
34	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	boneseed	102	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	fourleaf allseed
35	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Californian slender thistle	103	<i>Populus spp.</i>	poplar
36	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	scotch thistle, spear thistle	104	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	heal-all, self-heal
37	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	mirror bush	105	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	blue Butterfly bush
38	<i>Cortaderia spp.</i>	pampas grass	106	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup, buttercup
39	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	cotoneaster	107	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	weld
40	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn	108	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	sweet briar
41	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	smooth hawksbeard	109	<i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg</i>	blackberry
42	<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	monbretia	110	<i>Sagina apetala</i>	annual pearlwort
43	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	Cypress pine	111	<i>Salix cineria</i>	pussy willow (seeding)
44	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	crested dogstail	112	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	crack willow
45	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	rough dogstail	113	<i>Salix spp.</i>	except weeping willows, pussy willow & sterile pussy willow
46	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English broom	114	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	wild sage
47	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot	115	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	broom
48	<i>Datura spp.</i>	datura	116	<i>Senecio elegans</i>	purple groundsel
49	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	cape ivy	117	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort
50	<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	wall rocket	118	<i>Silene gallica</i>	French catchfly
51	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	119	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	variegated thistle
52	<i>Erica andromedaeflora</i>	andromeda heath	120	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade
53	<i>Erica arborea</i>	tree heath	121	<i>Solva sessilis</i>	jo-jo
54	<i>Erica baccans</i>	berryflower heath	122	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sowthistle
55	<i>Erica caffra</i>	African heath	123	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	field woundwort
56	<i>Erica holosericea</i>		124	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	hop clover
57	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish heath	125	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover

58	<i>Euryops</i> spp.	euryops	126	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
59	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	127	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	wolly clover
60	<i>Fumaria</i> spp.	fumitory	128	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	cumbungi
61	<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers	129	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse
62	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	gazania	130	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Mediterranean daisy
63	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Canary broom	131	<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	white cudweed
64	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweet grass	132	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	narrowleaf vetch
65	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog grass	133	<i>Vicia</i> spp.	vetch
66	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	hypericum	134	<i>Vinca major</i>	blue periwinkle
67	<i>Hypochoeris radiata</i>	Cats ear	135	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail fescue
68	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	136	<i>Watsonia</i> spp.	watsonia

APPENDIX TWO: WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE & DECLARED WEEDS

Table One: Weeds of National Significance (WONS) - Tasmania

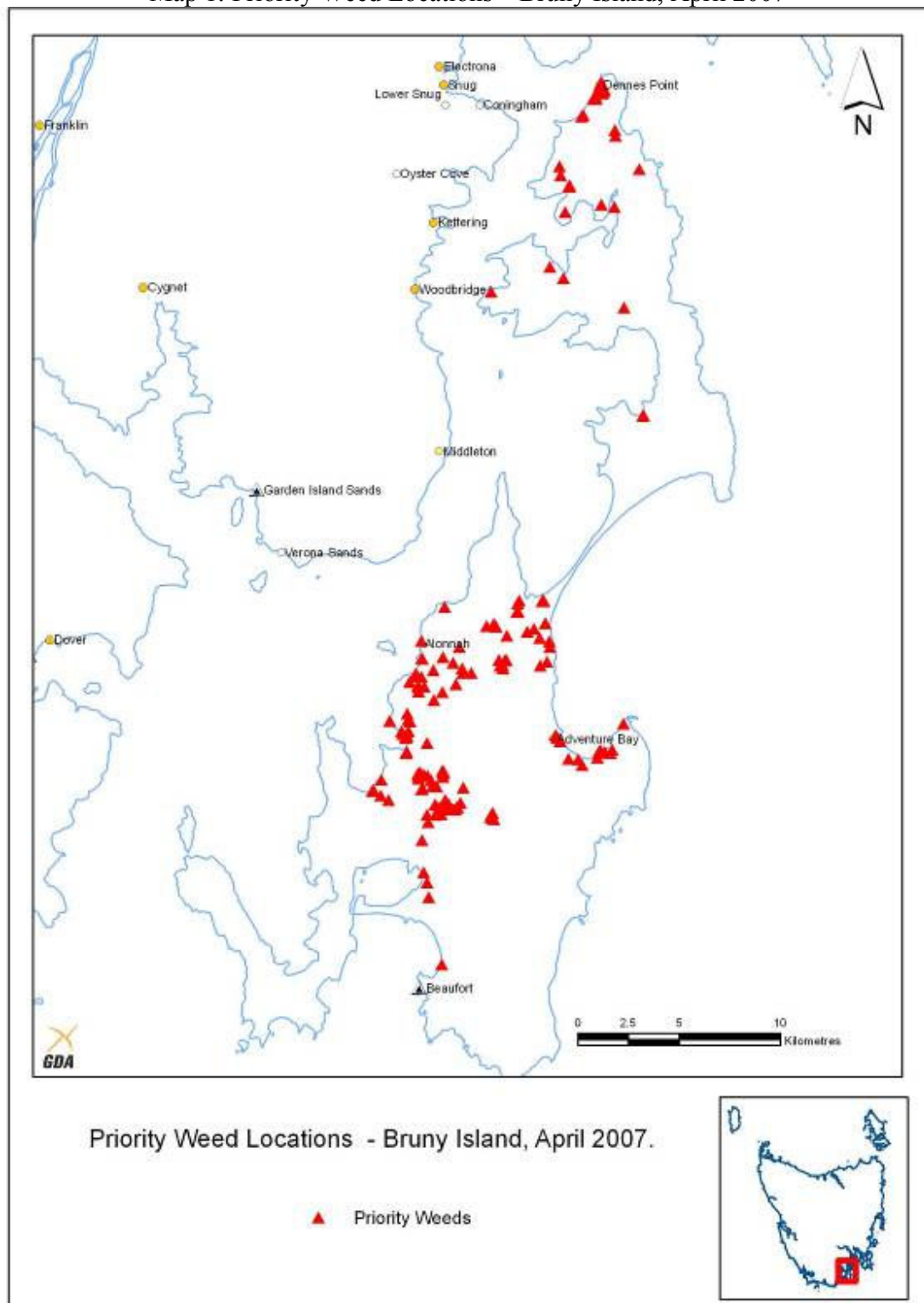
Common Name	Scientific Name	Extent in Australia	Potential Distribution
alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	WA, NT, QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, TAS	Could further expand in current locations
bitou bush / boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	WA, QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, TAS	Could further expand in current locations
blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	WA, QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, TAS, ACT	Could further expand in current locations
bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	WA, NSW, VIC, SA, TAS	Could further expand in current locations; plus QLD, ACT
Chilean needlegrass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	NSW, VIC, TAS, ACT, QLD	Could further expand in current locations; plus WA, SA
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	WA, QLD, NSW, VIC, SA, TAS, ACT	Could further expand in current locations
serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	NSW, VIC, TAS, ACT	Could further expand in current locations; plus WA, QLD, SA
willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow	<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. X calodendron</i> and <i>S. X reichardtiji</i>	NSW, VIC, ACT, TAS	Could further expand in current locations; plus SA

Table Two: Complete list of Declared Weeds in Kingborough, Feb 2007

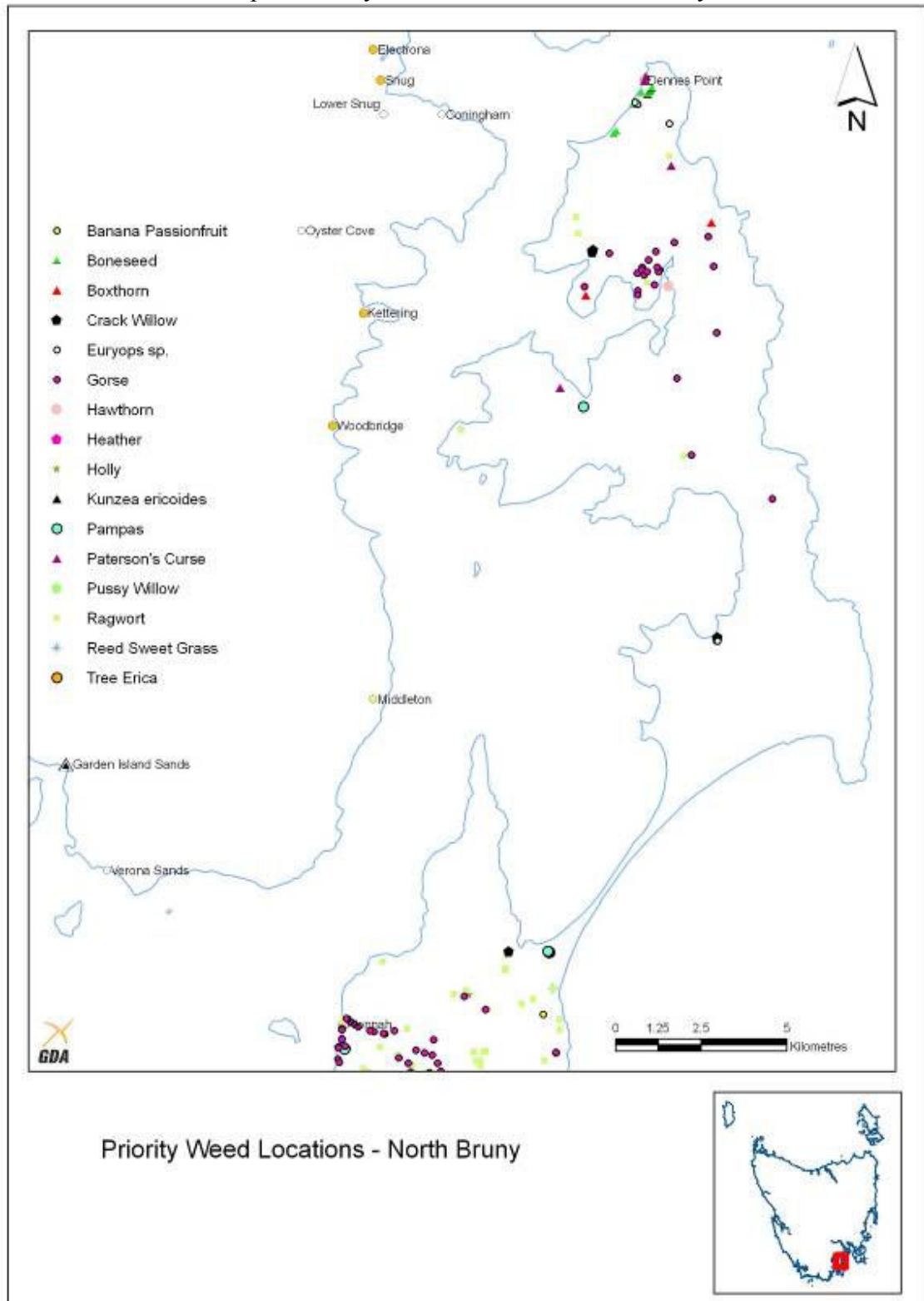
Number	Scientific name	Common name	Zone
1.	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	heather, ling, Scots heather	A
2.	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	white weed (Hoary Cress)	A
3.	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	slender thistle	B
4.	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slender thistle	B
5.	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> (including subspecies)	boneseed, bitou bush	B
6.	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Californian thistle	B
7.	<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.	pampas grasses	A
8.	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English broom	B
9.	<i>Datura</i> spp.	datura	A
10.	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	A
11.	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish heath	B
12.	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	B
13.	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Canary broom	B
14.	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle	B
15.	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	B
16.	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	blackberry	B
17.	<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. X calodendron</i> and <i>S. X reichardtii</i>	willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow	A and B (Crack willow – <i>S. fragilis</i> is B, any other seeding willow is A)
18.	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	ragwort	B
19.	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	B
20.	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Mediterranean daisy	A

APPENDIX THREE: WEED DISTRIBUTION MAPS

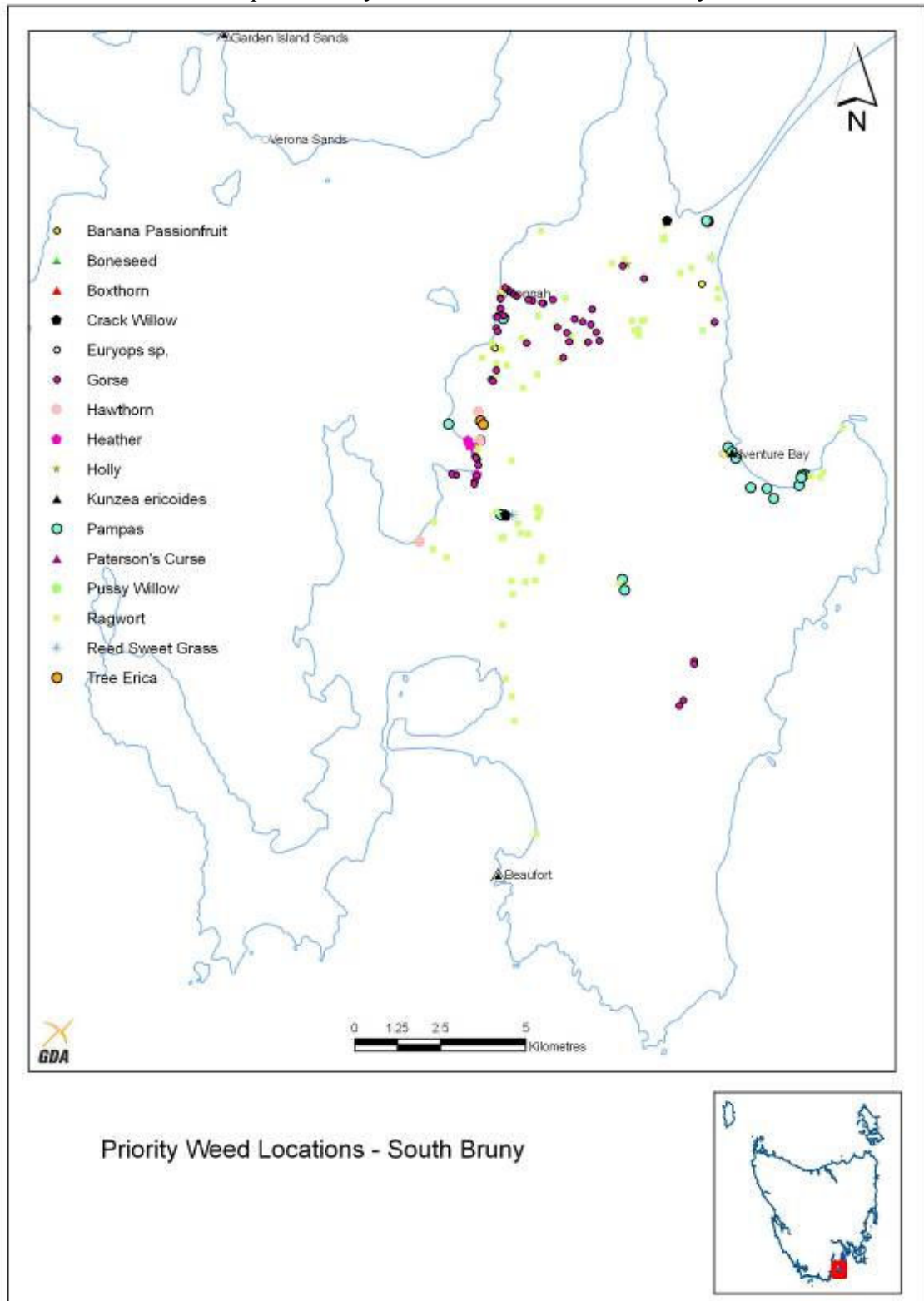
Map 1: Priority Weed Locations – Bruny Island, April 2007



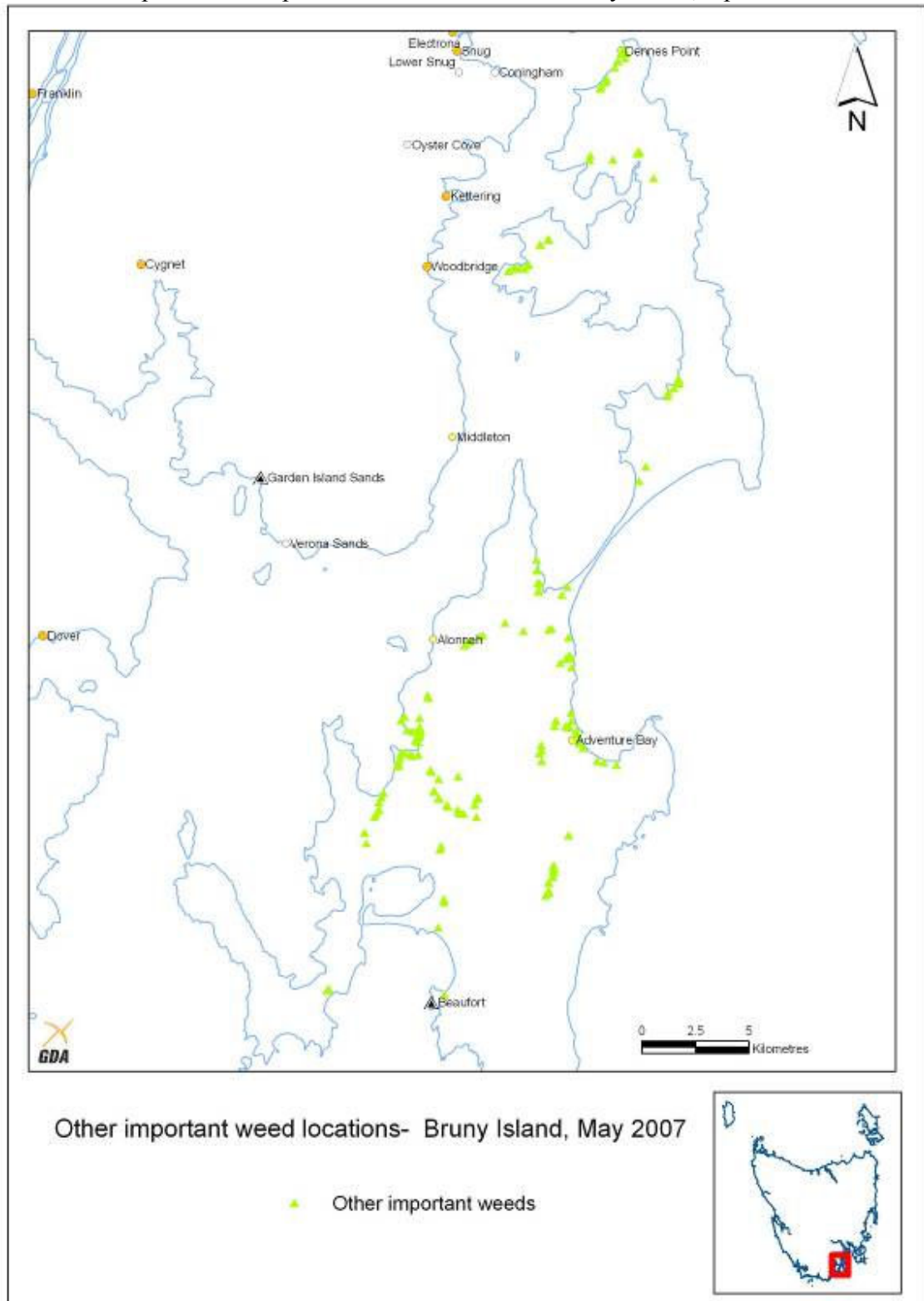
Map 2: Priority Weed Locations – North Bruny



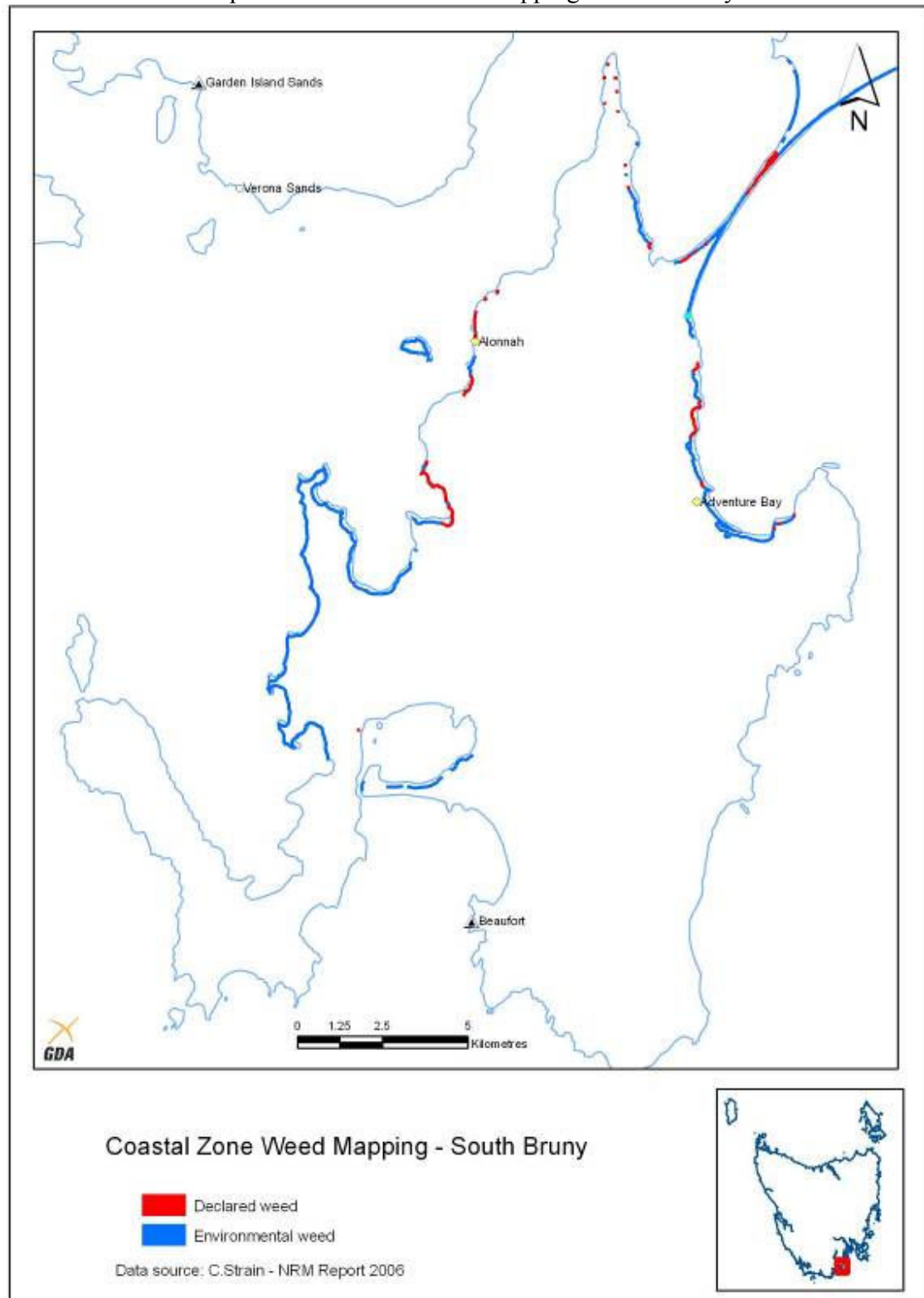
Map 3: Priority Weed Locations – South Bruny



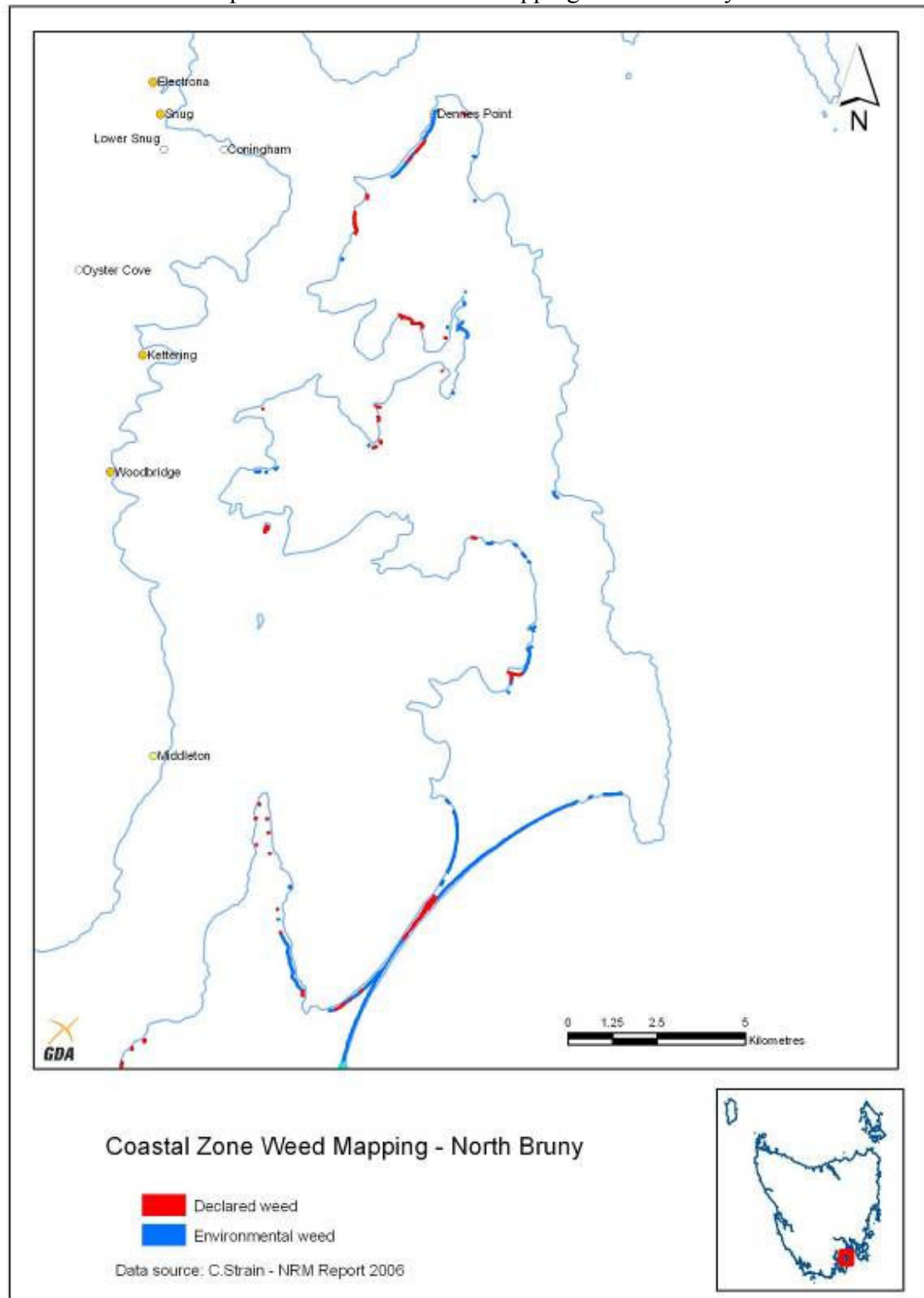
Map 4: Other Important Weed Locations – Bruny Island, April 2007



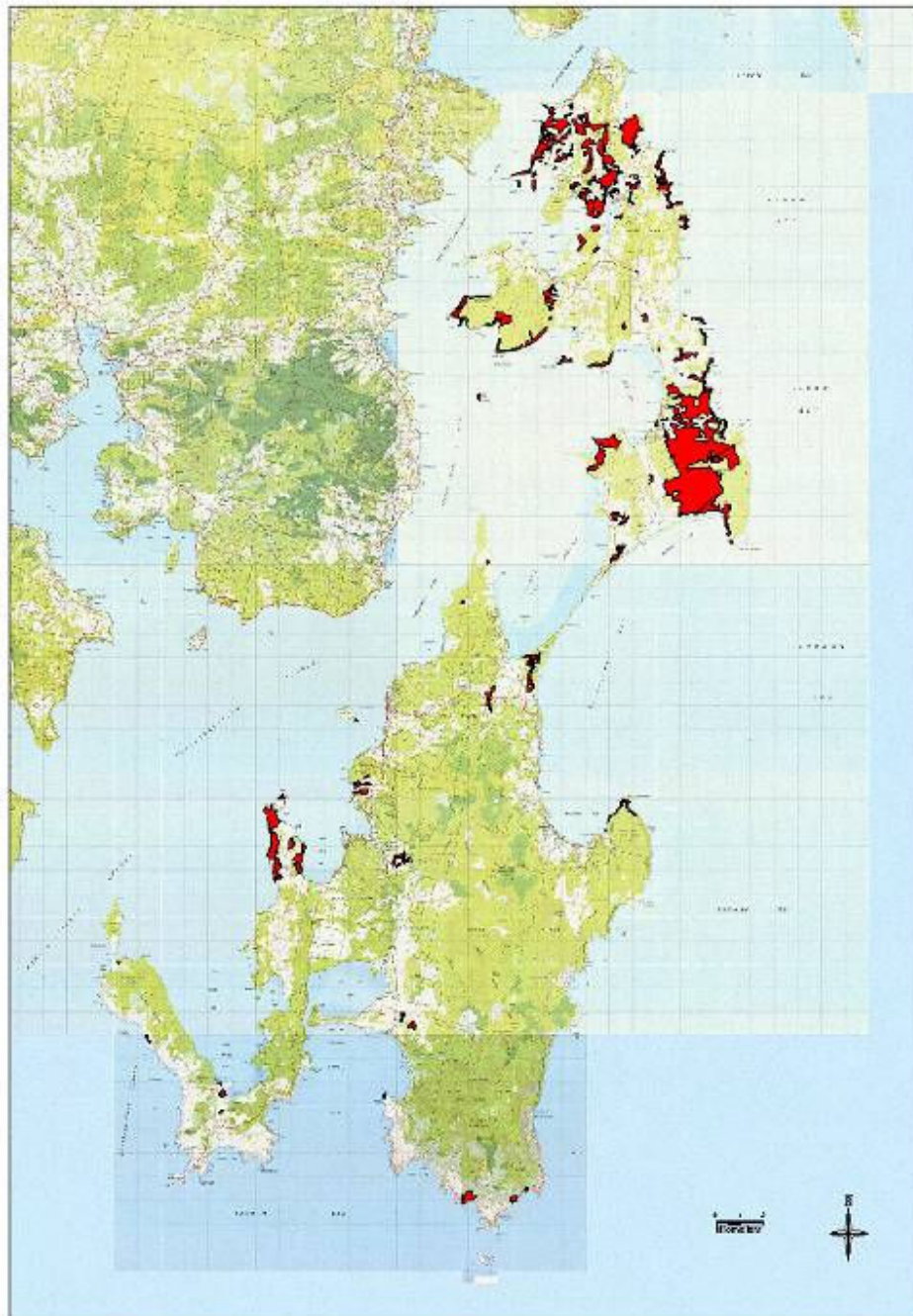
Map 5: Coastal Zone Weed Mapping – South Bruny



Map 6: Coastal Zone Weed Mapping – North Bruny



Map 7: Threatened Native Vegetation Communities on Bruny Island



Threatened Native Vegetation Communities on Bruny Island

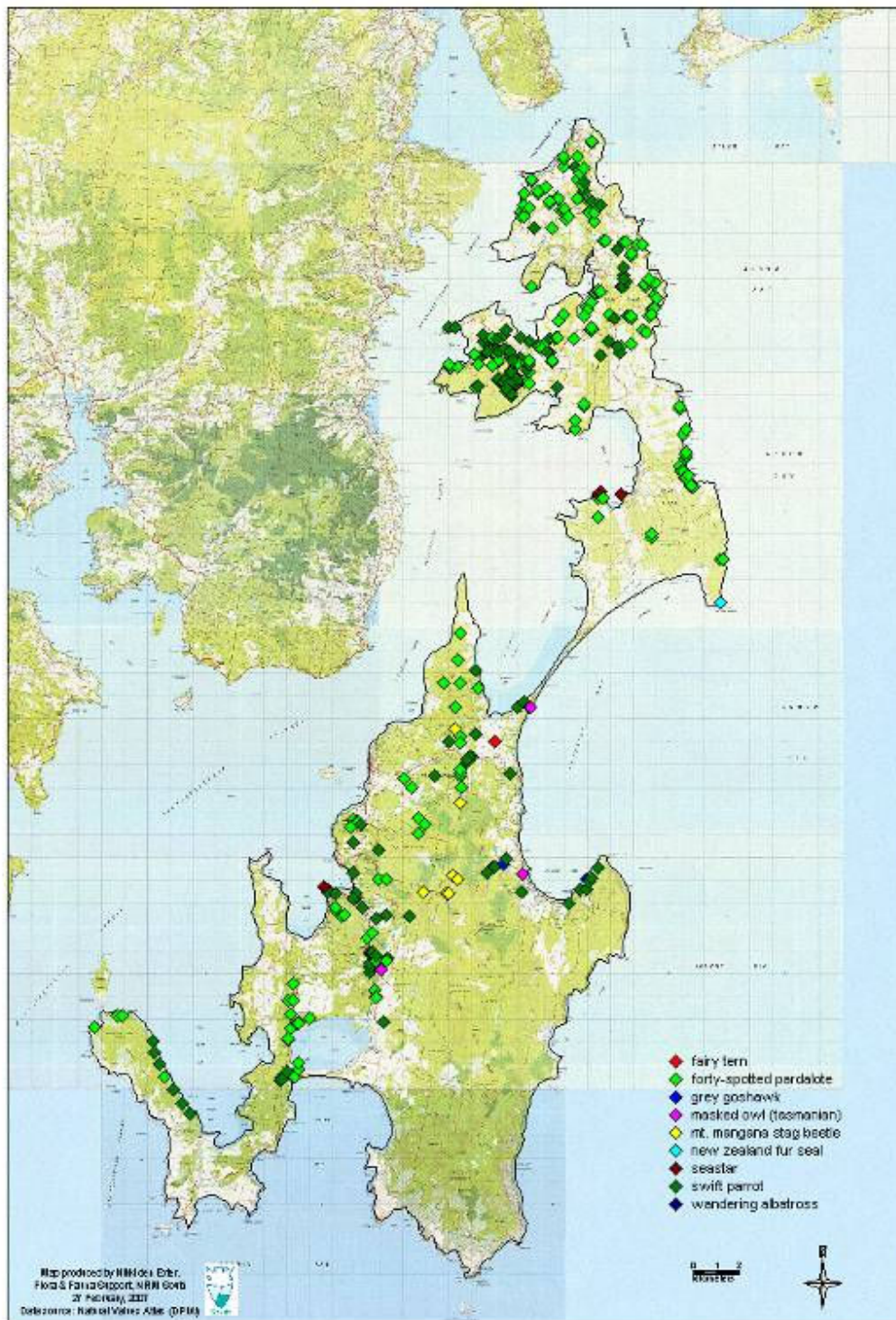
Map produced by Nikki den Exter, Flora & Fauna Support, NRM South
23 February, 2007
Data sources: TASVEG v1.2, Threatened Native Vegetation Communities (DPRW, November 2006)
Base map: 1:25000 topographic map series



[illegible]

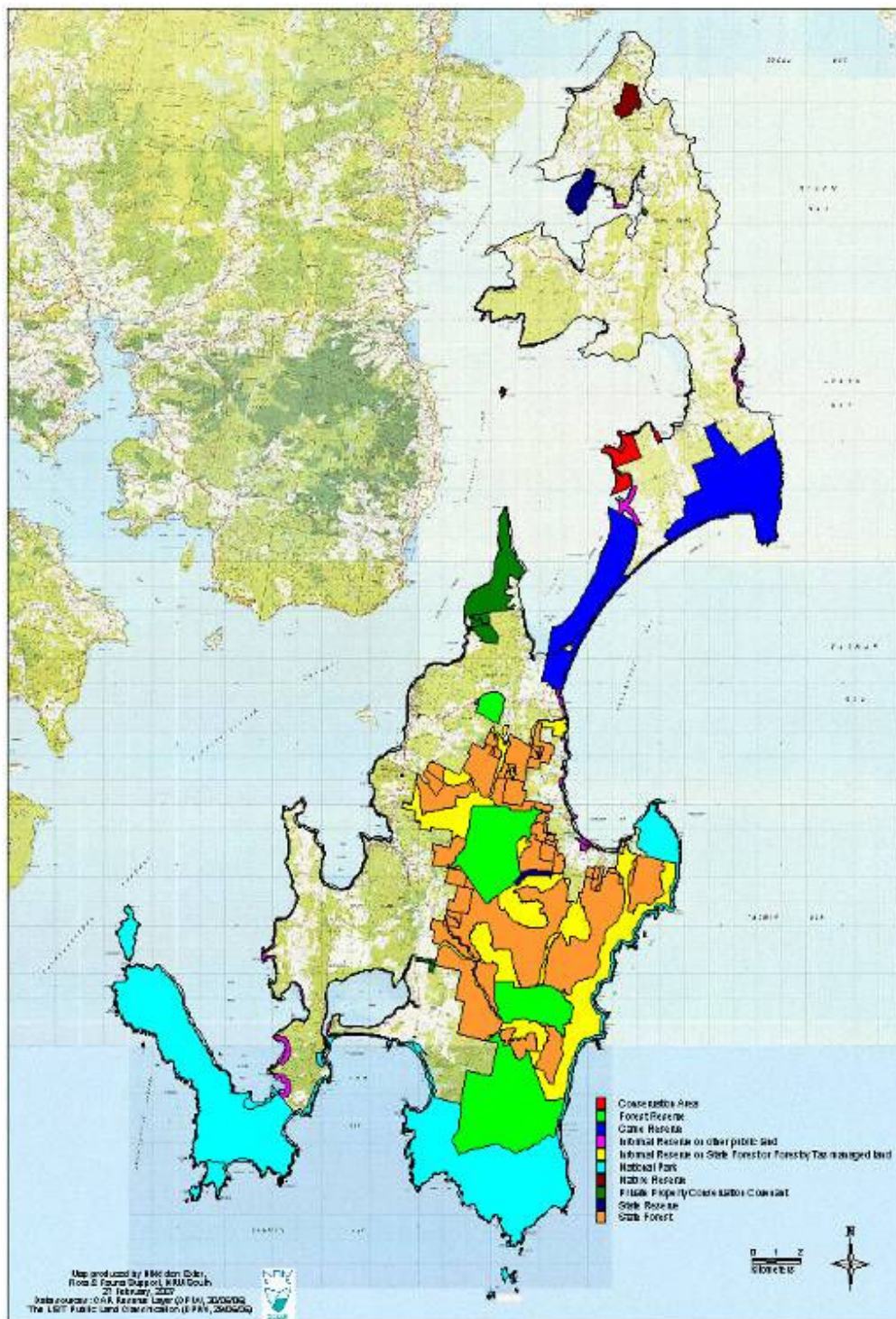
Threatened flora records for Bruny Island

Map 9: Threatened Fauna Records for Bruny Island



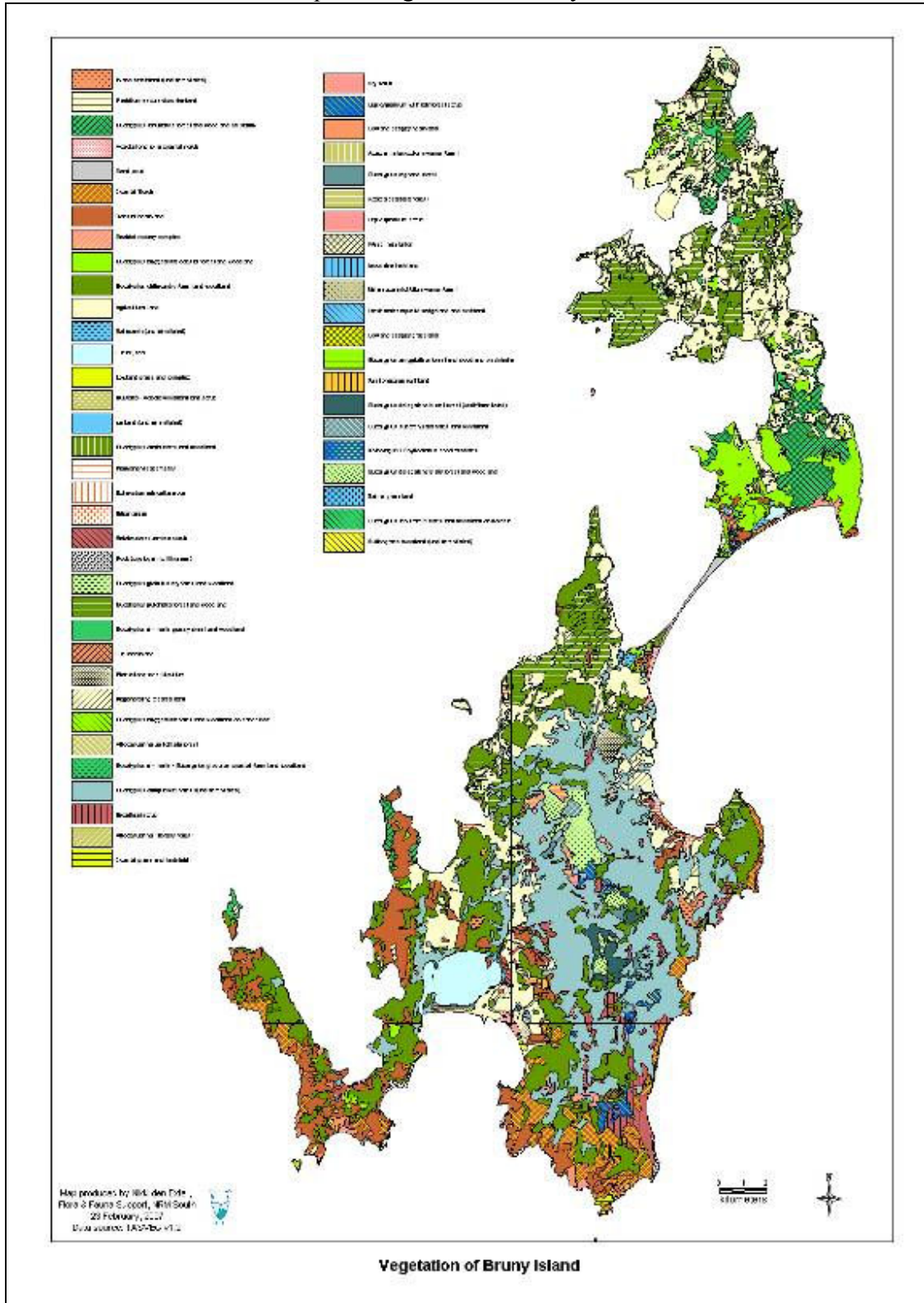
Threatened fauna records for Bruny Island

Map 10: CAR Reserves & State Forest on Bruny Island



CAR reserves and State Forest on Bruny Island

Map 11: Vegetation of Bruny Island



APPENDIX FOUR: FORESTRY TASMANIA WEED IDENTIFICATION SHEET FOR ON-GROUND PERSONNEL





F115

Eradication of weeds from within our State Forests

We need your assistance

Below are photo's of weeds which spread very rapidly in our Forests if not kept under control.

All F.T. Employees can assist by taking note of the location of any plants found and reporting them to Ken Borland or Rob Crellin, or register yourself using a computer under : G Drive, Works new, Declared weeds, Weeds register.

<p style="color: red; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Report on State Forest only</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="color: brown; font-weight: bold; margin: 5px 0;"><i>Gorse - Ulex europaeus</i></p> <p>Origin: Western Europe Description: Dense spiny evergreen shrub to 3m with equal spread Flowers: Bright yellow pea flowers in spring and autumn Fruit/Seeds: Hairy, black seed pods in summer Dispersal: Seeds spread by ants, water, soil movement and contaminated vehicles Invades: Wet forest, dry forest, pasture, coastal habitats and watercourses</p> </div>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Report on State Forest only</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="color: brown; font-weight: bold; margin: 5px 0;"><i>Ragwort - Senecio jacobaea</i></p> <p>Origin: Europe Description: Biennial herb to 1.2m tall Flowers: Clusters of bright yellow flowers in summer Fruit/Seeds: Many seeds in summer Dispersal: Seeds spread by wind, water, machinery and contaminated hay Invades: Pasture, roadsides and adjacent bushland</p> </div>
<p style="color: red; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Report on State Forest and Private Land</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="color: brown; font-weight: bold; margin: 5px 0;"><i>Pampas Grass - Cortaderia spp.</i></p> <p>Origin: South America & New Zealand Description: Large perennial grass growing 2-4m tall Flowers: Large, silky, white to pink flower spike in autumn Fruit/Seeds: Prolific seeds produced in winter and spring Dispersal: Seeds spread by wind Invades: Dry forest, coastal habitats.</p> </div>	<p style="color: red; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Report on State Forest only</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="color: brown; font-weight: bold; margin: 5px 0;"><i>English Broom - Cytisus scoparius</i></p> <p>Origin: Europe Description: Large shrub, many branched that usually loses the leaves over winter Flowers: Bright yellow or yellow and red pea flowers in spring and summer Fruit/Seeds: Brown or black seed pods bearing yellow-brown seeds in summer Dispersal: Seeds spread by ants, soil movement and water Invades: Wet forest, dry forest, coastal areas, roadsides</p> </div>

APPENDIX FIVE: FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry
National Landcare Programme

National, Statewide and Regional Funding Opportunities for



Community Groups, Individuals & Primary Industry

2 April 2007 (V31)

National Landcare Programme

National Landcare Programme - Natural Resource Innovation Grants

- Funding is available nationally through the NLP Natural Resource Innovation Grants to individuals, incorporated community and other “not-for-profit” groups or businesses with links to natural resource management and/or the agricultural, food, aquaculture or forestry (or related) industries who wish to develop and/or implement, and promote innovative practices, production techniques, technologies or products.
- **The next round of funding may open later in 2007.**
- Ph: 6332 1800 or see www.landcare.gov.au/nlpinnovations

National Landcare Programme - Community Support Component

- The priority for funding through NLP Community Support investment is on-ground activities that will: significantly increase the uptake of sustainable agricultural and other NRM practices; support Landcare group and primary industry activities which contribute to NLP outcomes; enhance the knowledge and skills of natural resource managers; promote implementation of best practices; and improve integration of NRM into management practices at the enterprise level. Public benefit outcomes are sought; addressing the cause of NRM issues at source, on-farm is a key objective.
- **The next round may open late in 2007.**
- Ph: 6332 1800; or in NRM Regions: Cradle Coast: 6431 6285; South 6226 2776 or North: 6333 7777 or see www.daff.gov.au/landcare or see www.tfga.com.au (then go to Landcare link).

National Landcare Programme and Conservation Volunteers Australia

- Conservation Volunteers Australia and the NLP have developed a national partnership to provide on-ground practical support to Landcare and NRM related activities and projects. 50 days of FREE CVA support are available to groups and individuals in Tasmania per year for activities that will support NLP objectives through CVA's Regional Delivery Support Program.
- **New Expressions of Interest will be called for later in 2007.**
- For more information Ph: Launceston 6334 9985; Hobart: 6231 1779 or go to www.conservationvolunteers.com.au or www.tfga.com.au (then go to Landcare link).

Farm Forestry Management for Production and Conservation

- Funding assistance to landholders in NRM North Region seeking to plan all aspects of trees on their farms including: farm forestry plantations, shelterbelts, riparian vegetation, native forest for timber production and native forest for conservation.
- **Projects now being sought and implemented through Private Forests Tasmania.**
- Ph: 6336 5309. See also <http://www.privateforests.tas.gov.au/> for more information about PFT.

Managing Remnant Bush: Increasing Production & Biodiversity

- On-ground assistance to Landholders in the George Town, Launceston and West Tamar municipalities (and adjacent areas) to conserve and manage native vegetation and increase agricultural production through assistance with fencing, off-stream stock facilities, weed control and management advice.
- **New projects are now being sought and implemented through Tamar NRM.**
- Ph: 6323 3310 or see <http://tamar-nrm.org.au/index.html>

Natural Heritage Trust & Other Australian Government Funding

Community Water Grants

- Australian Government Community Water Grants of up to \$50,000 available to agricultural, conservation, Indigenous and other community groups, schools, local governments, individuals and the private sector. Grants focus is on-ground activities for improving water efficiency and savings, reusing or recycling water, water treatment, improving surface and groundwater health.
- **The next grants round is likely to open early to mid 2007.**
- Ph 6233 3401 or Freecall 1800 780 730 or see www.nrm.gov.au/water-fund/index.html or email cwg@deh.gov.au

Cradle Coast Rivers and Bush Projects

- The Cradle Coast Rivers and Bush Projects provides funding assistance for North West land managers to protect and enhance high quality native vegetation, threatened species habitats, streamside land and wetland ecosystems. Funding is available for such things as stock fencing to protect native vegetation and riparian zones, provision of off-stream stock watering points, restoring degraded stream channels and enhancing native vegetation.
- **New projects now being sought and implemented in the Cradle Coast NRM region.**
- Ph: 6432 1405 or 0417 513 070 for more information at Greening Australia, Burnie.

Cradle Coast Weed Control

- A range of new incentive programs designed to encourage and assist weed control in the Cradle Coast NRM Region have now begun. Funding is now available to land managers who will match the funding either with cash or an in-kind contribution. Further details will be forthcoming on a variety of weed control projects in the region.
- **Applications for weed control assistance now being accepted.**
- For application information call Cradle Coast NRM on 6431 6285.

Envirofund

- On-ground funding for projects **up to \$50,000** for up to 18 months is available. The Envirofund provides the opportunity for community groups or individuals to undertake on-ground projects tackling important local environmental problems and natural resource management opportunities.
- **Round 9 is now open (5 February); applications due by 27 April 2007.**
- Freecall 1800 303863 or www.nht.gov.au/envirofund for application & guidelines.

FarmBis: Training and Extension Assistance

- The farm business improvement program (FarmBis) provides funding support for primary producers (including commercial fishers) taking part in training activities in the areas of business management and natural resource management. The FarmBis program operates as joint initiative between the Australian and Tasmanian Governments. Each party has committed \$1.8 million to the program that will operate until June 2008.
- **Funding support available on an on-going basis.**
- Ph 1300 368 550 (local call fee) or see <http://farmbis.dpiwe.tas.gov.au/FarmBis.nsf> for information on eligible training activities, courses and providers.

Forest Conservation Fund

- The FCF is a new market-based program targeting old growth and under reserved forest communities on private land. The objectives of the FCF are to protect up to 45,600 hectares of forested private land, targeting old growth forest and under-reserved forest communities, of which there will be a minimum of 25,000 hectares of old growth forest and up to 2,400 hectares of forest in the Mole Creek area. The FCF will support private landowners to manage their forest for conservation using mechanisms such as: voluntary stewardship arrangements secured in perpetuity through covenants on the land; development of conservation management plans with the landholder; provision of ongoing advice and assistance to manage protected areas.
- **Round One for the Forest Conservation Fund opened 3 March 2007. Request for Site Assessments must be received by the 7 May 2007 and applications must be submitted to the Service Provider by 31 May 2007.**
- If you are interested contact KPMG (Tasmania) via 1300 854 456 or email fcf@deh.gov.au or by completing the form in the FCF Brochure found at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/land/forestpolicy/fcf/index.html>

Midlands Biodiversity Hotspot Project

- The Midlands of Tasmania has been identified nationally as an important region for its rare plants and animals. This project covers the lowland country (below 700 m) extending from just south of Launceston to just north of Hobart.
- **Projects are currently being sought.** Financial assistance will be considered for such things as fencing of bushland or grasslands that is important habitat for threatened species.
- Phone Southern Midlands Council Municipal Offices at Oatlands on 6254 5047 or 0422 936 027; email ggreen@southernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Non-Forest Vegetation Program

- Property-based vegetation management agreements, conservation covenants, and on-ground incentives for landowners to manage and protect threatened non-forest native vegetation, including grasslands, wetlands, heaths and scrubs.
- **On-going assistance available from this major initiative.**
- Ph: 6233 8538 or see <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/LBUN-5WF6Q9?open>

NRM South Property Management Planning

- Natural Heritage Trust funding is available for farmers and land managers to develop property management plans in prioritised catchments in the NRM South region. Although the project will target prioritised catchments initially, in the long term the intention is to deliver PMP services across the whole Southern Region.
- **Now calling for Expressions of Interest. Fifty properties will be selected and offered PMP services between March and September 2007.**
- Ph: 62319033 or email jodie.presnell@ruraldevelopmentservices.com or info@ruraldevelopmentservices.com

Protected Areas on Private Land Program

- Voluntary Conservation on Private Land in Tasmania (conservation covenants, management agreements and private reserves).
- **On-going assistance available.** Benefits include exemptions from land tax, rate rebates, expert advice, and on-ground assistance.
- Ph: 6233 6210 or 6332 1800. See also: <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/inter.nsf/WebPages/SSKA-6B56K5?open>

Recreational Fishing Community Grants Programme

- Australian Government program which provides funding of up to \$100,000 to eligible Australian community groups, organisations and individuals for projects of high public benefit. The programme aims to support local initiatives that enhance recreational fishing and tourism experiences, both through on-ground activities and education and awareness raising, as well as protecting near shore aquatic environments.
- **Applications for Round 5 close on 25 May 2007.**
- See <http://www.daffa.gov.au/fisheries/recreational/recfishinggrants> or Ph: 1800 665 105. Or email: fishinggrants@daffa.gov.au

Regional Partnerships: Area Consultative Committee Tasmania

- Investment will be made in projects that provide greater opportunities for economic and social participation in the community as well as assisting communities to adjust to major economic, social or environmental change. Projects must be consistent with the ACC Tasmania's Regional Strategic Plan.
- **Applications to Regional Partnerships can be submitted at any time.** There are no closing dates or rounds for the lodgement of applications. There is one application process for requests greater than \$25,000 and a simpler process for application less than \$25,000.
- For further information contact the Area Consultative Committee Tasmania on 63 34 9822 or visit www.acct.org.au

Southern Region NRM Incentives Project

- A new NRM Incentives Program is at present being set up, through a partnership between Greening Australia and Agricultural Resource Management, to deliver targeted assistance for landholders to implement works to improve the sustainability of soil, water and flora & fauna management in the Southern NRM Region.
- Activities to be funded are still to be finalised. However, example activities include those directed towards managing water quality, soil issues and protecting threatened species.
- For more information ring Greening Australia, Hobart on 6223 6377. See also <http://www.greeningaustralia.org.au/GA/TAS/>

Targeted Protection of High Priority Terrestrial and Riparian Vegetation

- This **new** NRM North project aims to improve water quality and river health through the protection, maintenance and enhancement of high priority native vegetation on private land in the **Ben Lomond and Flinders Bioregions**. High priority areas include threatened vegetation communities, regional corridors, critical fauna habitat and riparian and/or wetland areas.
- **Targeted funding now available** for vegetation management plans, fencing, water troughs and some weed control and revegetation. The project will deliver \$200,000 in grants to landholders.
- Application Information: Ph: 6336 5412 at Private Forests Tasmania.

Threatened Species Network Community Grants

- These grants focus on habitat restoration, weed management, feral animal control, monitoring, fencing and fire management. (Projects up to \$50,000.)
- **The application period for Round 10 is now open. Applications close 5pm 1 June 2007.**
- See <http://wwwf.org.au/ourwork/species/tsngrants/> for guidelines and application information. For further information phone 6234 3552 or email tsntas@ssf.org.au

Smaller Scale Funding Opportunities

Australian Post Community Development Grants

- Grants up to \$3,300 available to assist Landcare and other community and indigenous groups for projects of their choice. The grants can fulfil a group's "wish list" and directly fund a community project, help buy much needed tools and equipment, or help raise awareness and encourage more community members to get involved. The flexibility in the allocation of funds aims to help groups in their ability to grow within the community.
- **Closing dates for 2007 Round 1: 30th April 2007; Round 2: 14th September 2007**
- See: www.landcareaustralia.com.au for application information or call 1800 151 105 or email inquiries@landcareaustralia.com.au

Australian Post Junior Landcare Biodiversity Grant

- Grants up to \$550 available to assist schools and youth groups throughout Australia applying for funds in the biodiversity category. Projects that directly meet biodiversity needs (eg improving habitat by planting native vegetation, removing weeds or installing nest boxes). Funds for propagation or purchase of native plants local to the area also available.
- **Closing dates for the 2007 Grants Rounds are: 1 March, 17 May, 3 August and 18 October.**
- See: www.landcareaustralia.com.au for application information or call 03 9662 9977 or email: rebecca@landcareaustralia.com.au

Dilmah Water Quality Grant Funding

- Grants of up to \$1,650 are available for schools and community groups to apply for such things as: water quality testing kits for community groups and schools, water quality testing training, water quality testing kit consumables and additions. Through the grants, Landcare community groups and schools around Australia will now have better ability to monitor and improve the quality of their water in their local area.
- **Applications for the next round of funding will close on 25 May 2007.**
- See http://www.landcareonline.com/funding_opportunity_details.asp?fo_id=10 for application information.

Landcare Assistance Program

- Up to \$400 available **annually** to assist community care groups who are members of the Tasmanian Landcare Association Inc.
- **2007 round is now open.**
- Ph: 6234 7117 or see www.taslandcare.org.au for application information.

Mitre 10 Junior Landcare Program Grants

- Grants up to \$500 each for schools and youth groups. Funding applications must address an environmental need within the school itself, the immediate school grounds or be an area of community concern in which the school can be involved.
- **Closing dates for the 2007 Grants Rounds are: 1 March, 17 May, 3 August and 18 October.**
- See: www.landcareaustralia.com.au for application information or call 1800 151105 or 6332 1800.

Tasmanian Landcare Fund

- This philanthropic fund supports activities that provide long term benefit to the community and environment of Tasmania by improving the management of Tasmania's water quality, soil, flora and fauna by private landholders and community groups through education and awareness raising. **The first Round for 2007 opens on the 1st of March and closes on the 2nd of April 2007.** Two application rounds per year.
- Ph: 6234 7117 or see www.taslandcare.org.au/ to download application form and guidelines.

Westpac Operation Backyard

- The project must be supported by the local community and involve Westpac staff as volunteers. On-going application period. The project must be nominated by a Bank staff member or in-store operator and involve Bank staff as volunteers.
- **Ongoing program.** Projects generally receive donations of up to \$5,000.
- See: www.landcareaustralia.com.au for application, email community@westpac.com.au or call 1800 151105 or 02 9412 1040.

Other Grants & Project Assistance

- For more information on any of the above or for details of other funding opportunities contact the **Community Landcare Coordinator in your NRM region: Cradle Coast: 64 31 6285; North: 63 33 7777; or South: 62 26 2668.**
- To contact **local NRM Facilitators** to assist with projects or for **regional NRM support**, contact the Landcare Coordinators noted above or see www.nrmtas.org. See also www.daff.gov.au/landcare or www.nrm.gov.au for more information. See also www.tfga.com.au (then go to Landcare link).
- New and significant **investment opportunities** are now available through the **Natural Heritage Trust NRM Regional Investment process**. See www.nrmtas.org for more information.
- A very useful link for an overview of Australian Government and associated grants is at <http://www.landcareonline.com/page.asp?plD=88>. Another useful webpage for wider community grants is 'grantsLINK' which is at <http://www.grantslink.gov.au/>
- The Tasmanian Government Office in Canberra issues funding alerts through <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/tgo/funding.html>

- The *Australian Green Grants Guide 2007* is a one stop guide to over 250 Australian environmental and heritage grants with 50 new grants added since last year. It provides specific information about each grant and has indexes which make it quick and easy for applicants to see which grants they are eligible for. See: http://www.molinostewart.com.au/Green_Grants_Guide.htm
- Landcare Australia has established a Junior Landcare web site at <http://juniorlandcare.com/> which is useful for information about school based grants and young people interested in Landcare.
- There are currently **National Landcare Programme funded sub-regional processes** operating in areas such as Greater Rubicon Catchment, Break O'Day Council, Tamar Region, Derwent Catchment, Elliot/Wynyard/Yolla areas, Pet and Guide Rivers and the Tasman Catchment. Contact your regional Landcare Coordinator for more information.
- A variety of other regional, sub-regional and local scale NLP, NAP and NHT **funding** and other on ground **resources and support** are available (eg. through Landcare / NRM Groups, Coastcare, Waterwatch, Green Corps, Conservation Volunteers Australia, Work for the Dole, Mersey NRM, Greening Australia, industry groups and local government) that may be able to assist you.
- **Volunteers: extra hands** is a new volunteer placement program that provides people with an easy and safe way to volunteer on Landcare related projects. The program provides volunteers with insurance coverage, on the job training, newsletters and practical skills and a no obligation volunteer experience. For more information see <http://www.taslandcare.org.au/extrahands.html> or email extrahands@taslandcare.org.au or call 6234 7117. See also www.taslandcare.org.au/
- Also, contact **your local council** about the many **local government funding opportunities that are** available.

For corrections or additions to the funding opportunities listed above, please contact:
 Don Defenderfer, State Landcare Coordinator, Tasmania on
 63 32 1800 or 1800 154 111 (cost of local call),