



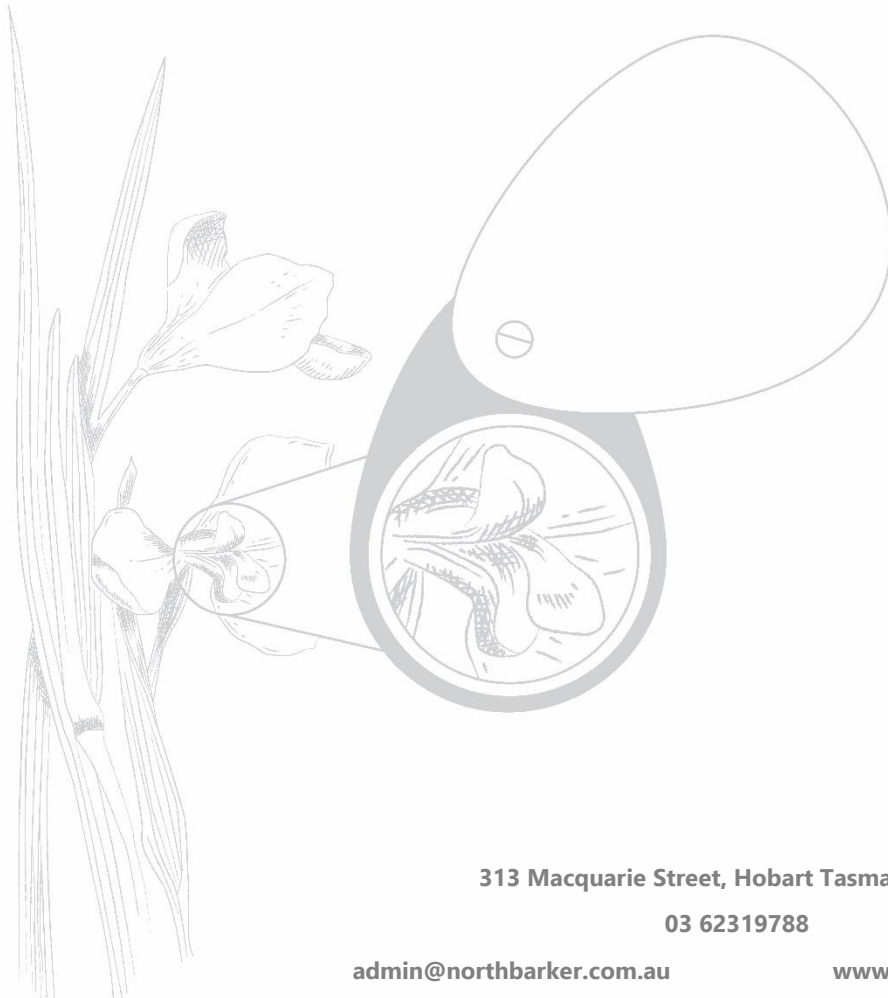
Parnella

Reserve Management Plan

9th August 2024

For Sorell Council

SOR007



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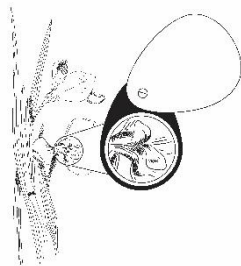
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Version	Date	Author	Position	Comment
Version 0.1	25/01/2024	Kelly Simpson	Senior Ecologist	Draft
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Version 1.1	18/04/2024	Kelly Simpson	Senior Ecologist	update with council comments
Version 1.2	9/08/2024	Kelly Simpson	Senior Ecologist	Final report following community consultation



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SUMMARY – PARNELLA RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Reserve Name	Location	Size
Parnella Reserve	59A Carlton Beach Road, Dodges Ferry	0.14 ha
Zone	Natural Asset Code (C7.0) Provision/s	Other TPS Code Overlays
Open Space (zone 29)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority Vegetation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushfire-prone (along foreshore, not mapped in reserve) Safeguarding of airports
Reserve Description		
Reserve is bound by Parnella Road, Carlton Beach Road and residential properties. The reserve comprises of scattered mature white gums and drooping she oaks. An informal carriageway to 59 Carlton Beach Rd extends along the SE boundary. Several informal walking tracks through reserve. Tas networks powerline easement through NE part of reserve.		
Council Infrastructure and Assets		
Reserve name boards.		
Hazard Management Areas		
Council to maintain the existing carriageway to 4m wide all-weather gravel construction with a minimum horizontal vegetation clearance of 0.5 metres from the edge of the carriageway and a minimum vertical vegetation clearance of 4 metres.		
Natural Values		
Vegetation	<p><i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> coastal forest and woodland (TASVEG 4.0-unit DVC). The central part of the reserve comprises mature <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and is mapped as TASVEG unit NAV. Understorey varies with patches of dense saltbush and ice plant and more open areas dominated by grasses and sedges.</p> <p>DVC is a listed as Threatened community under NC Act</p>	
Threatened flora, fauna and/or fauna habitat	<p><i>Caladenia caudata</i> (tailed spider orchid) (Vulnerable under TSPA and EPBCA)</p> <p><i>Caladenia saggicola</i> (sagg spider orchid) (Endangered under TSPA and Critically endangered under EPBCA)</p>	
Orchids	Threatened orchids present. Refer to reserve plan. <i>Pterostylis alata</i> (striped greenhood) also known from the reserve.	
Weeds (Declared, WoNS & Environmental)	Boneseed seedlings in scattered locations. Other common environmental weeds present include Gazania, Freesia, African daisy, cocksfoot, panic veldt grass and <i>Bromus</i> sp.	
Community values		Cultural values
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive recreation Connected to foreshore vegetation Appreciation and connection to nature 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known cultural values (no published data and/or lack of previous surveys in reserve)



Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more details)			
Responsibility	Key Actions	Timing	Comment
Sorell Council	<u>Land use Planning</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to investigate options to add the reserve to the LGA Reserves layer on LIST Map. • Council to investigate planning options to ensure the long-term conservation and protection of the reserve. 	High priority	
	<u>Tree/vegetation management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue monitoring of hazardous trees as part of ongoing program. Any cut branches to be placed in vegetation zones for habitat value. • No regular slashing is required in this reserve. 	Annually (August-September)	As recommended by SBLC or neighbouring residents.
	<u>Fire management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to maintain the existing carriageway to 4m wide all-weather gravel construction with a minimum horizontal vegetation clearance of 0.5 metres from the edge of the carriageway and a minimum vertical vegetation clearance of 4 metres. • Continue fire abatement inspections as required. Council's Asset Management Register is updated to include the recommended HMAs once established. This recommendation includes creating awareness internally at Council of HMA locations and maintenance specifications. • Council to undertake discussions with property owners of 2 Poina Street & 59 Carlton Beach Road, Dodges Ferry regarding maintaining their entire allotments as HMAs. • Undertake letterbox drop regarding bushfire risk and education around fire retardant species which occur in the reserve. 	<p>Council to upgrade and maintain carriageway as required.</p> <p>Fire abatement inspections to occur annually (Sept-Dec).</p> <p>Letterbox drop to occur on an annual basis and prior to the bushfire season.</p>	<p>Consultation regarding the firebreak and utilising the existing carriageway to be undertaken with adjacent residents as well as maintaining their allotments as HMAs.</p> <p>Council to keep record of the fire abatement date and time and share with stakeholders</p>
	<u>Infrastructure management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Council infrastructure and assets as required. • Respond to reports of vandalism. • Check and update contact details on the reserve nameboard as required. • Council to remove cut branches as part of roadside vegetation management program. • Roadside spraying should be limited to the edge of the road. • Future road upgrade works along Parnella Road should limit impacts to vegetation within the reserve. In the event that vegetation removal is 	<p>Annually (Sept-Dec)</p> <p>Inspection of assets to be undertaken in conjunction with fire abatement inspection or as reported by SBLC/community.</p>	Council to discuss management of the powerline easement with Tas Networks and ensure vegetation trimming is kept to a minimum and no vehicles or machinery are driven into the reserve (beyond utilising the existing right of way if required).

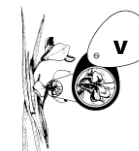


Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more details)			
Responsibility	Key Actions	Timing	Comment
	<p>required, consultation with SBLC should be undertaken prior to any works commencing onsite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to liaise with Tas Networks regarding the exclusion of heavy machinery in the reserve and options for SBLC to trim vegetation below the powerline easement. • Council to liaise with adjacent residents regarding the intended rehabilitation of the parking area and advise that this area is not to be used for parking any more. 		
SBLC (with support from Council)	<p><u>Vegetation management and weed control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create defined zones where vigorous natives will be retained and remove/control these species in open areas where graminoids dominate, particularly around orchid locations. • Ongoing weed control, prioritise declared weeds and other invasive environmental weeds. Target Freesia in orchid area. • Undertake plantings of canopy trees (white gum) to supplement mature trees near end of life, canopy gaps through central part of reserve and where dieback is occurring along Carlton Beach Road. • Encourage regeneration and undertake supplementary planting of low shrubs/graminoids/herbs along the powerline easement. • Consolidate tracks through the reserve. Utilise fallen branches to deter use of tracks which are to be rehabilitated and utilise fallen logs to delineate preferred track and define edges. • SBLC, with support from Sorell Council, to encourage local residents to look after the reserve and get involve with volunteers works in their local patch. • Rehabilitate parking area through planting and weed control as resources become available. 	<p>Annual working bee (Aug/Sept) or more frequently if resources are available. Council to post working bee dates on social media.</p>	<p>Notify Council of any maintenance works required. Seek assistance from Council for the removal of woody weed debris if required.</p>
SBLC, Sorell Council and NRE	<p><u>Orchid management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to undertake removal of exotic species within the orchid area. Consider thinning shrubs and canopy to create a favourable open environment. 	As required.	



Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more details)			
Responsibility	Key Actions	Timing	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slashing to be undertaken in the orchid zone during flowering times (late August to mid-October¹). Slashing should occur outside these times to reduce biomass and encourage an open understorey. Consolidate tracks to ensure no impacts on orchid habitat. Collaborate with NRE/UTAS to undertake orchid survey and yearly monitoring of threatened orchid species. An orchid habitat management regime should be established for the two threatened species. This may include slashing at specific times and development of an appropriate fire management strategy to maintain or increase the growth and regeneration of each taxon. Any such strategy should be developed in consultation between NRE, Council and SBLC. 		
Opportunities			
Education	Install educational sign about threatened vegetation, orchids and wildlife habitat.	As resources become available.	Consult with SBLC
Recreation	Investigate option to install a bench seat in the reserve.		
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 Parnella Reserve is at a stage/condition where it can be managed and maintained by council staff with minimal resources required.		
Note			
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.			

¹ (Wapstra, 2018)



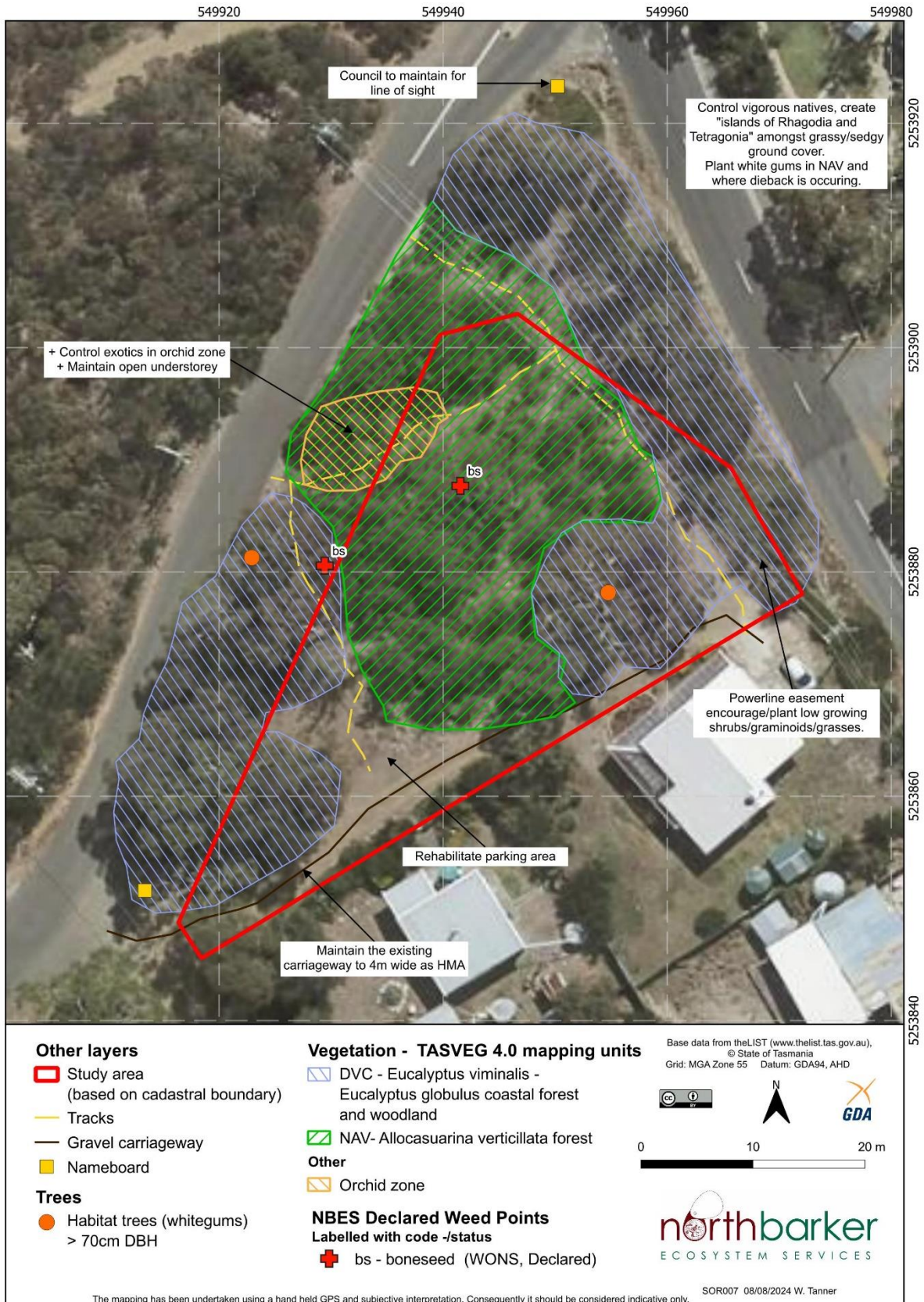


Figure 1: Parnella Reserve plan



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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, White Gums 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. An assessment of Hazard Management Areas (HMAs) has also been undertaken for the reserve by Fire Risk Consultants². The recommendations of this report have been included in this plan.

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 Parnella which are located in an ever-expanding urban area are becoming more important for conservation and community connection to nature. Despite its small size, Parnella Reserve comprises a threatened vegetation community as well as two threatened orchid species listed at state and national level. This highlights the special importance of small remnants for biodiversity conservation.

1.2. RESERVE DETAILS

Parnella Reserve ('Reserve') is approximately 0.14 ha and is located at 59A Carlton Beach Road in 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 subject to the Natural Assets Code as the Priority Vegetation area overlay covers the site. Vegetation along the foreshore is subject to the Bushfire-prone Areas Code overlay however the overlay does not extend to vegetation within the Reserve. It should be noted that native vegetation and natural values have been mapped beyond the cadastral parcel (shown in red in Figure 1). It is the intention of this plan for all vegetation and natural values mapped to be managed as part of the reserve.

The Reserve is bound by the junction of Parnella Road and Carlton Beach Road as well as two residential properties located along the southern boundary³. The Reserve connects to native vegetation along the foreshore of Red Ochre Beach on the north-western side of Parnella Road.

The importance of the reserve is significant as it is one of the few patches of natural forest connected with open foreshore which has been protected by the Crown. The Reserve is also important because of the historical records of the state and federally listed threatened orchids tailed spider-orchid (*Caladenia caudata*) and sagg spider-orchid (*Caladenia saggicola*) (refer to Section 2.1.2).

A powerline easement extends through the north-eastern part of the reserve from Carlton Beach Road to the northern side of Parnella Road. An informal gravel carriageway (3-4m wide) runs adjacent to the residences along the southern edge of the Reserve to provide access from Poina Street to 59 Carlton Beach Road. A Telstra pit is located along this accessway within the Reserve. Two signs identifying the

² Fire Risk Consultants (January 2024) Hazard Management Area Advice: Parnella Reserve, Payeena Reserve & Samuel Thorne Reserve. Dodges Ferry and Lewisham.

³ 59 Carlton Beach Road and 2 Poina Street



name of the Reserve are positioned at the south-western tip and northern edge with contact details for SBLC and reference to Sorell Council. Some informal tracks extend through the reserve from Parnella Road through to the accessway along the southern edge.

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

1.3. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

A consultation session was undertaken between stakeholders, Council staff and NBES on the 10th November 2023. The SBLC 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. Additional community information sessions and online feedback forms were held in July 2024 for comment on the draft report. Information received has been reviewed as part of the development of this plan and is included in Appendix A.

The community feedback reflects a strong desire to balance ecological conservation with practical considerations such as fire safety and recreational use. Effective communication and collaboration with local groups and volunteers are seen as crucial for successful management. There is a clear emphasis on protecting native vegetation, managing invasive species, and maintaining the natural state of the reserves with minimal infrastructure. The feedback also highlights the importance of public engagement and education to foster a deeper appreciation for the ecological and historical value of the reserves. Additionally, the idea of creating a green network to connect the reserves and using LUPA zoning to protect them for future generations indicates a long-term vision for sustainable management and community involvement.

1.4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Parnella Reserve Management Plan are to:

- ensure the Reserve is sustainably managed to preserve and enhance its natural, cultural and social values.
- identify areas suitable for HMA installation and include recommended prescriptions to be undertaken as part of the reserve management plan.
- identify and delegate priority management activities to be undertaken within the Reserve by Council, community groups and/or volunteers as resources become available.
- protect and maintain habitat for threatened orchids.
- ensure the long-term management and enhancement of the threatened vegetation community which occurs in the reserve.
- identify opportunities for community engagement and collaboration.

1.5. REVIEW

This plan can be reviewed and added to at any time. A full plan review should occur every five years.



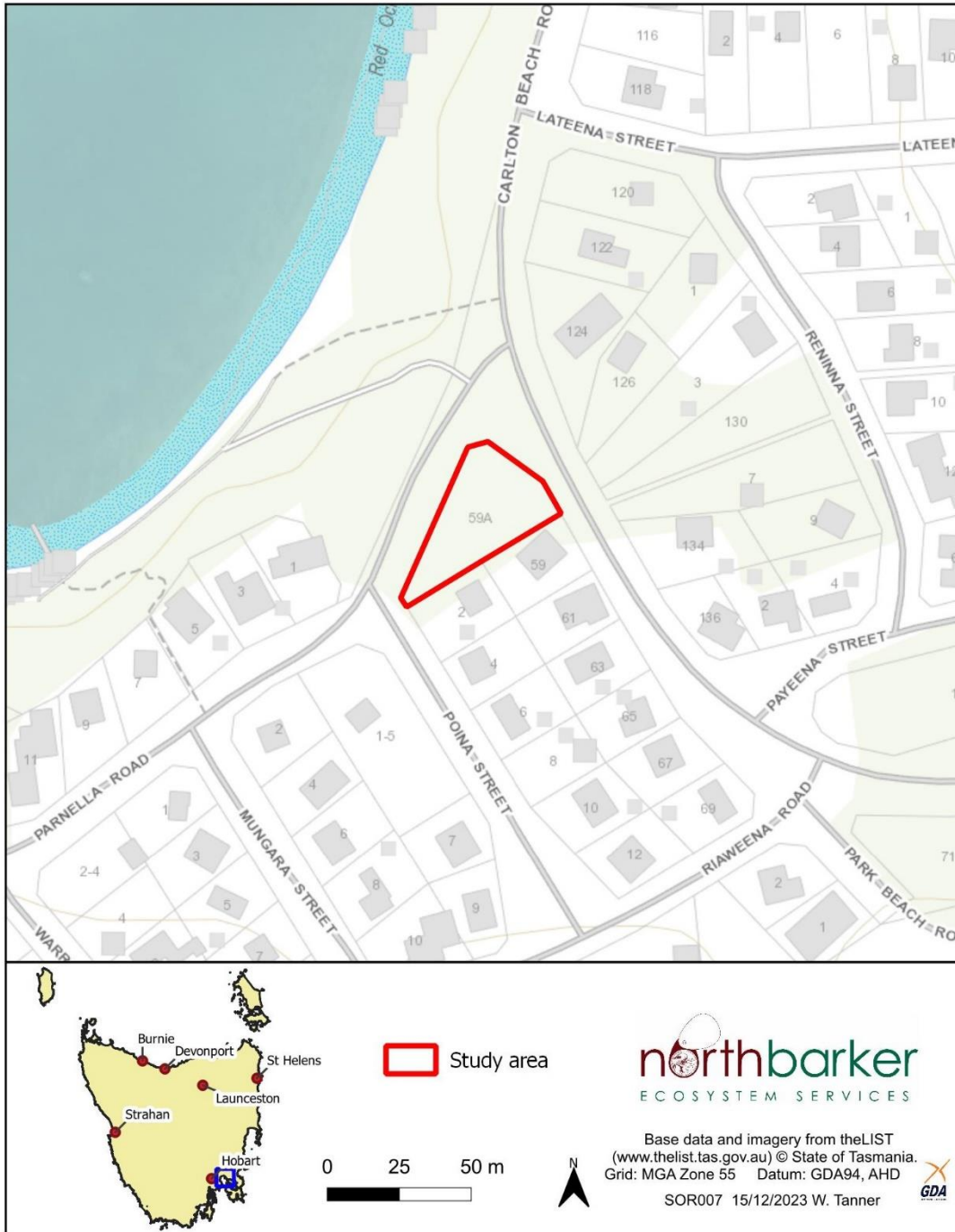


Figure 2. Location of Parnella Reserve

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

TASVEG 4.0 has mapped vegetation within the Reserve as *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest and woodland (DAC). However, given the dominance of *Eucalyptus viminalis* and the absence of *E. amygdalina* within the Reserve (and more broadly in the surrounding area) as well as the location of the site on Pleistocene deposited sands, vegetation on the site is more accurately assigned to TASVEG 4.0 DVC (*Eucalyptus viminalis* – *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland). This community is generally confined to recently deposited sands (Holocene and Pleistocene) in coastal formations such as back-dunes, sand spits and tombolos. This community is listed as Threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (NCA) and so the contribution to its conservation of even small patches is valuable. The central part of the site lacks any white gums and the canopy is dominated by mature drooping sheoak, subsequently this area has been mapped as *Allocasuarina verticillata* forest (TASVEG 4.0 unit NAV).

The Reserve contains a number of mature and semi-mature *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) trees predominately in the SW corner and NE part along Carlton Beach Road. Large mature *Allocasuarina verticillata* (drooping she-oak) occur throughout the site and dominate the canopy through the central part of the Reserve. *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Bursaria spinosa* and *Banksia marginata* are also common as small trees and shrubs. The understorey varies through the reserve with parts dominated by *Rhagodia candolleana* and *Tetragonia implexicoma* forming a dense thicket. Other parts of the site are more open with a prevalence of monocots in the groundlayer including *Lepidosperma concavum*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Dianella brevicaulis* and native grasses such as *Austrostipa aphylla* and *Poa labillardierei*. The low shrubs *Astroloma humifusum* and *Pimelea humilis* are common in patches. Some of these areas also contain a high proportion of exotics including *Freesia* and *Gazania*. A full species listed is provided in Appendix B.





Plate 1: View of vegetation from Parnella Road showing white gums with drooping she-oaks.



Plate 2: Dense understory of *Rhagodia candolleana* and *Tetragonia implexicoma*.



Plate 3: Open areas of understory dominated by graminoids and grasses. These areas are typically concentrated in the central part of the site where drooping she oak dominate the canopy and have been mapped as NAV.



Plate 4: Photo of the reserve taken in 1985. This photo demonstrates the work SBLC have achieved and the incredible resilience of nature (Source: SBLC).

2.1.2. Threatened flora

Two species of state and federally listed threatened orchids have previously been recorded on the site. Further information is provided below on these species:

Caladenia caudata (tailed spider-orchid) is listed as Vulnerable under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA). It occurs in heathy eucalypt forest and woodland, often with sheoaks, and heathland on sandy and loamy soils; often found on sunny north facing sites⁴. The species is known from lowland areas of northern, eastern and southeastern Tasmania. The species has been recorded in the north-western part of the Reserve in 2009 (20-25 individual count), 2011 (14 individual count) and 2016 (2 individual count). The species is known to be cryptic, avoiding detection as it tends to flower and be identifiable infrequently, often only flowering in response to disturbance such as fire⁵. The most important needs of the species are to prevent the destruction and degradation of known and potential habitat, and to promote recruitment through burning and/or slashing habitat⁶. The Listing Statement⁷ notes the following:

- **Management Action:** Several subpopulations of *Caladenia caudata* (e.g. Waverley Flora Park, Henry Somerset, **Parnella**, Austins Ferry) occur in native forest and woodland presently supporting woody, herbaceous and grassy weed species. Without active management of weeds, especially after prolific seasonal growth due to good winter-spring rains, competition may significantly reduce the quality of habitat for the species.

Caladenia saggicola (sagg spider-orchid) is listed as Endangered under the TSPA and Critically Endangered under the EPBCA. It occurs in *Eucalyptus viminalis* woodland with a ground layer dominated by *Lomandra longifolia* on well-drained, grey sandy loams; also *Allocasuarina verticillata* and *Eucalyptus viminalis* woodland on yellow to grey sandy loams over sandstone⁸. The species is only known from two subpopulations, one near Cambridge (with up to 450 species) and Parnella Reserve. Within the Reserve the species has been recorded in the same area as *C. caudata*. Record numbers are very low and include 2007 (2-3 individuals), 2011 (one individual) and 2016 (1 individual). The Listing Statement⁹ notes the following:

- The Dodges Ferry subpopulation may not be viable in the longer term given that it is very small (3 plants) and occurs in a very small remnant (0.15 ha) surrounded by roads and residential development.
- The Dodges Ferry subpopulation is also at risk of being cleared, a consequence of pressure to reduce the risk of fire to nearby housing.
- **Management Action:** consider selective vegetation removal at the Dodges Ferry site to reduce the risk of fire to adjacent housing and hence pressure on the species' habitat through fuel reduction burning.

No other threatened flora species are known or considered likely to occur within the Reserve.

2.1.3. Fauna habitat

The majority of white gum trees are around 20-40 cm DBH and provide limited habitat for hollow-dependent species, although one tree was noted to have a small possible hollow (Plate 5). The largest mature white gum in the reserve is around 70cm DBH and is located adjacent to the property at 56

⁴ Threatened Species Section (2017)

⁵ Threatened Species Section (2023)

⁶ Threatened Species Section (2023)

⁷ Threatened Species Section (2017)

⁸ Threatened Species Section (2017)

⁹ Threatened Species Section (2017)



Carlton Beach Road (Plate 6). This tree is in moderate to good condition, despite the dense vegetation around the base, and provides potential habitat for threatened fauna species such as the swift parrot. The overall condition of white gums within the Reserve varies with some dead stags and dieback noted, particularly along Carlton Beach Road. Areas of dense groundcover vegetation provide habitat for more common fauna species and a tiger snake and evidence of echidna was noted during the survey.



Plate 5: Small possible hollow noted in mature white gum. These hollows may provide potential nesting habitat for the critically endangered swift parrot



Plate 6: Large mature white gum (~70cm DBH) offers potential nesting habitat

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 Values Atlas¹⁰. Habitat trees may provide potential nesting opportunities for the swift parrot. White gums provide foraging and nesting habitat for the forty-spotted pardalote although there are no records of this species in the area. The threatened Eastern barred bandicoot may utilise the site and is known to occur in peri-urban environments and has been recorded approximately 1km east of the site.

2.1.5. Introduced flora

A total of 8 exotic species were recorded within the Reserve. Weeds are prevalent around disturbed edges and throughout more open parts of the understorey in the central and northern parts of the site. Common exotics noted include Gazania, Freesia, African daisy and exotic grasses panic veldt grass, cocksfoot and little quaking-grass. A small number of seedlings of one declared weed, Boneseed, was noted at two locations (refer to Figure 1). Boneseed was once prevalent through the entire reserve according to stakeholder feedback.

¹⁰ Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2023)



Plate 7: Boneseed was once prevalent through the reserve but now only occurs as seedlings in a few locations

2.2. OTHER VALUES

2.2.1. Community values

The reserve offers opportunities for passive recreation and general nature enjoyment. A series of informal walking tracks extend through the reserve.

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. Middens are likely to be widespread in near coastal land systems and may occur in the reserve. In the event that an Aboriginal artefact is inadvertently uncovered, an Unanticipated Discovery Plan¹¹ should be implemented immediately and the items reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania for advice.

2.3. INFRASTRUCTURE

There is limited council owned/managed infrastructure in this reserve, except for the two reserve name boards. No seating or formalised tracks are present.

Other infrastructure includes the powerline easement which is maintained by Tas Networks and the Telstra pit which is accessible within the cleared carriageway.

¹¹ [UDP.pdf \(aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au\)](https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/udp.pdf)

3. MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THREATS

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

- Weed competition within orchid area: Freesia is prevalent through open sedgy areas of the groundlayer, including habitat for the threatened orchid species.
- Powerline easement: Trimming of vegetation along the powerline easement. Inability to establish native vegetation cover within this area leading to ongoing issues with exotics and limited regeneration of native species.
- Roadside management: Evidence of cut branches on the corner of the junction of Parnella Road and Carlton Beach Road. Possibly done by Council for maintaining line of sight. The branches and smaller saplings were noted on top of adjacent vegetation including exotics which makes future weed control difficult and looks unsightly. Also, possible evidence of roadside spraying beyond the road edge noted during site survey. Upgrade of Parnella Road has been included in Council's budget. Road works have the potential to impact upon adjacent vegetation if not managed properly.
- Competitive natives: Climbing saltbush and Tetragonia smothering native shrubs/trees and limiting regenerative potential of native groundcover species.
- Informal tracks: Series of tracks cut through the reserve, potential to impact upon threatened orchid populations.
- Access driveway and parking area: Informal arrangement with no formal carriageway provided within the Council owned reserve. Parking/turning area not clearly defined.
- Fire: Reserve is located adjacent to a Bushfire prone overlay area and surrounding residential properties.
 - Carriageway along the southern edge of the Reserve provides a nominal firebreak between vegetation and the adjacent properties.
 - Lack of education and understanding around fire management and risk including which native species have low flammability properties (Rhagodia, Tetragonia and pigface prevalent throughout some parts of the site.).
 - Threatened orchid species and the ongoing management of an open sedgy/grassy groundlayer which benefits such species may be reliant upon fire disturbance. Although the small size of the reserve may constrain the use of ecological burns.
- Ongoing weed management and encroachment of garden escapees.
- Name boards: Signage obscured by vegetation growth.
- Lack of seating.
- Opportunity to install interpretative signage.
- Poor tree health: dieback noted in white gums, particularly along Carlton Beach Road.
- Unknown cultural values within reserve.

4. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Vegetation management

- Control vigorous natives. Create defined zones where *Rhagodia* and *Tetragonia* will be retained. These areas will provide valuable habitat and cover for native ground-dwelling fauna species. Control these species in other open areas where graminoids/grasses/herbs dominate, particularly in the vicinity of known orchid locations. Vigorous natives which are smothering native tree saplings should be pulled back to reduce competition on these trees, particularly in areas where native canopy cover is lacking.
- Council to remove cut branches as part of the roadside vegetation management program.
- Encourage regeneration and undertake supplementary planting of low shrubs/graminoids/herbs along the powerline easement.
- Roadside spraying should be limited to the edge of the road.
- SBLC to undertake pruning of tree saplings within the powerline easement where possible to reduce impacts from Tas Networks crews. Promote low growing shrubs and native grasses through this area.

Tree management:

- Council to continue general hazard assessment of mature trees as part of Council's ongoing maintenance program. Tree trimming to be undertaken in accordance with Australian Standards. Opportunity to utilise cut branches as habitat in the reserve rather than mulching.
- Undertake supplementary planting of *E. viminalis* to support replacement of older mature trees as they reach their life expectancy and where dieback is evident or trees are in poor health. 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 expand from areas of good native groundcover vegetation and work outwards.
- Undertake control of herbaceous weeds within the orchid zone, this will mostly involve the removal of freesia (refer to Appendix C).
- 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.

Bushfire management:

The following recommendations are from the Fire Risk Consultants report:

- Council to maintain the carriageway accessing 2 Poina Street & 59 Carlton Beach Road to 4m wide all-weather gravel construction with a minimum horizontal vegetation clearance of 0.5 metres from the edge of the carriageway and a minimum vertical vegetation clearance of 4 metres; and
- Although not a requirement, it is recommended that the property owners of 2 Poina Street & 59 Carlton Beach Road, Dodges Ferry maintain their entire allotments as hazard management areas.
- Council's Asset Management Register is updated to include the recommended hazard management areas once installed. This recommendation includes creating awareness internally at Council of hazard management area locations and maintenance specifications.

In addition, the following recommendations are made:

- Council to continue fire abatement inspections at the start of the bushfire season in September to December.
- The retention of low flammability species in patches, particularly along the southern border with residences and beneath *Eucalyptus viminalis* trees will assist with reducing fire risk.

Orchid management:

- Continue to undertake removal of exotic species within the orchid area.
- No slashing to be undertaken in the orchid zone during flowering times (late August to mid-October¹²). Slashing should be undertaken at other times to control biomass and promote an open understorey for orchids. Consider thinning canopy she-oaks and shrubs through this area.
- SBLC, with assistance from Council or consultant, to undertake survey of orchid species at appropriate time and add recorded species to the list in Appendix B. Extent of orchid zone to be confirmed and outlined on reserve plan.
- An orchid habitat management regime should be established for the two threatened species. This may include slashing at specific times and development of an appropriate fire management strategy to maintain or increase the growth and regeneration of each taxon. Any such strategy should be developed in consultation between NRE, Council and SBLC.
 - An ecological burn plan should be developed and implemented.
- Collaborate with NRE to undertake yearly monitoring of threatened orchid population.
- Consolidate tracks to ensure no impacts on orchid habitat.

Infrastructure management:

- Council to continue maintenance of infrastructure and assets within the reserve.
- Consolidate tracks through the reserve. Utilise fallen branches to deter use of tracks which are to be rehabilitated and utilise fallen logs to delineate preferred track and define edges.
- Council to liaise with Tas Networks regarding the restriction on using heavy machinery in the reserve under the easement and options for SBLC to undertake pruning of small trees under the easement. Any additional trimming required should be kept to the minimum necessary.
- Future road upgrade works along Parnella Road should limit impacts to vegetation within the reserve, including encroachment into Tree Protection Zones (TPZs). In the event that vegetation removal is required, consultation with SBLC should be undertaken prior to any works commencing onsite. Suitable environmental controls including a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be prepared to ensure no indirect impacts occur as a result of the works.
- Council to communicate to adjacent residents that the parking area is to be rehabilitated and no further parking is to occur in this area. SBLC to rehabilitate through planting and weed management in this area.

Community education and collaboration

- Opportunity to install educational sign about the threatened vegetation community, threatened orchids and importance of small reserves for wildlife.
- Prepare a letterbox drop for adjacent residents which provides educational information on fire retardant species (specifically Rhagodia, Tetragonia and pigface) and outlines Council's obligations under the *Fire Services Act 1979*. It should specify Council's responsibilities with maintaining the 3-4m firebreak along the edge of their property. It should also highlight the need to keep this area free of garden waste and woody debris and ask that residents do not dump or store firewood in this area.

¹² (Wapstra, 2018)

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APPENDIX A – STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Feedback received at the community meeting on 10th November 2023:

- Zone? SBLC believe the zoning of Open Space is not appropriate given the presence of threatened orchid species and believe Environmental Management would have been better. There was a query as to why the northern part of Payeena was zoned as Environmental Management and perhaps the names were confused, and Parnella should have been zoned EM.
- Threatened Vegetation community
- Threatened orchids (and other species)
 - *Caladenia saggicola*
 - *Caladenia dilatata*
 - *Pterostylis alata*

Feedback received online regarding Samuel Thorne Reserve

- Continued care, ecological restoration by Southern Beaches Coastcare Landcare and acknowledgement of its Threatened vegetation community status and more formal protection of its reservation status. Also, with installations to encourage public engagement and education about sharing, respecting and valuing the wildlife habitat and threatened Eucalyptus ecosystem floras.
- Protection of native vegetation and hence soil integrity and indigenous values. The reserve has an infestation of invasive box thorn and the sensitive coastal soils are being badly eroded exposing middens.
- Leave it as it is. I drive past every day and appreciate how lucky we are to have it.
- Fire break and reduction of weeds.

Additional feedback received following exhibition of the draft report:

- Habitat improvement for orchids etc
 - Very overgrown
 - Clearance required to support growth of low growing native species
 - Formalise pathway
 - Revegetation of site – e.g. wallaby grass?
 - Option to thin out vegetation before TasNetworks slashes (required for safety under electrical wiring). Action: SC to liaise with TasNetworks on options
-
- I am interested because of the proximity to my residence. I have seen the orchid growing on the roadside opposite the reserve in Parnella Rd.

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
DICOTYLEDONAE		
AIZOACEAE		
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface	
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	bower spinach	
ASTERACEAE		
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	d
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	trailing daisy	i
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	tufted gazania	i
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	cotton fireweed	
CASUARINACEAE		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak	
CHENOPODIACEAE		
<i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i>	climbing saltbush	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush	
CONVOLVULACEAE		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed	
ERICACEAE		
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i>	native cranberry	
FABACEAE		
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> subsp. <i>dealbata</i>	silver wattle	
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	spreading wattle	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	coast wattle	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	running postman	
MYRTACEAE		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	white gum	
PITTOSPORACEAE		
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	prickly box	
PLANTAGINACEAE		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	i
POLYGALACEAE		
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	blue lovecreeper	

PROTEACEAE*Banksia marginata* silver banksia**SANTALACEAE***Exocarpos cupressiformis* common native-cherry**SAPINDACEAE***Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata* broadleaf hopbush**THYMELAEACEAE***Pimelea humilis* dwarf riceflower**MONOCOTYLEDONAE****ASPARAGACEAE***Lomandra longifolia* sagg**CYPERACEAE***Lepidosperma concavum* sand swordsgedge**HEMEROCALLIDACEAE***Dianella brevicaulis* shortstem flaxlily**IRIDACEAE***Freesia hybrid* freesia i**ORCHIDACEAE***Caladenia caudata* tailed spider-orchid en VU v*Caladenia dilatata* greencomb spider-orchid*Caladenia saggicola* sagg spider-orchid CR e*Pterostylis alata* striped greenhood**POACEAE***Austrostipa aphylla* leafless speargrass en*Austrostipa sp.* speargrass*Briza minor* lesser quaking-grass i*Bromus sp.* brome i*Dactylis glomerata* cocksfoot i*Ehrharta erecta* panic veldtgrass i*Poa labillardierei* silver tussockgrass*Themeda triandra* kangaroo grass

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.
<u>OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS</u>				
Gazania	<i>Gazania</i> sp.	Listed as an environmental weed under Sorell Weed Strategy		Hand pull, dig or spot spray.

Freesia

Freesia sp.

If hand removing care must be taken to remove all corms. Loosen the soil before removal to prevent the corm breaking off.

Within the orchid zone it may be more appropriate to avoid soil disturbance and paint or wipe leaves with suitable herbicide (mixture of 1 part glyphosate(450g/L) in 2 parts water). Optimal months for treatment are July-August-September just prior to flowering. Care should be taken to avoid any orchids.