

Boundary Road Landcare Reserve Weed Management Strategy

September, 2008.

This document has been prepared to sharpen the focus of the existing active weed management program of the Boundary Road Landcare Group.

The Strategy, together with its ongoing implementation, strongly demonstrates the due diligence of the Group in meeting its statutory responsibilities in relation to Noxious Weeds management.

It also highlights the commitment of the Group to achieve its AIM of *“returning the Boundary Road Landcare Reserve to as near its original state as possible”*

Prepared by:

Chris Marshall for the Boundary Road Landcare Group Inc.
March 2008

1. **Overview**
2. **Map of the Boundary Road Landcare Reserve**
3. **Historical Context**
4. **A Systematic Approach**
5. **Weed Tables**
 - Weeds currently known to be in the Reserve or observed in the past.
 - Significant weeds not observed in the Reserve to date but known to be in the Bathurst locality and may potentially become problems.
6. **Management Calender**
7. **Key Statutory & Technical Advice Contacts.**
8. **Attachments:**
 - a. **Weed Definitions and FAQs**
 - b. **Noxious Weed Declarations for Bathurst Regional Council area.**
 - c. **Fact Sheets:**
 - African Boxthorn**
 - African Lovegrass**
 - Blackberry**
 - Chilean needle grass**
 - Blue Heliotrope**
 - Fireweed**
 - Privet**
 - Paterson's curse**
 - Scotch Broom**
 - Scotch Thistle**
 - Serrated Tussock**
 - St John's Wort**
 - Sweet Briar**
 - Willow**
 - Phalaris Grass**
 - d. **Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook (DPI)**

1. OVERVIEW

Parts of the substantial Crown Lands estate in the general vicinity of Boundary Road at Bathurst have become well known to members of that community as the Boundary Road Landcare Reserve.

The Reserve continues to experience a strong growth in public support and use and it is highly valued by an ever increasing number of people in our community. Its overall native woodland character and location on the edge of the city, within walking and cycling distance of many homes together with good parking facilities for those travelling from further away by car, makes it a unique destination in the growing Bathurst region. Demand for access to public land with well managed remnant woodland, close to the urban centre can only be expected to increase with an expanding population.

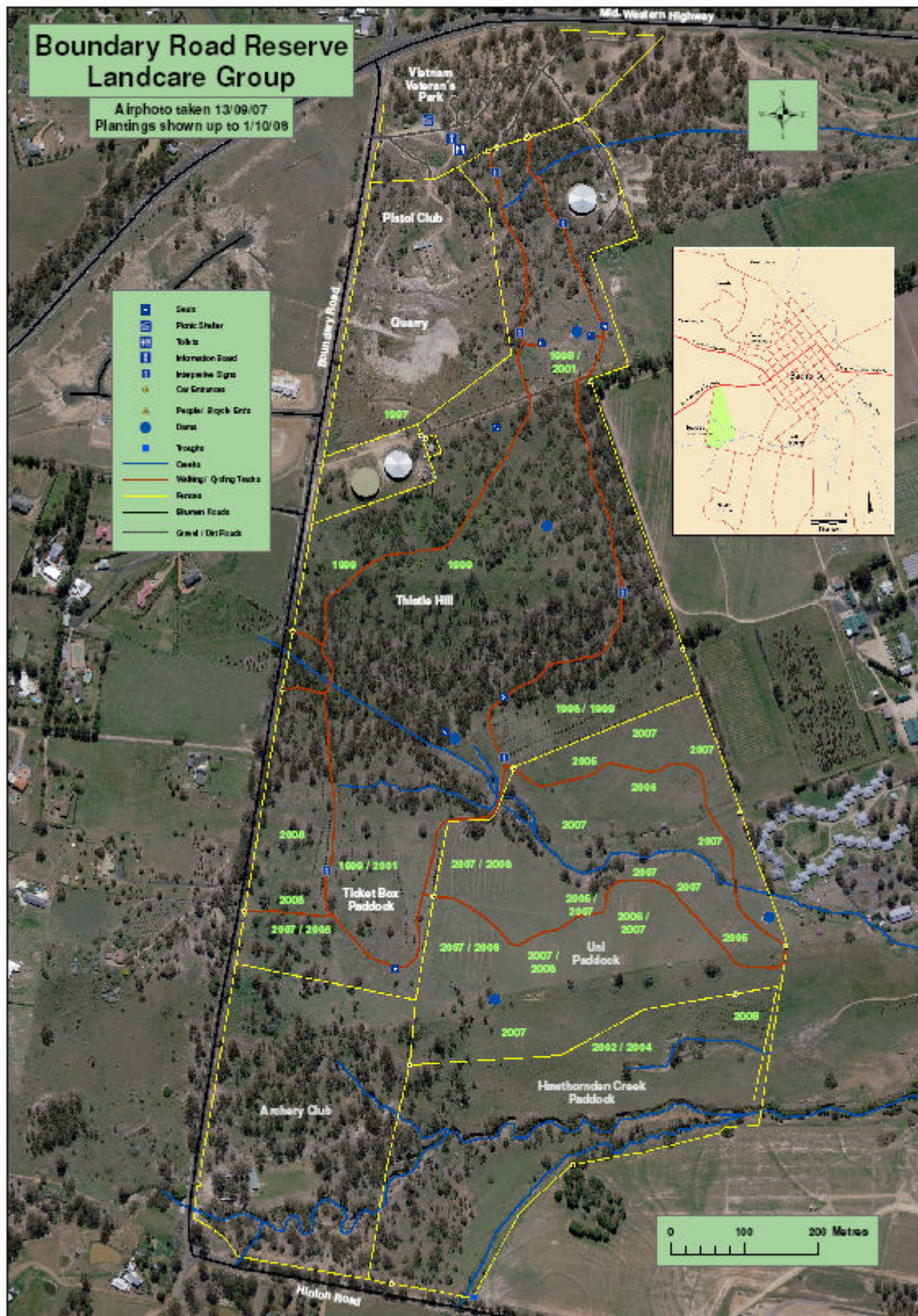
While small parts are used more actively by pistol and archery clubs, the majority of the Reserve is used for passive recreation with a focus on walking, nature appreciation, education and ecosystem restoration. Bathurst Regional Council maintains a further small part as a generally dormant gravel pit and a corner area is serviced with picnic and toilet facilities.

The management of the area is shared between a number of parties in a cooperative arrangement involving the Orange Crown Lands Office, Bathurst Regional Council, The Bathurst Pistol Club, Bathurst Archery Club, Boundary Road Reserve Landcare Group Inc and the Bathurst Vietnam Veterans Association.

Significant progress has been made in improving the condition of the statutorily Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) of Box Gum Woodland on the Reserve. Funds from Bathurst Regional Council, The Crown Lands Office as well as State and Federal environment programs have been combined with over 3000 volunteer hours of work to remove rubbish, control weeds and pests, revegetate degraded areas as well to establish walking trails and signage.

The Landcare Reserve that is currently recognised and regularly used by the community involves two Crown Land Reserves with different Purpose classifications and Trusteeship arrangements:

- R1003108 for the purpose of Environment Protection is in the direct care and control of Boundary Road Landcare Group as Crown Land Reserve Trustees.
- R96320 for the purpose of Public Recreation is in the direct care and control of Bathurst Regional Council as Crown Land Reserve Trustees. The Council has delegated environmental management of those parts of this Reserve that are available to the community for passive recreation, nature appreciation and environmental protection to the Boundary Road Landcare Group.



3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT.

Boundary Road Landcare Group inherited a significant weed management task from earlier managers and users of the Crown Reserves when it took on various responsibilities for the area in 1997. Little is known of the detail of earlier management of the area but it was clear from the earliest inspections that the Group had a substantial task ahead of it with both Declared Noxious and environmental weeds widespread throughout the Reserve.

Weed management has been an important program area for Boundary Road Landcare Group since its inception. Its commitment to this important task is documented in its:

- Management Plan 1998, and
- Five Year Plan 2002.

A *Flora and Fauna Survey* of the Reserve prepared in November 1997 provided early guidance for weed management by identifying a suite of exotic species across the area. A *Fire Management Plan* prepared in June 2004 provided a focus on achieving optimal fire frequency, intensity and seasonality to achieve hazard reduction and to *improve the abundance of native ground covering vegetation and suppress exotic annual species.*

The Group has an overall aim of:

“Restoring the Boundary Road Landcare Reserve to as near its original state as possible”, which is given extra weight by the statutory standing of the Box Gum Woodland EEC that covers the Reserve.

To this end there has been an active tree and understorey planting program and domestic stock grazing has been removed to improve native groundcover as well as to foster natural regeneration of native species of plants. Further to this has been an active annual and ongoing program of weed control to meet statutory weed control responsibilities and to move the reserve towards a more natural state by reducing environmental weeds.

Volunteer labour has been used regularly and extensively to spot spray and chip as well as to cut and paint herbicide on a wide range of weed species. Contract weed sprayers have been used on an ongoing seasonal basis to apply herbicide to noxious and environmental weeds.

The overall improvement to groundcover following domestic stock exclusion in the Reserve has led to a significant reduction in the extent of many annual environmental weeds although this varies with seasonal conditions. In contrast, Phalaris grass has spread and thickened since heavy grazing ceased.

A particular focus on treating the twelve Declared Noxious Weed Species identified in the Reserves appears to have eradicated Scotch Broom, Scotch Thistle and Bathurst Burr as well as seeing a significant overall reduction in the area of infestation of the other nine Noxious Species. The Declared Noxious Weed Species continue to be the prime focus for weed management by the Landcare Group.

4. A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH.

The aim of this Strategy is to facilitate a staged programme over time to **Contain, Control and Eradicate** Noxious Weed Species and other environmental weeds from the Reserve. In the first instance there will be a focus on preventing the spread of weeds to clean areas followed by actions to control then to finally eradicate the weeds from the infestation areas.

1. Weed presence and locations across the Reserve will be checked at least annually by field inspections.
2. Where practical the location of major and key weed infestations will be recorded in field notes and on a field map system that will be progressively developed and refined.
3. An annual Weed Action Program will be prepared in late Spring to early Summer each year.
4. Priority for action will be based on a subjective consideration of Noxious Declarations, difficulty or ease of treatment, relative costs as well and the potential rate of invasion in the context of returning the Reserve to its natural condition.
5. Improvement of native species groundcover will continue to be implemented as a matter of high priority to contain and control the many grass and herbaceous weeds in the Reserve.
6. Management actions will be programmed and timely to take advantage of favourable seasonal conditions to foster improved native species groundcover as well as optimal conditions for weed chipping and spot spraying as well as cutting and herbicide application.
7. Spraying, chipping, brush cutting and slashing will endeavoured to be timed to prevent weeds seeding.
8. Weed species with significant habitat value for native wildlife will be removed in stages (as per Department of Primary Industries recommendations) to coincide with improvements in native understorey cover created by natural regeneration and/or planting.
9. Weed control will begin at the outer edges of infestations and work back towards the centre of the problem areas.
10. Spot chipping or other soil disturbing practices will be minimised and areas affected will be covered with the removed plant or with natural mulch from the surrounding site
11. Infestations that are too large to chip will be sprayed with herbicide

12. Woody weeds will generally be controlled using cut and paint with herbicide techniques.
13. Only registered herbicides used according to the directions on the label will be used to control weeds.
14. The most current version of the NW Department of Primary Industries publication *Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook* will be the general reference for chemical choice and use
15. Volunteer labour will generally be used for the simple, smaller scale tasks. Professional weed spray contractors will be engaged for the larger scale spray work.
16. Herbicide spraying, chipping and slashing will in principal be timed to prevent seeding of weeds.

5. WEED MANAGEMENT CALENDER

This Calender starts at November to coincide with the general start of the active weed growth period.

MONTH	ACTION
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do general checks of the Reserve for weeds with reference to the most current weed map showing weed free areas and past infestations. Give particular attention during wetter seasons. Update the weed map and prepare Seasonal Action Plan. • Spray pending or last years tree plots if green and actively growing. • Check known Scotch Thistle locations and spot treat as needed • Spot spray or slash St Johns Wort to prevent seeding. Start when flowers are 50%, finish when green seed capsules are 50%. • Spot spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing. • Slash or brush cut Phalaris to prevent seed set and to encourage short green growth that can be sprayed easily. • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do general checks of the Reserve for weeds with reference to the most current weed map showing weed free areas and past infestations. Give particular attention during wetter seasons. Update the weed map and Seasonal Action Plan. • Spray pending or last years tree plots if green and actively growing. • Check known Scotch Thistle locations and spot treat as needed • Spot spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing. • Spot spray or slash St Johns Wort to prevent seeding. Start when flowers are 50% finish when green seed capsules are 50%. • Slash or brush cut Phalaris to prevent seed set and to encourage short green growth that can be sprayed easily. • Spray short green growth of Phalaris. • Spot spray Asparagus between flowering and berry formation • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do general checks of the Reserve for weeds with reference to the most current weed map showing weed free areas and past infestations. Give particular attention during wetter seasons. Update the weed map and Seasonal Action Plan • Check known Bathurst Burr locations and spot treat before flowering. • Spray pending and last years tree plots if weeds are green and actively growing . • Spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing. • Spray healthy Blackberries if flowing or fruiting and they have actively growing cane tips. • Spray Blue Heliotrope if it is actively growing and flowering through to start of seed set. • Spot spray or slash St Johns Wort to prevent seeding. Start when flowers are 50% finish when green seed capsules are 50%. • Slash or brush cut Phalaris to prevent seed set and to encourage short green growth that can be sprayed easily. • Spray short green growth of Phalaris. • Spot spray Asparagus between flowering and berry formation • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds

MONTH	ACTION
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do general checks of the Reserve for weeds with reference to the most current weed map showing weed free areas and past infestations. Give particular attention during wetter seasons. Update the weed map and Seasonal Action Plan • Check known Bathurst Burr locations and spot treat especially if it is a wet summer. • Spray pending or last years tree plots if weeds are green and actively growing. • Spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing. • Spray healthy Blackberries if flowing or fruiting and they have actively growing cane tips. • Spray Blue Heliotrope if it is actively growing and flowering. • Spot spray or slash St Johns Wort to prevent seeding. Start when flowers are 50% finish when green seed capsules are 50%. • Spray short green growth of Phalaris. • Spot spray Asparagus between flowering and berry formation • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do general checks of the Reserve for weeds with reference to the most current weed map showing weed free areas and past infestations. Give particular attention during wetter seasons. Update the weed map and prepare Seasonal Action Plan • Spray pending or last years tree plots if weeds are green and actively growing. • Spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing. • Spray healthy Blackberries if flowing or fruiting and they have actively growing cane tips. • Spray Blue Heliotrope if it is actively growing and flowering. • Spray short green growth of Phalaris. • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing • Spray pending or last years tree plots if weeds are green and actively growing. • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds

May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray pending or last years tree plots if green and actively growing • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray pending or last years tree plots if green and actively growing • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray pending or last years tree plots if green and actively growing • Check known Scotch Thistle locations and spot treat as needed. • Spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing. • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray pending or last years tree plots if green and actively growing. • Check known Scotch Thistle locations and spot treat as needed. • Spray Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass if green and actively growing. • Use any spare time to treat woody weeds

Notes:

- There should be at least one general overall check of the Reserve at least once a year. Focus on the growing season between November and March especially after rain when weeds will be fresh and the most obvious.
- Woody weeds can be cut and painted with herbicide at any time of the year that they show clear signs of active growth.
- When using systemic herbicides such as Glyphosate apply when plants are actively growing and green. Avoid spraying stressed plants.
- Residual herbicides can be used over a wider spread of months.
- Spot chip Serrated Tussock and African Lovegrass in all months but focus on dryer times when plants will quickly desiccate without regrowth.
- Endeavour to time slashing and brush cutting to prevent seeding.
- Aim to prevent Phalaris grass from seeding for at least 3 years to run down the seed load.
- Refer to specific Fact Sheets for species details.
- Refer to Dept of Primary Industries Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook for advice on herbicides

6. WEED TABLES

The following Tables provides a summary of the weed species of relevance to the Reserve, their Legal Status, and Priority for Action.

It presents the KEY ACTIONS needed to be taken to sharpen the focus of the Landcare Group to continue to meet statutory responsibilities and to move the condition of the Reserve towards a more natural state.

E: Environmental Weed. A non statutory classification representing plants that are not endemic to the Reserve.
 Noxious: Declared Noxious in the area of the Bathurst Regional Council under the provisions of the Noxious Weeds act 1993.

Noxious Class 4: The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority (Upper Macquarie Weeds County Council).

Noxious Class 5: The requirements in the Noxious Weeds act 1993 for a notifiable weed must be complied with

WONS : Weed of National Significance:

Red Highlights: High to Very High Priority (A subjective assessment of a combination of Noxious Declaration and/or difficulty to control and/or, invasive capacity)

Table 1: Weeds Currently Known to be in the Reserve or Observed in the Past.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions to Date	Key Future Actions
Grass	P	Phalaris		Extensive and spreading. An aggressive environmental weed of native woodlands and grasslands	E	Very High	Spot spray. Slash to stop seeds and to weaken plants. Strategic fire. Improve groundcover	Seasonal slash and spot spray. One instance of strategic fire use. Significant groundcover improvement.	Needs more focussed & programmed effort with all actions. Investigate and trial best bet options. Aim to prevent seeding for at least 3 years in treated areas.
	P	African Love Grass		Concentrated at gravel pit but spreading	Noxious Class 4	Very High	Spot spray and chip. Improve groundcover	Seasonal spot spray and chip. Significant groundcover improvement.	Needs more focussed effort. Chip outliars and spray patches and infestation areas. Maintain groundcover
	P	Serrated Tussock		Sporadic across reserve	Noxious Class 4. WONS	Very High	Spot Spray, Chip, Improve groundcover	Regular, seasonal spot spray and chipping. Significant groundcover improvement. Good progress has been made to contain spread.	Needs more focussed effort. Maintain vigilance and timely actions. Chip outliars and spray patches. Maintain groundcover
	P	Couch		Some patches	E	Low	Spot Spray, Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover

Weeds Currently Known to be in the Reserve or Observed in the Past.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions to Date	Key Future Actions
Grass	P	Cocksfoot		Occasional scattered plants	E	Low	Spot spray. Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Annual Rye Grass		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Hard Brome		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Wild Oats		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Quaking & Shivering Grass		Seasonal patches	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	P	Yorkshire Fog		Localised patches	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Barley Grass		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	P	Paspalum		Localised patches in drainage lines and seasonally damp areas	E	Low	Spot Spray. Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Rats Tail Fescue		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	P	Kikuyu Grass		Localised patches	E	Low	Spot spray Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Spot spray Maintain good groundcover
	P	Rhodes Grass		Localised plants	E	Low	Chip, spot spray & improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement.	Chip, spot spray & improve groundcover
	P	Tall Fescue		Localised in seasonally damp sites	E	Low	Chip, spot spray & improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement.	Maintain groundcover

Weeds Currently Known to be in the Reserve or Observed in the Past.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comment	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions to Date	Key Future Actions
Herb	P	Blue Heliotrope		Localised patches	E	High	Spot spray, chip, Improve groundcover	Seasonal spot spraying and chipping	Ongoing action and vigilance against spread. Improve groundcover
	P	Asparagus		Localised patches under mature trees	E	High	Spot spray and Cut and paint	Sporadic spot spray and cut and paint	Needs more focussed and programmed work.
	P	St Johns Wort		Localised patches but spreading. An emerging serious problem	Noxious Class 4.	Very High	Spot spray and slash to prevent seeding. Improve groundcover	Seasonal spot spray. Some unsuccessful chipping and hand pulling. Significant groundcover improvement	Needs urgent, seasonally focussed work.
	A	Scotch Thistle		One localised patch	Noxious Class 4.	Very High	Spot Spray Chip Improve groundcover	Controlled.	Watching brief needed at known locality. Maintain general observation program across the Reserve
	A	Star Thistle		A few localised plants noted near the Landcare Shed	Noxious Class 4.	Very High	Spot spray. Improve groundcover	Chipped, Significant groundcover improvement	Needs ongoing focussed action
	A	Fireweed		Noted from Flora Survey but not seen in field recently	E	High if found	Spot Spray, improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain observation program and treat if found
	A	Oxalis		Localised and rare	Noxious Class 5	High	Spot Spray, Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	ID and treat non native species
	A	Bathurst Burr		Seasonally in patches	Noxious Class 4	Very High	Spot Spray Chip Improve groundcover	Treated.	Watching brief and vigilance
	A	Mustard Weed		Seasonal patches	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Patterson's Curse		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover Biological control	Significant groundcover improvement Biological agent is active	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Vipers Bugloss		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover Biological control	Significant groundcover improvement Biological agent is active.	Maintain good groundcover
	P	Horehound		Localised patches	H	High	Spot spray. Chip Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Needs focussed action

Weeds Currently Known to be in the Reserve or Observed in the Past.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions to Date	Key Future Actions
Herb	A	Skeleton Weed		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	P	Fennel		Localised patches?	E	Medium	Spot spray Chip Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Needs to be located and treated
	A	Black or Spear Thistle		Seasonally in patches	E		Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Saffron Thistle		Seasonally in patches	E		Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain good groundcover
	A	Milk Thistle		Localised patches	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover
	P	Fleabane		Localised patches	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover
	A	Dandelion		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover
	P	Salsify		Localised and rare	E	Medium	Spot Spray, I improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Confirm presence and location and treated
	A	Clovers and Medics		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover
	A	Vetch		Seasonally widespread	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover
	P	Mallow		Localised and rare	E	Low	Spot Spray, Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover

Weeds Currently Known to be in the Reserve or Observed in the Past.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions to Date	Key Future Actions
Herb	P	Sorrel		Localised patches	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover
	P	Dock		Localised and rare	E	Low	Improve groundcover Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover Maintain groundcover
	P	Verbina or Purple Top		Seasonally in patches	E	Low	Improve groundcover	Significant groundcover improvement	Maintain groundcover

Weeds Currently Known to be in the Reserve or Observed in the Past.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions Taken to Date	Key Future Actions
Woody	P	Willow		A couple of specimens in Hawthondon Ck	Noxious Class 5. WONS	Very High	Cut and paint		Treat
	P	African Boxthorn		Scattered specimens. Excellent habitat for small native birds	Noxious Class 4	High	Cut and paint	Extensive work to date. Eradication staggered to coincide with habitat value replacement as per DPI recommendations.	Ongoing programmed treatment
	P	Briar Rose		Scattered	Noxious Class 4.	High	Cut and paint	Extensive work to date.	Ongoing programmed treatment
	P	Blackberry			Noxious Class 4. WONS.	Very High	Spot spray	Extensive work to date.	Monitor and retreat
	P	Privet		Isolated spots	Noxious Class 4	Very High	Cut and paint	Most specimens treated	Treat remnants
	P	Scotch Broom		One spot	Noxious Class 4	Very High	Cut and Paint	Removal complete	Monitor and retreat as necessary
	P	Plumb		A few specimens May have heritage values??	E	Low	Cut and paint		Resolve heritage issue and treat as appropriate
	P	Apple		A few specimens. May have heritage values??	E	Low	Cut and paint		Resolve heritage issue and treat as appropriate
	P	Cotoneaster		Scattered	E	Medium	Cut and paint	Extensive work to date.	Ongoing treatment
	P	Radiata pine		A few mature specimens near Ag Research Centre. Habitat for Yellow Tailed Cockatoos. May have heritage values??	E	Low	Cut down mature trees. Spot spray or chip seedlings		Chip or spot spray seedlings if they appear

Weeds Currently Known to be in the Reserve or Observed in the Past.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions Taken to Date	Key Future Actions
Woody	P	Cootamundra Wattle		Noted from Flora Survey. Specimens location? Native but non endemic with spreading qualities	E	Low	Cut		Locate and treat
	P	Lombardy poplar			E	Medium	Cut and paint		Locate and treat
	P	Hawthorn		Scattered Good habitat values for small native birds.	E	Medium	Cut and paint	Extensive work to date. Eradication staggered to coincide with habitat value replacement..	Ongoing treatment
	P	Black Locust		Noted from Flora Survey. Specimen's location?	E	Medium	Cut and paint		Need to confirm presence and treat if found
	P	Osage Orange		A couple of specimens. May have heritage values	E	????	Cut and paint		Resolve heritage issue and treat as appropriate

Table 2: Significant weeds not observed in the Reserve to date but known to be in the Bathurst locality and may potentially become problems.

Plant Form	Annual or Perennial	Common Name	Scientific Name	Comments	Status	Priority For Action	Management Action Options	Management Actions Taken to Date	Key Future Actions
Grass	P	Chilean Needle Grass		Observed in nature strips in Bathurst	N Class 4	Very High	Chip Spot spray Improve groundcover	Nil observed to date	Regular observations to pick up any initial infestation. Treat finds as a matter of priority and urgency

Important Note: The Reserve area is a natural woodland with a dominantly grassy groundcover. It is particularly vulnerable to invasion by perennial grass and herbaceous weeds that require more complex control measures beyond the maintenance of good groundcover. Particular vigilance should be maintained against the early infestation of these class of weeds.

7. KEY STATUTORY AND TECHNICAL ADVICE CONTACTS.

- Upper Macquarie County Council
PO Box 703
Bathurst NSW 2795.

7 Lee St Kelso NSW 2795.

General Office: 63331375
Chief Weeds Officer (Don Baldwin): 63371360 or 0429455189.

umcc@ix.net.au

www.umcc.nsw.gov.au

- NSW Department of Primary Industries
<http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/pests-weeds/weeds>