



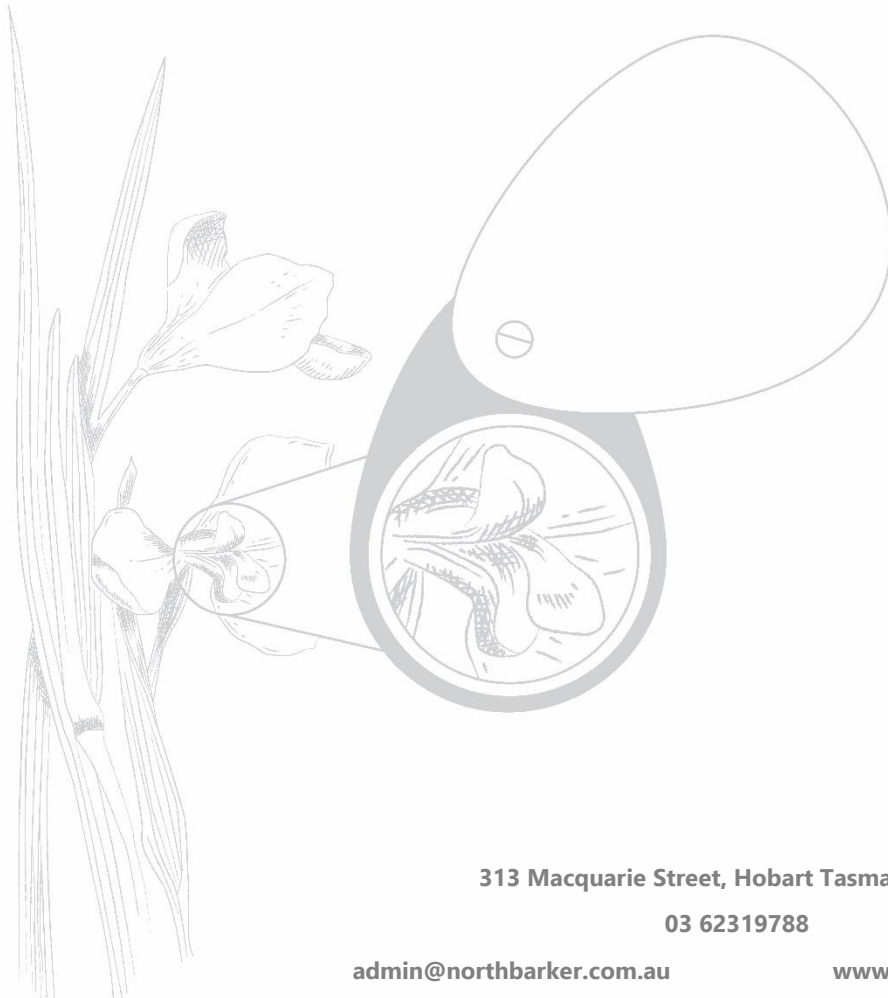
## Bally Park Reserve

# Reserve Management Plan

18<sup>th</sup> April 2024

For Sorell Council

SOR007



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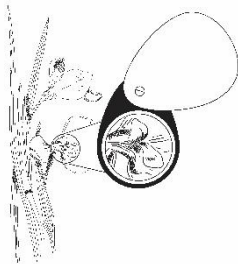
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

<b>Project name</b>	Bally Park Reserve Management Plan
<b>Location</b>	73A Bally Park Rd, Dodges Ferry
<b>Proponent</b>	Sorell Council
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<b>NBES Job Code</b>	SOR007

<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Version 0.1	7/12/2023	Kelly Simpson	Senior Ecologist	Draft
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Version 1.1	18/04/2024	Kelly Simpson	Senior Ecologist	update with council comments



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## SUMMARY – BALLY PARK RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Reserve Name	Location	Size
Bally Park Reserve	73A Bally Park Road, Dodges Ferry	0.2 ha
Zone	Natural Asset Code (C7.0) Provision/s	Other TPS Code Overlays
Open Space (zone 29)	none	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguarding of airports</li> </ul>
Reserve Description		
Reserve is bound by Bally Park Road and residential properties on Bally Park Road and Ulvergerne Street. The reserve comprises of open maintained grassy areas with patches of remnant trees and shrubs. The reserve provides incredible views to the south.		
Council Infrastructure and Assets		
Roadside fence with pedestrian access and vehicle gate.		
Natural Values		
Vegetation	Maintained semi native grassland with patches of modified <i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> forest and woodland on sandstone (TASVEG 4.0-unit DAS).	
Threatened flora, fauna and/or fauna habitat	No records of threatened flora or fauna from the reserve.	
Orchids	Non-threatened orchids present. Refer to species list.	
Weeds (Declared, WoNS & Environmental)	Boneseed and boxthorn occur as saplings and seedlings in scattered locations. Other common environmental weeds present include Gazania, African daisy, cocksfoot, panic veldt grass, freesia, garden geranium and little quaking-grass.	
Recreational values		Cultural values
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive recreation</li> <li>scenic views</li> <li>nature appreciation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No known cultural values (no published data and/or lack of previous surveys in reserve)</li> </ul>



Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more detail)			
Responsibility	Key Actions	Timing	Comment
Sorell Council	<u>Tree/vegetation management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue monitoring of hazardous trees as part of ongoing program. Any cut branches to be placed in vegetation zones for habitat value.</li> <li>Monitor health of mature white gums.</li> <li>Slash open grassy areas to encourage native grasses.</li> <li>Remove tyres from reserve.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous tree monitoring to be undertaken annually (August-September) or as recommended by SBLC or neighbouring residents.</li> <li>Slashing to be undertaken in late January/February after native grass seed set.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No heavy machinery to be utilised in the reserve for slashing.</li> <li>No vehicles to be parked in the reserve.</li> <li>Slashing to cease in proposed revegetation areas once these areas have been planted and/or resources are available to maintain natural regeneration in these areas.</li> </ul>
	<u>Fire management</u> The reserve and surrounding area are not mapped as fire prone in the Sorrel planning scheme. As such developments are not required to have Bushfire Hazard Management Plans. Because the reserve is not in a fire prone area and is very small the risk posed by bushfire is very low. As such only very minor fire management is proposed.	All year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open fires in the reserve should not be permitted.</li> <li>Gas BBQ and similar can be permitted.</li> </ul> If and where necessary the grassy areas should be slashed to less than 10 cm tall. Preferable to slash in late summer to promote native grass seed set. An earlier slash in late spring may be required around assets (eg. fencelines/seats/tracks etc).	
	<u>Infrastructure management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install reserve nameboard</li> <li>Seek funding to install picnic table and bench seat as per reserve plan.</li> <li>Maintain council assets</li> <li>Maintain proposed loop track through slashing.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure added as resources permit.  Inspection and maintenance of assets to be undertaken as recommended by SBLC/community.  Loop track to be slashed in late January/February to encourage native grasses.	
	<u>Community Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake letterbox drop within local area regarding responsible pet ownership and the importance of small reserves for wildlife.</li> </ul>	Annually	



<b>Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more detail)</b>			
<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Comment</b>
SBLC (with support from Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create defined borders/edging to limit slashing and create vegetation zones (refer to reserve plan for long-term vision of vegetation zones). The extent of the zones can be expanded as resources become available and plantings/regen become established.</li> <li>• Relocate native indigo plantings and keep the south-eastern part of the reserve open to maintain views.</li> <li>• Ongoing weed control, prioritise declared weeds and other invasive environmental weeds within vegetation zones.</li> <li>• Utilise local native species for revegetation works. Ongoing maintenance will be required.</li> <li>• Undertake plantings of canopy trees (white gum) to supplement mature trees near end of life.</li> <li>• Control vigorous natives, especially Tetragonia, where it is inhibiting the establishment of native species in vegetation zones.</li> <li>• Report any signs of tree vandalism to council NRM officer.</li> <li>• Add known orchid species and additional flora species noted to list in Appendix B.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual working bee or more frequently if resources are available.</p> <p>Council to post working bee dates on social media.</p> <p>Planting works and the removal of slashing from the revegetation zone (to encourage natural regeneration) should only be undertaken if resources are available to maintain these areas.</p>	<p>Notify Council of any maintenance works required.</p> <p>Seek assistance from Council for the removal of woody weed debris if required.</p> <p>Any revegetation works and planting of canopy trees to be undertaken in consultation with Council NRM officer to ensure views/fire risks are not compromised.</p> <p>Recommend planting 2-3 trees for each mature canopy tree present to allow for plant losses.</p>
<b>Opportunities</b>			
Education	Opportunity to collaborate with the local schools and/or Blue Lagoon Camp Centre (located on Bally Park Rd) to create bandicoot bunkers and undertake plantings.		
Collaboration	Opportunity for Council depot staff to dedicate time on a regular basis to join SBLC during their working bees so as to gain a comprehensive understanding of the reserve with the long-term aim of assuming responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep of the reserve. This arrangement would foster and strengthen relationships between council and SBLC and allow SBLC to slowly expand their activities within other reserves once Bally Park Reserve is at a stage/condition where it can be managed and maintained by council staff with minimal resources required.		
<b>Note</b>			
While every effort will be made to consult with SBLC regarding the management of the reserve, as the owner and manager Council may undertake works independently as required if SBLC cannot be contacted and/or an agreement cannot be reached.			



Figure 1: Bally Park Reserve Plan



**Other layers**

- Study area (based on cadastral boundary)
- Tracks - maintain as mown track, walking track through reserve
- Fence and gate

**Trees**

- Habitat trees > 70cm DBH
- Other trees (whitegums) < 70cm DBH

**Vegetation**

- Vegetation zone
- Long-term extent of vegetation, slowly expand to achieve this as resources dictate

**NBES Weed Points**

- Labelled with code -/status
- + ab - African boxthorn (WONS, Declared)
  - + bs - boneseed (WONS, Declared)

Base data and imagery from theLIST  
(www.thelist.tas.gov.au) © State of Tasmania.  
Grid: MGA Zone 55 Datum: GDA94, AHD

0 5 10 m



SOR007 19/12/2023 W. Tanner

The mapping has been undertaken using a hand held GPS and subjective interpretation. Consequently it should be considered indicative only.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

North Barker Ecosystem Services (NBES) have been engaged by Sorell Council to prepare Reserve Management Plans for five of their reserves in the Southern Beaches area. These include Dodges Ferry Recreation Reserve, Parnella Reserve, Payeena Reserve, Bally Park Reserve and Samuel Thorne Reserve. The plan will outline the goals, objectives and strategies for the effective management and conservation of each specific reserve. The plans have been prepared in consultation with Council as well as relevant stakeholders including Southern Beaches Landcare/Coastcare Inc. (SBLC), community, local residents, government agencies, etc.

This report has been structured to provide a concise summary of the reserve management plan which is supplemented by a more detailed report. The summary at the front of the document provides a tabulated series of management actions along with designated responsibilities and timeframes. This is to be utilised by landcare and council contractors/field staff to easily understand the values within the reserve and provides a concise list of actions with timing as well as a spatial plan attached. More detailed information regarding the reserve history, values and the management actions is provided in the body of the report.

Reserves such as Bally Park which are located in an ever-expanding urban area are becoming more important for conservation and community connection to nature. Bally Park Reserve comprises a diversity of native species including a number of orchids and highlights the special importance of small remnants of high biodiversity in landscapes where most habitat has been altered.

## 1.2. RESERVE DETAILS

Bally Park ('Reserve') is approximately 0.2 ha and is located at 73A Bally Park Road, Dodges Ferry (Figure 2). The Reserve land is owned by Sorell Council and is zoned as Open Space (Zone 29) under the Sorell Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS). The Reserve is not subject to any layers under the Natural Assets Code or the bushfire prone overlay.

Reserve is bound by Bally Park Road and residential properties on Bally Park Road<sup>1</sup> and Ulvergerne Street<sup>2</sup>. The reserve comprises of open maintained semi native grassy areas with patches of remnant trees and shrubs. The reserve provides incredible views to the south.

### 1.2.1. Council infrastructure

There is limited infrastructure within the reserve. There is a roadside fence with pedestrian accessway and vehicle gate. There is no reserve name board.

## 1.3. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

A consultation session was undertaken between stakeholders, Council staff and NBES on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The SBLG as well as nearby residents, indigenous groups, government agencies and NGOs were invited to attend and provide information on the reserve. An online feedback form was also set up on Council's website to allow further community input regarding the management of the reserve. Information received has been reviewed as part of the development of this plan and is included in Appendix A.

SBLC Inc. currently undertake a working bee in the reserve at least once a year which generally focuses on weed management.

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<sup>1</sup> 73 and 75 Bally Park Road

<sup>2</sup> 12, 14 and 16 Ulvergerne Street





## 1.4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Bally Park Reserve Management Plan are to:

- ensure the Reserve is sustainably managed to preserve and enhance its natural, cultural and social values;
- identify and delegate priority management activities to be undertaken within the Reserve by Council, community groups and/or volunteers as resources become available;
- identify opportunities for community engagement and collaboration.

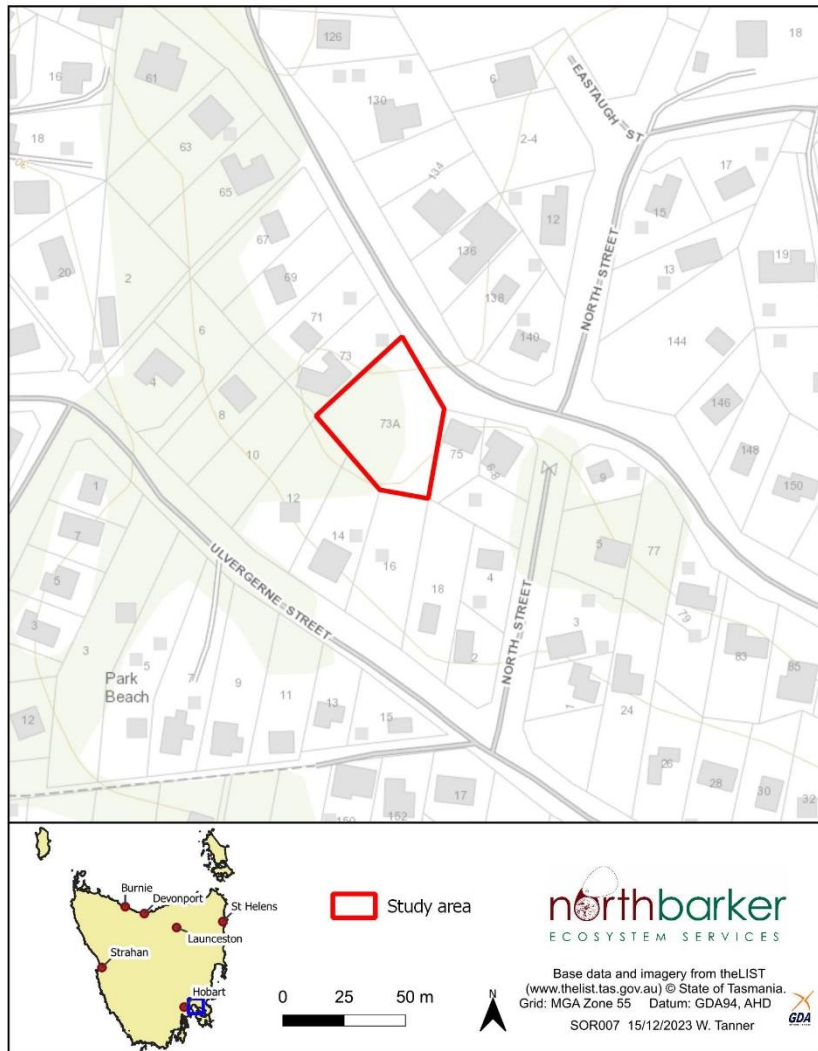


Figure 2. Location of Bally Park Reserve

## 2. RESERVE VALUES

This section describes the natural, community and cultural values of the reserve. Information in this section was collected during field investigations in November-December 2023 and through the stakeholder consultation.

### 2.1. NATURAL VALUES

#### 2.1.1. Vegetation – Eucalyptus amygdalina on Sandstone (DAS)

TASVEG 4.0 has mapped vegetation within the reserve as FUR (Urban areas), however, the trees and other species present are part of the DAS vegetation unit. Although *E. amygdalina* is not present the Tasveg description of DAS allows for local dominance by *E. viminalis* when on sandstone.

DAS is a threatened vegetation type and even small local examples are important for its long term conservation.

Comprises patches with native trees and shrubs amongst a maintained grassland. Approximately 14 *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) trees occur within the reserve, the majority are around 20-40cm DBH although a couple are larger mature trees >70cm DBH. Patches of vegetation occur primarily along the northwestern boundary and through the central part of the site. These areas comprise *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Banksia marginata*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Acacia dealbata*, *Rhagodia candolleana*, and *Tetragonia implexicoma*. Open grassy areas comprise a mix of native and exotic species. Native low growing herbs and shrubs noted included *Pimelea humilis*, *Stackhousia monogyna*, *Bossiaea cinerea* and *Astroloma humifusum*. Native grass and graminoids also occur and include *Poa labillardierei*, *Austrostipa aphylla*, *Austrodanthonia carphoides*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Lepidosperma concavum* and *Dianella brevicaulis*. Regenerating tree and shrub species noted in the slashed areas included *Acacia dealbata*, *Dodonaea viscosa* and *Bursaria spinosa*. Plantings have been undertaken in open areas of the reserve and were noted to be in healthy condition including *Bursaria spinosa*, *Indigofera australis* and *Dodonaea viscosa*. Exotic grasses and *Gazania* are prevalent through slashed areas.

A full species listed is provided in Appendix B.







**Plate 1: The vegetation from the road showing white gums and shrubs amongst slashed grassland.**



**Plate 2: Open areas and plantings undertaken by landcare.**





**Plate 3: The southern part of the reserve comprises little native vegetation. A large pine tree on the adjacent property occurs on the fenceline.**



**Plate 4: View looking south from the reserve with plantings of native indigo in the foreground and additional plantings along the southern boundary.**



### 2.1.2. Threatened flora

No threatened flora species listed under either the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (TSPA) or the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBCA) were observed during the survey. In addition, no previous records of threatened flora occur within 500m of the reserve based upon data from the Natural Valus Atlas<sup>3</sup>.

Photos of a couple of orchid species have been provided by SBLC including *Pterostylis alata* (striped greenhood) and a possible sun orchid (*Thelymitra* sp).

No threatened orchids are known to occur but further survey during suitable time and favourable conditions are recommended.



**Plate 5: Numerous striped greenhoods have been seen in Bally Park Reserve (photo courtesy of SBLC).**

### 2.1.3. Fauna habitat

The reserve is relatively isolated in the landscape which is likely to limit fauna use to more mobile species such as birds and bats as well as more disturbance tolerant species such as possums. The two mature white gum trees provide potential nesting habitat for hollow dependent species. One small potential hollow was noted in one of these trees. Dense shrubs provide some shelter and nesting opportunities for small birds. Small conical shaped diggings were noted in the reserve suggesting bandicoots may also utilise the site and dense shrubs for cover. The small size of the reserve, limited vegetation cover and isolated position in the landscape is likely to exclude larger marsupials from utilising the site.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2023)



#### 2.1.4. Threatened fauna habitat

No known records of threatened fauna listed under the TSPA or the EPBCA occur within the reserve or within 500m of the reserve based upon the Natural Valus Atlas<sup>4</sup>. Habitat trees may provide potential nesting opportunities for the swift and blue winged parrots but with a low likelihood of being utilised in preference to larger habitat patches near larger foraging areas. White gums provide foraging and nesting habitat for the forty-spotted pardalote although there are no records of this species in the area. The Eastern barred bandicoot is known to inhabit periurban environments and could potentially utilise habitat in the reserve as it favours open grassy areas with nearby dense vegetation cover for shelter.



**Plate 6: Large mature white gum in the reserve provides potential nesting habitat for the threatened swift parrot.**

#### 2.1.5. Introduced flora

A total of 14 exotic species were recorded within the Reserve. Weeds are common throughout slashed areas and amongst clumps of vegetation, particularly around disturbed edges. Common exotics noted include gazania, freesia and exotic grasses, panic veldt grass, cocksfoot and little quaking-grass. Two declared weeds were recorded in the reserve including boneseed and African boxthorn. Both species were noted to be smaller saplings and seedlings. Locations are shown in

Figure 1. Garden geranium was recorded along the northwestern boundary. A number of exotic grasses and herbs occur around the gate access and it appears this area has recently been disturbed, possibly by the adjacent resident for access (no fence occurs along this boundary and recent works were noted in the neighbouring properties yard).

<sup>4</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2023)



Declared weeds recorded are listed as Zone B for the Sorell Council area under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019*. *Gazania* is also listed as a priority environmental weed under the Sorell Weed Strategy (draft October 2023).



**Plate 7: Boneseed seedlings.**





Plate 8: Boxthorn sapling amongst dense Tetragonia groundcover.

## 2.2. OTHER VALUES

### 2.2.1. Community values

The reserve offers superb views to the south, of Frederick Henry Bay, Cape Deslacs, Sloping Island and North West Head. The reserve provides 'green space' and passive recreation opportunities for local residents as well as for the enjoyment of the natural environment for all visitors to the Dodges Ferry area.

### 2.2.2. Cultural values

No known indigenous or non-indigenous values within the reserve due to a lack of previous surveys and unpublished data relating to sensitive cultural sites. In the event that an Aboriginal artefact is inadvertently uncovered, an Unanticipated Discovery Plan<sup>5</sup> should be implemented immediately and the items reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania for advice.

## 3. MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THREATS

The following management issues have been identified through the site inspection and stakeholder consultation process:

- Inappropriate slashing regime: Repeated early summer mowing encourages exotic species. This has not allowed native grasses and small herbs/shrubs to set seed. Also, potential to impact negatively upon orchid populations.
- Hazardous tree trimming: Past use of heavy machines within reserve as part of tree trimming works. Limbs have been chipped rather than utilised for habitat.
- Lack of communication between Sorell Council and SBLC and conflict over management.

<sup>5</sup> [UDP.pdf \(aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au\)](http://UDP.pdf(aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au))

- Roaming cats in the reserve impacting upon native wildlife.
- Reserve used for access to adjacent residence backyard has resulted in ground disturbance and weeds along the eastern edge. There is no clear fenceline/boundary along this edge of the reserve.
- No definition between zones (maintained open grassy areas/native vegetation). Some plantings have been undertaken in open areas which will make future maintenance/mowing difficult in this area.
- Lack of a clear vision for the reserve and its vegetation. The reserve offers incredible views to the south but some plantings have been undertaken which will inhibit views.
- Health of white gums in the reserve and lack of recruitment to replace existing canopy trees.
- Presence of dumped tyres.
- No reserve name board to identify the reserve or land ownership.
- Large pine tree on adjacent property limiting natural regeneration due to pine needles.
- Vigorous natives (especially Tetragonia) creating dense groundcover and limiting establishment of other native species.
- Lack of seating in the reserve.

#### **4. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

##### Vegetation management

- Define zones of vegetation to limit slashing and consolidate existing patches. This can be done using fallen branches etc to create a defined edge. This will assist Council's work crew by establishing a limit to their slashing activities and defining those zones to be retained as native vegetation which will be hand weeded by the landcare group. Encourage regeneration and supplement with plantings (if required) within the defined vegetation zones. Revegetation works should only be undertaken if sufficient resources are available to undertake ongoing regular maintenance of plants. These zones can be modified over time as plantings/natural recruitment become more established and resources available, vegetation zones can be expanded and potentially linked. The reserve plan in Figure 1 illustrates the long-term vision for the reserve and the extent of the vegetation zones.
- It is recommended that the south-eastern part of the reserve remains free of plantings to allow the existing view to be maintained. Plantings of low shrubs/grasses should be undertaken along the southern fenceline to screen the property below and create a buffer. It is recommended that the four native indigo plantings be relocated so as not to inhibit the view. The location of these plantings and the sprawling nature of this species will make future mowing in this area difficult which will lead to the establishment of exotic grasses/species amongst these plantings.
- Manage open areas to encourage native grasses. Slashing or mowing to be undertaken after completion of native grass seeding (late January/February). No heavy machinery to be utilised for slashing. Areas to be kept as managed grasslands are shown in the reserve plan and include the south-eastern part of the reserve, an area adjacent to the road frontage and a loop track through the reserve.
- Any plantings to be undertaken along the eastern boundary should be undertaken in consultation with the adjoining landowner.
- Control vigorous natives, especially Tetragonia, where it is inhibiting the establishment of native species.
- Remove old tyres.

##### Tree management:

- Council to continue general hazard assessment of mature trees as part of Council's ongoing maintenance program. No heavy machinery to be used within the reserve.

- *Eucalyptus viminalis* trees should be managed for their long-term survival. Within reason, leave fallen limbs and bark in the fall zone for habitat and maintain and protect the soil around the root zones.
- Undertake supplementary planting of *E. viminalis* to support replacement of older mature trees as they reach their life expectancy. Many of these smaller reserves have a limited number of mature canopy trees and the loss of even one or two can have a significant impact upon the amenity of the reserve and the condition of the understory vegetation. Planting 2-3 white gums in the vicinity of older trees now will assist with reducing these impacts in the long term.

#### Weed management:

- SBLC to continue ongoing weed control focusing on the eradication of declared weeds and controlling invasive environmental weeds. Weed works should focus on vegetation zones, working from the inner areas outwards.
- Recommended control techniques for declared and priority weeds are outlined in Appendix C.
- SBLC tasks should focus on hand removal and cut and paste techniques. Any spraying required should be undertaken by trained contractors with plant identification skills.

#### Fire management:

The reserve and surrounding area are not mapped as fire prone in the Sorrel planning scheme. Because the reserve is not in a fire prone area and is very small the risk posed by bushfire is very low. As such only very minor fire management is proposed.

- Open fires in the reserve should not be permitted.
- Gas BBQ and similar can be permitted.

#### Infrastructure management:

- Council to install reserve nameboard and seek funding to install a picnic table and bench seat at locations indicated in the reserve plan.
- Council to discuss the installation of a fenceline along the eastern boundary with the adjoining neighbour.
- Continue maintenance of infrastructure and assets within the reserve. This includes responding to reports of vandalism.
- Avoid use of vehicles and heavy machinery in the reserve. All Council equipment is to be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with the standard operation procedure for hygiene protocol to ensure Depot minimize the risk of weed spread between areas.

#### Recreational activities

- Council to maintain through slashing the indicative loop track outlined on the reserve plan.

#### Community engagement

- Prepare a letterbox drop for adjacent residents which provides educational information on responsible pet ownership.
- Opportunity to collaborate with the local schools and/or Blue Lagoon Camp Centre (located on Bally Park Rd) to create bandicoot bunkers and undertake plantings.



## APPENDIX A - STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Feedback received at the community meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023:

- White Gum reserve – need some white gum recruitment
- DVC Threatened community
- Constantly slashed
  - *Stackhousia monogyna*
  - *Pimelea humilis*
  - *Indigofera australis*

Feedback received online regarding Samuel Thorne Reserve

- That Council works with SBLC in protecting and enhancing this reserve.
- That Council informs SBLC before any work is to be done.
- That the remaining *Eucalyptus viminalis* are protected from heavy machinery, and any trees that have to be removed are felled and left as logs to provide crucial habitat.
- That more *Eucalyptus viminalis* are planted in the heavily mowed area to the north.
- That small native understorey species such as *Pimelea humilis* in the heavily mowed area be protected from repeated early summer mowing and are allowed to set seed.
- My vision for this reserve is as a healthy mixed-age stand of *Eucalyptus viminalis*, which will be vanishingly rare due to increasing urbanisation of the area.
- I would like to see some flowering Gums maybe planted along with some others. Maybe some nesting boxes for birds and other wildlife. Recently there has been quite a few gums removed recently in that area. Also some bandicoot bunkers. To protect our smaller creatures. More done to stop roaming cats in this area. And perhaps a few more signs to protect our Wildlife in the areas of the reserves. Thank you. :)

## APPENDIX B - VASCULAR FLORA SPECIES LIST

### Species list - project: SOR007

#### Status codes:

ORIGIN

i - introduced

d - declared weed WM Act

en - endemic to Tasmania

t - within Australia, occurs only in Tas.

NATIONAL SCHEDULE

EPBC Act 1999

CR - critically endangered

EN - endangered

VU - vulnerable

STATE SCHEDULE

TSP Act 1995

e - endangered

v - vulnerable

r - rare

Name	Common name	Status
<b>DICOTYLEDONAE</b>		
<b>AIZOACEAE</b>		
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface	
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	bower spinach	
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>		
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	boneseed	d
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	trailing daisy	i
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	tufted gazania	i
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	rough catsear	i
<i>Senecio sp.</i>	groundsel	
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>		
<i>Brassicaceae sp.</i>		i
<b>CHENOPODIACEAE</b>		
<i>Einadia nutans subsp. nutans</i>	climbing saltbush	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana subsp. candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush	
<b>CONVOLVULACEAE</b>		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed	
<b>ERICACEAE</b>		
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i>	native cranberry	
<b>FABACEAE</b>		
<i>Acacia dealbata subsp. dealbata</i>	silver wattle	
<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	showy bossiaea	
<i>Indigofera australis subsp. australis</i>	native indigo	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman	
<b>GERANIACEAE</b>		
<i>Pelargonium Xdomesticum</i>	garden geranium	i
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis</i>	white gum	
<b>PITTOSPORACEAE</b>		
<i>Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa</i>	prickly box	
<b>PROTEACEAE</b>		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia	

**SAPINDACEAE**

*Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. *spatulata* broadleaf hopbush

**SOLANACEAE**

*Lycium ferocissimum* african boxthorn d

**STACKHOUSIACEAE**

*Stackhousia monogyna* forest candles

**THYMELAEACEAE**

*Pimelea humilis* dwarf riceflower

**MONOCOTYLEDONAE****ASPARAGACEAE**

*Lomandra longifolia* sagg

**CYPERACEAE**

*Ficinia nodosa* knobby clubsedge  
*Lepidosperma concavum* sand swordedge

**HEMEROCALLIDACEAE**

*Dianella brevicaulis* shortstem flaxlily

**IRIDACEAE**

*Freesia hybrid* freesia i

**ORCHIDACEAE**

*Pterostylis alata* striped greenhood  
*Thelymitra* sp. sun-orchid



**POACEAE**

*Aira* sp. hair grass i  
*Austrodanthonia carphoides* var. *angustior* short wallabygrass  
*Austrostipa aphylla* leafless speargrass en  
*Austrostipa* sp. speargrass  
*Briza minor* lesser quaking-grass i  
*Bromus diandrus* great brome i  
*Cenchrus clandestinus* kikuyu grass i  
*Dactylis glomerata* cocksfoot i  
*Ehrharta erecta* panic veldtgrass i  
*Poa labillardierei* silver tussockgrass

**PTERIDOPHYTA****DENNSTAEDTIACEAE**

*Pteridium esculentum* subsp. *esculentum* bracken

## APPENDIX C – PRIORITY WEED SPECIES AND RECOMMENDED CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Common name	Species	Status	Picture	Recommended control technique
<u>DECLARED WEEDS</u>				
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Declared (Zone B) WONS		Hand pull seedling. Cut and paste larger plants. Fruit should be bagged and disposed of responsibly.
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Declared (Zone B) WONS		Hand pull seedling. Cut and paste saplings.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

Gazania

*Gazania* sp.

Listed as an environmental weed under Sorell Weed Strategy



Hand pull, dig or spot spray. Mowing should be undertaken prior to flowering.