

# NATIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Agreement between the

**NATIVE VEGETATION COUNCIL**

&

**JOE STEVEN BLOW**

for

**A Significant Environmental Benefit pursuant the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* or the *Native Vegetation Regulations 2017***



Native Vegetation Council

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Adelaide SA 5001

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# Section 1 Management Plan

## 1.1 Land Owner and Location Details

|                                                   |                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Registered Owner</b>                           | Joe Steven Blow                                                                        |
| <b>Postal address</b>                             | PO Box 2, Sunnyside, SA 5007                                                           |
| <b>The Owner is the registered proprietor of:</b> | Section 19 and Section 262<br>Certificate of Title Vol 5001 Fol 427<br>Hundred of Bent |
| <b>Local Government area</b>                      | Flatplains District Council                                                            |
| <b>NRM region</b>                                 | South Australian Murray Darling Basin                                                  |
| <b>Manager</b>                                    | Joe Blow                                                                               |

## 1.2 Management Plan

1. In this Plan, unless the contrary intention appears –

a. "Native Fauna" means an animal or animals of a species indigenous to South Australia:

"SEB Area" means an area of land that is protected and managed for conservation in order to provide a significant environmental benefit over and above the impacts of associated, either directly or indirectly, approved clearance of native vegetation.

"Owner" means the person who has executed this Agreement as the proprietor of the land containing the SEB Area and includes all successors in title and occupiers of the land. Where two or more persons are named as the Owner the rights and liabilities under this Agreement will pass to all such persons jointly and each of them severally;

"the Act" means the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

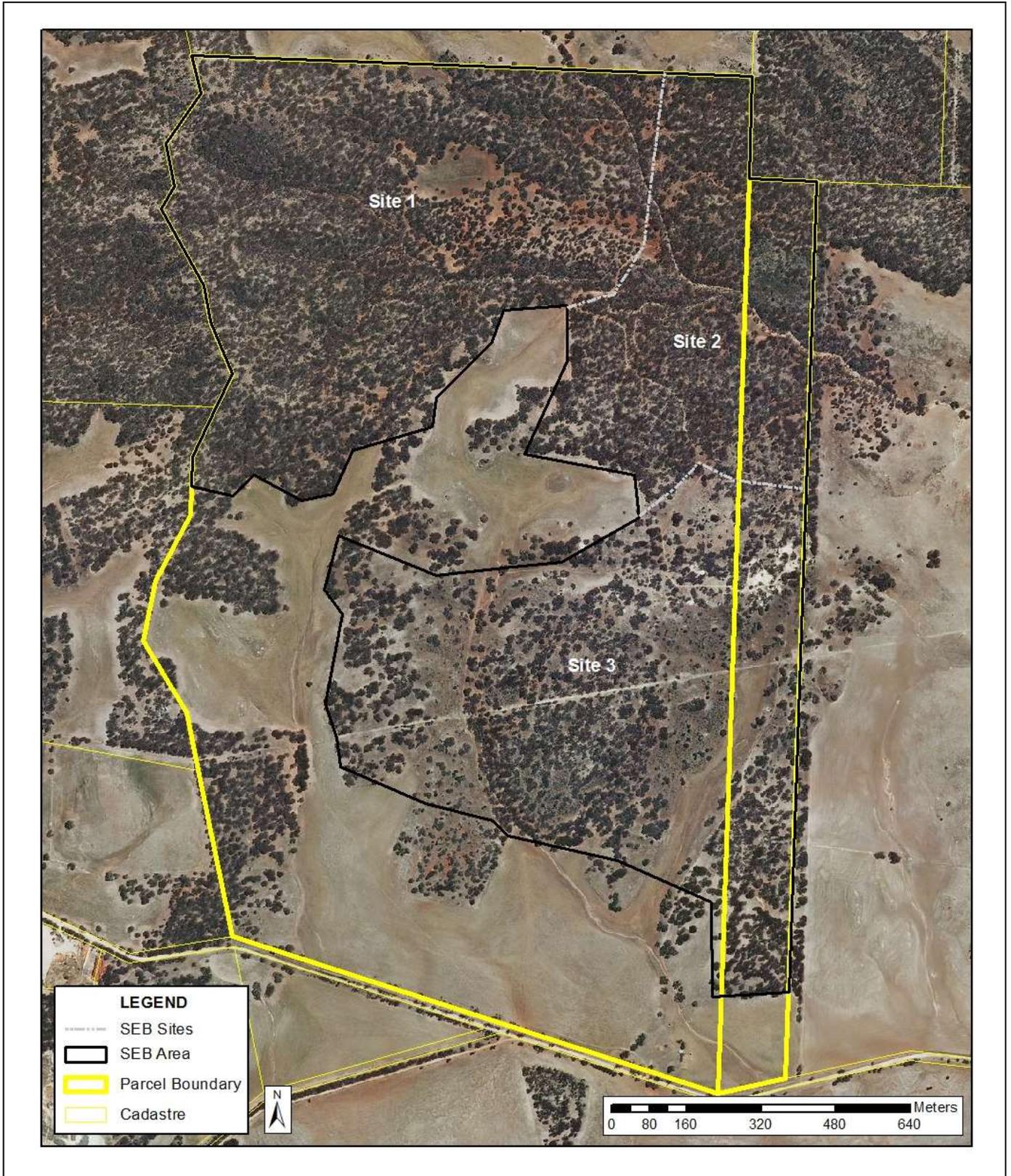
b. Words and phrases defined in the Act, shall for the purposes of this Agreement have the meanings defined in that Act.

2. This Management plan commences upon approval from the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) and may not be varied or terminated except by a written Agreement signed by both the NVC and the Owner.

3. This management plan is binding on, and enforceable against all owners and subsequent owners of the land described in Table 1.1 and remains operational in perpetuity or until it is rescinded by mutual agreement of the NVC and the Owner.
4. The obligation described in this management plan specifically applies to the land delineated as the “SEB area” in Map 1.3.
5. During the term of this Agreement, the SEB area is dedicated to the conservation of native vegetation and Native Fauna on the land and, subject to this Agreement, shall not be used in a manner inconsistent with that dedication.
6. The landholder must not undertake, or permit to occur, any activity that is likely to damage, injure or endanger the native vegetation or native fauna on the SEB area.
7. In particular, the Owner shall not, without the written consent of the Native Vegetation Council, undertake or permit on the SEB area
  - (a) the clearance of native vegetation;
  - (b) the planting of exotic vegetation;
  - (c) the construction of a building or other structure;
  - (d) the grazing of stock or;
  - (e) any other activity that, in the opinion of the NVC, is likely to damage, injure or endanger the native vegetation or Native Fauna on the SEB area.
8. The landholder shall notify the NVC if any activity on the land is likely to result in damage to the environment or biodiversity assets of the area or if there is any breach or potential breach of this Management plan.
9. The NVC, any agent of the NVC or any employee or contractor of the Crown, authorised by the NVC may, at any reasonable time, having first notified the landholder,
  - (a) enter the SEB Area for the purpose of inspecting the land or any fence on the land;
  - (b) enter the SEB Area for the purposes of monitoring the conservation values and condition of the native vegetation and Native Fauna protected by this Agreement
10. If the Owner is in breach of this Management plan, the NVC may by notice in writing served on the Owner, specify the nature of the breach and require the Owner to remedy the breach within a reasonable period of time specified in the notice.

### 1.3 SEB Area Map

This map delineates the SEB Area and the property title/s (i.e. certificate of Title or Crown Lease) in which the area is located.  
If the SEB area consists of more than one vegetation association, the area must be divided into sites based on those associations.



## Section 2 Biodiversity

### 2.1 SEB Area

#### Current and past land use history (including any existing covenants/caveats/agreements)

The property has been used for agricultural purposes for over 100 years. This has included cropping of the flat areas with the better soil, including a small area within Site 3. Grazing with stock, predominantly sheep has occurred across the property since the site was first developed. This has resulted in some areas being denuded of native vegetation. However, lower stocking rates in recent years has allow for the re-establishment of native vegetation in some areas.

There are no existing management obligations in relation to the native vegetation.

#### General description of the features of the site including Soils, Aspect & Topography (e.g. watercourse, wetland, rock outcrops, soils); important landscape attributes (e.g. joins two large remnants, adjacent a reserve)

The flats and valleys generally contain heavier more fertile soils. It is these areas that generally support the *Eucalyptus porosa* woodlands and have been preferentially cleared for cropping and more heavily impacted by grazing. The hills are generally gentling rolling with shallow, sandy soils with the occasional rocky outcrop. The area to the north west has steeper slopes with very shallow rocky soils. Accordingly this and the proximity to a water source means this area has experienced the lowest levels of grazing.

The area is intersected by a number of ephemeral creek lines.

### 2.2 Native Vegetation

| Site   | Vegetation Association                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Size (ha) |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Site 1 | <i>Eucalyptus socialis/Eucalyptus gracilis</i> mallee                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 69.7 ha   |
|        | <b>General description:</b> The vegetation is predominantly in good condition with only moderate grazing impacts due to the steep and rock terrain and distance from water. There is a high diversity of native plants and only minor and localised weed infestations on the flats. Some areas have been impacted heavily to past woodcutting activities.                                                                                                                                                  |           |
| Site 2 | <i>Eucalyptus socialis/Eucalyptus gracilis</i> open mallee                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 35.9 ha   |
|        | <b>General description:</b> The vegetation is predominantly in good condition with moderate grazing impacts. However, areas of heavier soils have been grazed heavily and reduced understorey cover. There is a moderate diversity of native plants and only minor and localised weed infestations.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |           |
| Site 3 | <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> very open woodland                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 71.9 ha   |
|        | <b>General description:</b> The vegetation has been heavily impacted by past grazing activities and has reduced understorey cover. Reduced grazing levels in recent years has resulted in significant understorey regeneration. Some areas of better soils have been subject to past clearance and cropping and are largely denuded of native vegetation. Plant species diversity ranges from low to moderate with reasonable cover of introduced plants such as warden weed ( <i>Carrichtera annua</i> ). |           |

#### Conservation significance of the SEB Area

This is a substantial area of vegetation that is well connected to adjoining areas of native vegetation. The vegetation is in reasonable to good condition and provides a range of habitats for animals. Three different vegetation associations were identified in this area. The site contains or is habitat for a range of threatened species, including 2 National listed threatened plant species.

### 2.3 Threatened fauna and flora

| Plant species                       | Common Name          | Recorded during survey (Site/s) | Suitable habitat & /or recent BDBSA data (Y) | Conservation status |    |        |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----|--------|
|                                     |                      |                                 |                                              | AUS                 | SA | Region |
| <i>Acacia spilleriana</i>           | Spiller's Wattle     | All sites                       |                                              | V                   | V  | K      |
| <i>Acrotriche patula</i>            | Prickly Ground-berry | All sites                       |                                              |                     |    | R      |
| <i>Correa glabra</i>                | Rock Correa          | Site 1                          |                                              |                     |    | R      |
| <i>Dodonaea stenozyga</i>           | Desert Hop-bush      | Site 3                          |                                              |                     |    | K      |
| <i>Eutaxia diffusa</i>              | Large-leaf Eutaxia   | Site 1                          |                                              |                     |    | E      |
| <i>Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa</i> | Silver Daisy-bush    | Sites 1 & 2                     |                                              | V                   | V  | V      |
| <i>Phyllanthus saxosus</i>          | Rock Spurge          | Sites 1 & 3                     |                                              |                     |    | R      |

| Fauna species                  |                     |   |   |  |   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|---|
| <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>   | Brush-tailed possum |   | Y |  | R |
| <i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i> | White Winged Chough | Y | Y |  | R |
| <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>   | Hooded Robin        |   | Y |  | R |

**AUS=Australia EPBC Act 1999:** CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable  
**SA=South Australia NPW Act 1972:** E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare  
**Region (Fauna) -** RE = Regionally Extinct, CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, RA = Rare, NT = Near Threatened, LC = Least Concern, DD = Data Deficient, NE = Not Evaluated  
**Region (Plants) -** E=Endangered, T=Threatened, V=Vulnerable, R=Rare, K=status uncertain, but considered likely to be either rare, vulnerable or endangered, U=Uncommon, Q=Not yet assessed but flagged as being of possible significance, N=Common

## 2.4 Management Issues

| Weeds Species                | Common name      | Declared weed (Y/N)    | BCM Threat rating (3, 4 or 5) | Site/s      |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>   | African Boxthorn | Y                      | 4                             | Sites 1 & 3 |
| <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>     | Horehound        | Y                      | 3                             | Site 1      |
| Pests Species                | Common name      | Recorded on site (Y/N) | Likely to occur on site (Y/N) | Site/s      |
| <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | Rabbits          | Y                      |                               | All Sites   |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>         | Foxes            | Y                      |                               | All Sites   |
| <i>Dama dama</i>             | Deer             |                        | Y                             | All Sites   |
| <i>Capra hircus</i>          | Goats            | Y                      |                               | All Sites   |

\* A weed or pest is considered a management issue if it is Declared under the NRM Act 2004 or if the weed has a BCM threat rating of 3, 4 or 5 for the region in which it is located.

| Major management issues                                      | Is the issues present (Y/N) (Describe)                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Stock Access</b>                                          | Yes, predominately sheep grazing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Lack of native vegetation or natural regeneration</b>     | Some vegetated areas within Site 3 lack regeneration. It is anticipated that once stock are removed, regeneration is likely to occur. Areas that have been previously cropped within Site 3 will required revegetation, as natural regeneration is unlikely. |
| <b>Phytophthora</b>                                          | No                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Rubbish dumping</b>                                       | No                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Salinity, acidity, water logging or erosion</b>           | No                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Grazing by native mammals</b>                             | Kangaroo grazing can be excessive, particularly in dry years                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Public access, bike/walking trails, off-road vehicles</b> | No                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Other (Describe)</b>                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## 2.5 Vegetation communities



Site 1: *Eucalyptus socialis*/*Eucalyptus gracilis* mallee



**Site 2:** *Eucalyptus socialis*/*Eucalyptus gracilis* open mallee



**Site 3:** *Eucalyptus porosa* very open woodland

## Section 3. Management commitments

### 3.1 Minimum Management obligations

Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Native Vegetation Council, the 'SEB Area' as delineated in Map 1.3 must be managed in accordance with the following minimum obligations.

#### Stock grazing

Stock are to be permanently excluded from the SEB area at all times. Stock grazing may be permitted, on occasions in grassy ecosystems, but only if it is demonstrated to be ecologically beneficial and undertaken in accordance with an approved management plan.

#### Fencing

Fencing must be maintained in a stock proof condition. Where fencing is only to standard to delineate the location of the SEB Area (e.g. one plain wire fence) or there is an unfenced boundary (e.g. a site borders a conservation reserve), the boundary needs to be monitored for stock access. If stock are able to access the area at any time, a fence will need to be constructed or upgraded.

#### Standing/fallen timber

Standing and fallen timber are important habitat for a range of native plant and animal species and their retention in the SEB Area is required. Woodcutting for firewood or fence posts is not permitted.

#### Essential commitments

The following are to be complied with at all times:

- no fertiliser application or artificial feeding;
- no soil disturbance (beyond that which is necessary for agreed management actions);
- no cropping;
- no dumping of rubbish, unwanted machinery or plant material
- no new dams or drainage alterations; and
- no rock removal
- no unnecessary vehicle access (beyond that which is required to manage the biodiversity value of the site)

#### Grazing of native animals

Control of native herbivores (e.g. kangaroos) must be conducted under permit from the SA Department for Water, Environment and Natural Resources.

#### Controlling Declared Pests

The Owner is responsible for the control and, if possible, eradication of declared plants and animals pursuant to section 174(1) of the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*. All weed and pest control methods must:

- minimise off target damage;
- minimise soil disturbance;
- comply with the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*

#### Supplementary planting

All supplementary planting must be:

- with species indigenous to the local area;
- seed or plant material collected from as close as possible to the planting site;
- representative of the structure and composition of the pre-European vegetation community

#### Fire prevention

Landholders will be able to take all reasonable steps to prevent fire on their land, provided these steps are not inconsistent with their commitments under the agreement. All works must be compliant with the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* and the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*.

## 3.2 Active Management

This section details the specific management activities that will be undertaken over a period of 10 years to improve and maintain the condition of the native vegetation within the SEB Area. The 10 year active management period commences upon the execution of this agreement.

### 3.2.1 Action Table

| This table lists the <b>management threats/issues</b> for the SEB Area/s as established in <b>Table 2.3</b> , their 10 year <b>objectives</b> (i.e. the intended outcomes upon completion of the active management period), <b>actions to be undertaken to address them</b> and the <b>timing</b> of those actions. |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Threat/issue                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 10-yr objective                                                                                     | Agreed actions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Timing                                                                                                                        |
| Stock grazing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>All Sites;</b><br>Construct and maintain fencing to exclude stock                                | Construct a <b>4.18km</b> fence to a sufficient standard to permanently exclude stock.<br><br>The Owner will erect or arrange to erect a fence and gate(s) to the SEB Area in the location delineated in <b>Map 3.3</b> .<br><br>Fencing should be erected at least 5 m away from existing vegetation to provide for fence maintenance access and firebreak. Once the fence and gates are erected, the Owner will maintain the fence and gates in a stock proof condition. | To be completed within 6 months of the commencement of the management plan.                                                   |
| African Boxthorn                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Site 1;</b> Eradicate weed infestation<br><br><b>Site 2;</b> Substantial reduce weed infestation | Remove isolated plants first. Hand-pull or dig out seedlings and small plants in winter or spring, removing the entire root. Spot spray when plants have good foliage cover. Spot spray is most effective on seedlings, plants under 2m and fresh regrowth. For mature plants, cut as close as possible to the ground and paint the base with herbicide or drill and fill. Apply when there is good foliage cover. Follow-up treatment may be required.                    | Dig out or hand-pull when soil is moist (winter to spring).<br><br>Apply herbicide when plants are actively growing (spring). |
| Horehound                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Site 1;</b> Eradicate weed infestation                                                           | Hand-pull or dig out small plants and seedlings before flowering. For dense patches, spot spray or cut and paint with herbicide before flowering.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Hand-pull or dig out when soil is moist.<br><br>Apply herbicide when plants are actively growing (autumn), before flowering.  |

|                |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fox            | <b>All Sites;</b> Control the fox population         | <p>Contact your local NRM Board to seek advice to plan and implement a 1080 baiting control program. Best results are achieved by being involved in a region fox control program.</p> <p>Fox baiting cannot be undertaken on properties smaller than 5 ha or where risks of non-target animals finding baits is high. Burying about 4-6 baits per 100 ha, in locations known to be used by foxes (e.g. vehicle or animal tracks) is recommended. Bait sites must be marked and checked regularly to monitor bait take.</p> <p>The fumigation of dens may also be considered as a control option.</p>                                                                                                                                               | <p>Fox baiting in spring can be used to target foxes during their reproductive stage, when females require more food to sustain their young.</p> <p>Fox baiting in autumn targets young foxes from the previous spring as they disperse in search of new territory.</p>                                                                     |
| Rabbits        | <b>All Sites;</b> Reduce and control the population  | <p>Undertake an integrated rabbit control program.</p> <p>Bait with either 1080 or Pindone poison bait. The best results are obtained if three free feeds (oats with no poison) are laid prior to baiting, with a three or four day interval between each feed. Baits should be laid within the rabbit feeding areas. Laying the baits on disturbed soil (ripped or scratched with a mattock or similar) is usually recommended to attract the rabbits.</p> <p>Follow up baiting with warren ripping and fumigation of those burrows that reopen or are hard to reach with the tractor and ripping tine. Start warren destruction as soon as practical after poisoning.</p> <p>Contact your local NRM Board seek advice and to purchase baits.</p> | <p>Late summer or autumn is the best time to bait rabbits, as at this time alternative food is scarce and rabbit numbers are low.</p> <p>Warren or den destruction should be undertaken in conjunction with baiting programs where possible.</p> <p>The best time to fumigate is after the opening rains, when the soil is less porous.</p> |
| Goats and Deer | <b>All Sites;</b> Monitor and control the population | <p>Goats and deer are generally in low numbers and only observed sporadically at this site. Close watering points where possible. Shoot animals when observed (shooting should only occur if it is safe to do so and if undertaken by a suitably licenced and qualified operator).</p> <p>If numbers increase, seek advice from your local NRM Board to plan and implement other control options such as trapping, mustering or a Judas goat program.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | As required                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|                    |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                       |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lack of vegetation | <b>Site 3;</b> Revegetate areas lacking native vegetation              | <b>Refer to Map 3.3 for areas to be revegetated</b><br>Revegetation of 2.5ha of former cropping land.                                                                                                       | Planting to be completed within three years of commencement of this plan              |
|                    |                                                                        | Collect seed and /or order seed or tubestock                                                                                                                                                                | As soon as possible                                                                   |
|                    |                                                                        | Grow tubestock (if required)                                                                                                                                                                                | Spring/summer                                                                         |
|                    |                                                                        | Weed control – spray ground cover weeds, particularly grassy and broadleaf weeds, in areas to be revegetated to reduce competition with seedlings as they become established.                               | Start at least 6 months before planting; timing dependent on weed types and abundance |
|                    |                                                                        | Planting tubestock or sowing seeds                                                                                                                                                                          | In autumn or winter, after suitable rains                                             |
|                    |                                                                        | Protection and maintenance - guard plants if required and control weeds around establishing plants by spot spraying or slashing.<br>Monitor for and control any grazing impacts on the establishing plants. | Begin straight after planting, then ongoing                                           |
|                    |                                                                        | Supplementary replanting – Add additional species or replace losses where required.                                                                                                                         | In autumn or winter in the following year after planting                              |
| New weeds or pests | <b>All Sites;</b> Prevent any new weeds or pests becoming established. | Monitor sites for any new weeds or pests. If observed, receive advice and subsequently plan and implement a control program.                                                                                | All year                                                                              |

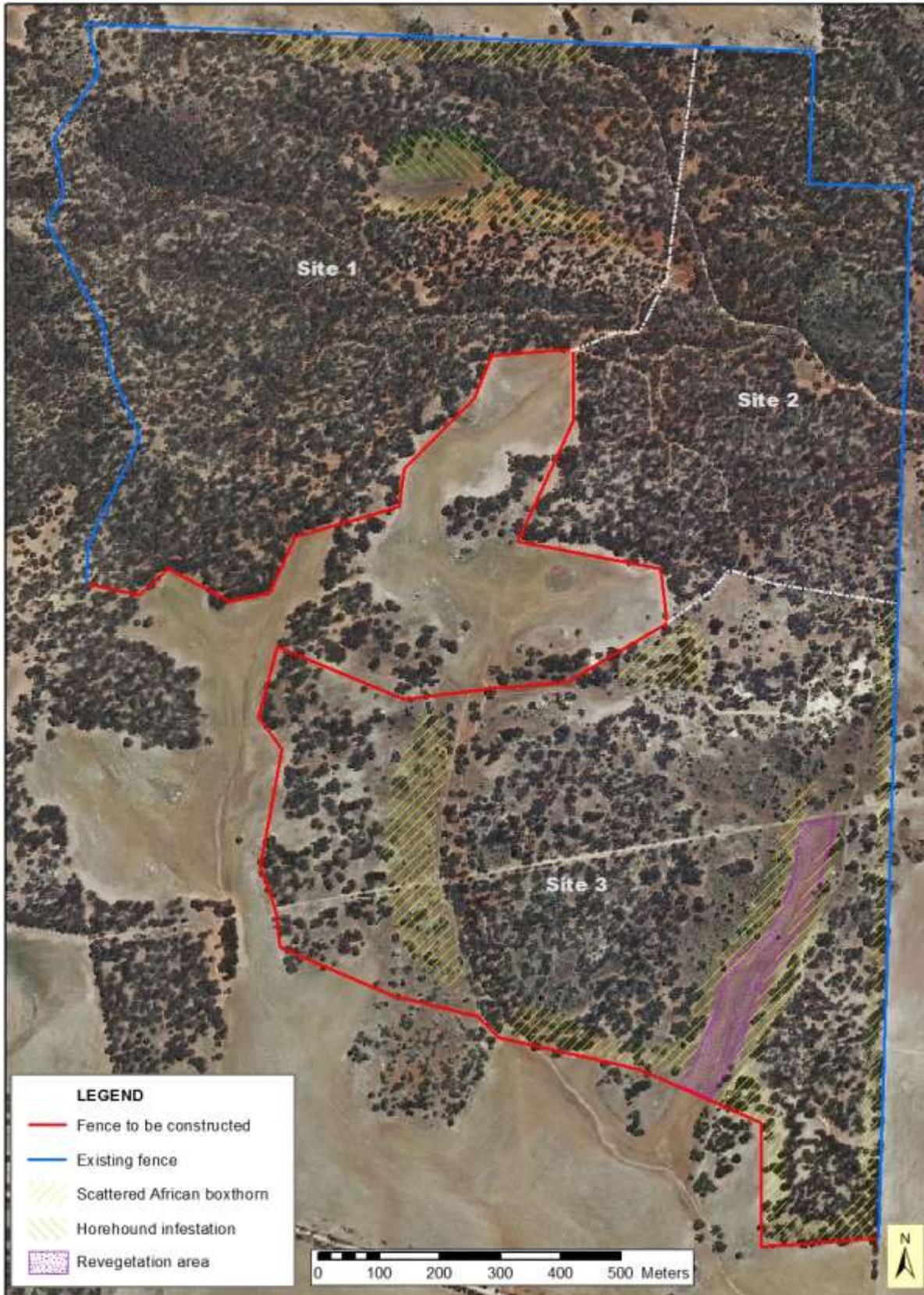
### 3.2.2 Revegetation

This table describes the objectives of the revegetation, the species to be planted, the means of planting (tubestock or direct seeding) and the intended densities to be established.

| Intended revegetation goal / objectives                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                            |                                |                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Re-establish the basic floristic components of the vegetation community that would have occurred on this site previously. Planting to be done in an irregular pattern to replicate the natural arrangement of plants in the original native vegetation community.                                                                                                         |                            |                                |                                                           |
| Method of revegetation (clearly detail methods involved in establishing and maintaining the revegetation)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                |                                                           |
| Revegetation will be undertaken through a combination of direct seeding and tubestock planting. Direct seeding will be undertaken first and then supplemented with tubestock planting in order to establish species that are not present after direct seeding. The plants will be protected with carton tree guards, with some clumping of understory species undertaken. |                            |                                |                                                           |
| Botanical Name                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Common Name                | Direct-seed or tube stock? D/T | No. of plants to be established (whole of site or per Ha) |
| <b>CANOPY</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                            |                                |                                                           |
| <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Mallee Box                 | T                              | 75 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Peppermint Box             | T                              | 75 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Sheoak                     | T                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <b>SUBCANOPY</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                            |                                |                                                           |
| <i>Acacia calamifolia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Wallow                     | T/D                            | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Golden Wattle              | T/D                            | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Dryland Tea-tree           | T                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | False Sandalwood           | T                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Native Apricot             | T                              | 20 per Ha                                                 |
| <b>SHRUB LAYER</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                            |                                |                                                           |
| <i>Acacia acinacea</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Wreath Wattle              | T/D                            | 200 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Sweet Bursaria             | T                              | 200 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Ruby Saltbush              | T/D                            | 250 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Eutaxia diffusa</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Large-leaf Eutaxia         | T                              | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Common Eutaxia             | T                              | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Goodenia varia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Sticky Goodenia            | T                              | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Native Lilac               | T                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Olearia minor</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Heath Daisy-bush           | T/D                            | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Olearia muelleri</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Mueller's Daisy-bush       | T/D                            | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Pimelea Daisy-bush         | T/D                            | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Pimelea seryphillifolia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Thyme Riceflower           | T                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Mallee Pomaderris          | T                              | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Rhagodia parabolica</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Mealy Saltbush             | T                              | 200 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Senna artemisioides</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Silver Cassia              | T/D                            | 200 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Trymalium wayi</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Grey Trymalium             | T                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <b>GROUND LAYER</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                            |                                |                                                           |
| <i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Small-flower Wallaby-grass | D                              | 200 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Austrostipa exilis</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Heath Spear-grass          | D                              | 200 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Black-anther Flax-lily     | D                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Gahnia lanigera</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Black Grass Saw-sedge      | D                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Goodenia albiflora</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | White Goodenia             | D                              | 100 per Ha                                                |
| <i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Satin Everlasting          | D                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Pussy-tails                | D                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |
| <i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Woolly New Holland Daisy   | D                              | 50 per Ha                                                 |

### 3.3 Management Plan map

This map delineating the extent of SEB Area, any existing infrastructure within the area (e.g. fences or watering points), the location of management issues (e.g. weeds infestations, rabbit warrens, Phytophthora infestations, unfenced boundaries or rubbish dumping) and the location of works to be undertaken (e.g. fences to be constructed or upgraded or revegetation to be undertaken).



### 3.4 Works Calendar

This table lists the threats/issues for the SEB area, the 10-year objective and the years in which works are expected to be undertaken in order to achieve the objectives.

| Threat/issue       | 10 Year management objective                                                        | Year of management plan implementation |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
|                    |                                                                                     | 1                                      | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |   |
| Stock grazing      | <b>All Sites;</b> Construct and maintain fencing to exclude stock                   | X                                      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
| African Boxthorn   | <b>Site 1;</b> Eradicate weed infestation<br><b>Site 2;</b> Substantial reduce weed | X                                      | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X  | X |
| Horehound          | <b>Site 1;</b> Eradicate weed infestation                                           | X                                      | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X  | X |
| Fox                | <b>All Sites;</b> Control the fox population                                        | X                                      | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X  | X |
| Rabbits            | <b>All Sites;</b> Reduce and control the population                                 | X                                      | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X  | X |
| Goats and Deer     | <b>All Sites;</b> Monitor and control the population                                | X                                      | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X  | X |
| Lack of vegetation | <b>Site 3;</b> Revegetate areas lacking native vegetation                           | X                                      | X | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
| New weeds or pests | <b>All Sites;</b> Prevent any new weeds or pests becoming established.              | X                                      | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X  | X |

### 3.5 Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and documenting the results of your actions is required of this Management Plan. Monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with the following (tick the box that is required).

**Standard Monitoring -**

Photo Points

- This requires the applicant to establish one or more photographic monitoring sites or 'photopoints', with submission of photographs and accompanying notes annually.

Works record

- This requires the applicant to fill in a Progress/Works Record Sheet, and submit these annually.

**Additional Monitoring -**

Vegetation assessment

If an SEB is of a particular size or complexity, Bushland Assessment Monitoring will be an additional requirement

- This requires Bushland Assessment monitoring to be undertaken every five years within the first 10 years of management. The applicant **must** be accredited for the purpose of undertaken such assessments.

The application must submit Standard Monitoring data in July of each year for the first three years and then upon request after that. Bushland Condition Monitoring and BushRAT Assessment must be submitted upon completion every 5 years.

#### 3.5.3 Complimentary Monitoring

This section details any additional monitoring activities that will be conducted specific for the SEB area.

Kangaroo spotlight surveys will be conducted annually to determine population size and trends. The spotlight count will be conducted over 4 survey nights, 4 hours per survey, in September each year. Any significant increase in kangaroo numbers will trigger the need to initiate and undertake management strategies.

#### 3.5.4 Risk Management and Contingencies

This section identifies the major risks that have a potential to threaten the successful implementation of the Management Plan or the associated on ground outcomes, the likelihood of such an event occurring (High, Medium and Low) and steps that will be taken to mitigate or address these risks.

| Risk                 | Likelihood | Mitigating measures or contingency                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Revegetation failure | Moderate   | Planting will be conducted early in the season to take advantage of the winter rainfall. Watering via water truck will be available in the event of a dry year. Supplementary planting will be conducted to account for any significant losses.                                                                                               |
| Stock accessing site | Moderate   | Due to the shallow soils, rocky and undulating ground and numerous creeks in the northern portion of the property, fence maintenance is difficult and subject to damage and stock intrusion. Inspections of the fence will be undertaken by foot biannually and after any detection of stock or evidence of the presence within the SEB area. |

#### 4. EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT

Signed : .....Dated : .....("the Decision Date")

- PRESIDING MEMBER, NATIVE VEGETATION COUNCIL**
- EXECUTIVE OFFICER, NATIVE VEGETATION COUNCIL**
- For Presiding Member**
- Delegate to Native Vegetation Council**

Signature of Landowner(s) or seal of Company and authorised signatory:

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Appendix 1 Weed Control Information

This document has been adapted from a draft document, produced by the Bush Management Advisors, Department for Environment and Heritage, as an Appendix to their own Management Action Plan Guide. The NVC thanks the Bush Management Advisors for permission to reproduce and adapt this information.

## Weed Control Information

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| 1   | Weed Control – a Summary of Control Methods  |
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| 2.1 | Terms to Become Familiar With                |
| 2.2 | Active Ingredients for Bushland Weed Control |

## 1 Weed Control – a Summary of Control Methods

Always think about weed control as a long term project. Numerous follow-up treatments will be required before weeds are fully eradicated.

To promote the replacement of weeds by native plants ensure you minimise the disturbance to existing native plants and to the soil as you control the weeds.

Always start weed control work from the area of good bush and work towards the more degraded areas.

Where native animals are using the weed infestations as habitat, for instance the Southern Brown Bandicoot often survives because of the protection afforded by dense thickets of Blackberry, remove those weeds slowly so that the habitat can be replaced by native species. You don't want to remove all of your native animals as you remove the weeds from your property.

Consider the future of the site as the weeds are removed, in relation to soil erosion and slope stability.

Many weed control options involve the use of herbicides. Keep yourself, other people and your property safe. Use herbicides only in accordance with the relevant recommendations (label, permits etc) and only treat weeds when they are actively growing. Always use the recommended safety equipment and have water available for washing should there be any herbicide contact with your skin.

|                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Hand Pull</b> | Tools and Equipment:      Gloves                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                  | Safety Equipment :          None                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                  | Especially good for soft annual weeds and seedlings of woody weeds.<br><br>Firmly grip the stem of the weed near ground level and pull the root out of the ground. Beware of back injury. Care must be taken to minimise soil disturbance by for example putting one foot on the ground on either side of the weed to keep the surrounding soil from lifting up and/or waiting until after rain when the soil is wet so the plant comes up more easily. |

|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Digging or Grubbing</b> | Tools and Equipment :     Narrow trowel, small grubbing tool (like a small mattock)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                            | Safety Equipment :         None                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                            | Especially useful for weeds with underground storage organs (lignotubers, bulbs etc) and individual weeds in bushland areas.<br><br>Dig out the underground part of the weed and remove it from the site. The draw backs with this method include the amount of soil disturbance which can promote the establishment of other weeds at the site (this can be minimised by replacing the dislodged soil and leaf litter after the weed is removed), and if not all of the underground parts are removed the weed may resprout.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Cut and Swab</b>        | Tools and Equipment :     Cut using secateurs, loppers, a handsaw or chainsaw depending on weed size. Herbicide application using a sponge-topped plastic bottle similar to a shoe polish bottle.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                            | Safety Equipment :         Safety glasses, strong rubber gloves, water for washing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                            | Especially useful for woody weeds.<br><br>Cut the stem(s) close to or at ground level. Keep the applicator sponge clean as contact with the soil may inactivate the herbicide. <u>Apply the herbicide</u> to the cut stump as soon as possible after cutting and definitely <u>within 30 seconds</u> . Systemic herbicides are used in this method which move to and kill the roots of the weed. <b>Stem Scape and Swab</b> : If the underground parts of the weed are extensive, more herbicide will be needed to kill it. In this case cut the stems higher above the ground and after cutting, scrape off the outer layer (skin) of the remaining part of the stem and apply herbicide to this area as well as to the cut.                                                                                                 |
| <b>Ringbark</b>            | Tools and Equipment :     Hatchet, machete, hand saw or chainsaw.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                            | Safety Equipment :         Safety glasses, gloves                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                            | Especially useful for pine trees.<br><br>As close to the ground as possible chop out a 2-5cm wide section of the bark and sap wood, exposing the heart wood, to form a disk that completely encircles the tree. For pines, no herbicide need be applied. For other weeds apply herbicide as per the Cut and Swab information above. Ensure that when the tree dies and eventually falls that it will fall into safe place.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Wipe On</b>             | Tools and Equipment :     Wick-wand, or 'Tongs of Death' and plastic squeeze bottle with a long narrow tube coming out of the lid                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                            | Safety Equipment :         Safety glasses, strong rubber gloves, water for washing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                            | Especially useful for strap-leaf species such as Watsonia in areas where they are surrounded by native plants.<br><br>The herbicide is applied to the wick-wand or Tongs of Death (kitchen tongs with sponges securely attached), and then the leaves of the weed are wiped. Both sides of the leaf should be coated with herbicide.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Drill and Fill</b>      | Tools and Equipment :     Cordless/battery drill with 6mm drill bit. Plastic squeeze bottle with a long narrow tube coming out of the lid.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                            | Safety Equipment :         Safety glasses, strong rubber gloves, water for washing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                            | Especially useful for larger woody weeds. The weed is left standing after the treatment, minimising the control effort required and maximising the habitat value.<br><br>Clear any low branches away to allow good access to the base of the weed. Clear soil and leaf litter away from the base of the stem. Drill a series of holes 5 – 10mm deep at a 45° angle (or steeper if possible) into the base of the stem, or into the lignotuber if it is visible. A lignotuber is a swollen part of the lower stem which is a type of storage organ. The holes should be drilled 2 - 4cm apart around the base. Fill the holes with herbicide as soon as possible after drilling. Before leaving to start on another plant check the holes and refill them with herbicide. <b>Frill and Fill</b> : A variation of the Drill and |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Fill method where a hatchet or machete is used to make lots of horizontal cuts all around the base of the stem so that each cut can hold the herbicide. Apply the herbicide as soon as possible after cutting. |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Spot Spray</b> | Tools and Equipment :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Hand-held spray bottle, backpack spray unit or vehicle mounted spray unit                                                         |
|                   | Safety Equipment :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Safety glasses, mask or ventilator, strong rubber gloves, water for washing, other equipment as specified on the herbicide label. |
|                   | <p>Especially useful for large infestations and/or where off target damage to native species (eg spray drift) is unlikely.</p> <p>It is very important to ensure you mix the herbicide to the correct dilution for the target weed, as per the label instruction, or in some cases the Off-label Permit instructions. Check on the label to see if a surfactant (also known as a wetting agent) or penetrant is recommended. The weed must be in an active growing stage for the herbicide to work effectively. Ensure a good cover of the herbicide on both sides of the leaves. To minimise off-target damage from spray drift, adjust the nozzle to get droplets of the correct size to cover the leaf (not too small to blow away between the nozzle and the leaf and not too big to dribble off the leaf once it hits), use a shield over the spray nozzle and don't spray on windy days. Don't spray when rain is expected (refer to the label for more details)</p> <p>There are several issues when considering the spot spraying option. It is relatively easy to kill large areas of weeds using this method. If you are working on a slope make sure you are not going significantly increase soil erosion or instability. If there are native animals using the weeds as habitat, what will happen to them? If the weeds are left standing, particularly for dense prickly infestations, how will you get into them later to do the follow up work? How much off-target damage is acceptable?</p> |                                                                                                                                   |

## 2 Herbicides

Herbicides are chemicals designed to kill plants. They can be a very effective weed control tool but they must be used at the right concentration and carefully. The safety of people and of the environment must be the main consideration when using them.

Before using herbicides it is recommended that you complete a basic Chemical Handling training session.

Always read the label on the herbicide container. It is a legal requirement that you act in accordance with the instructions and information on the label, or in some cases, in accordance with the Off-label Permit for that herbicide as issued by the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority. Further information about a herbicide can be found on it's Material Data Safety Sheet, which is available at the point of sale or via the internet.

You must always follow the safety instructions closely and wear the recommended protective equipment when mixing or using herbicides. Only use the herbicide at the dilution rate recommended for a particular species. Only mix up the amount of herbicide that you will use in each weeding session.

### 2.1 Terms to Become Familiar With

|              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Residual     | Remains active in the soil (anywhere from several weeks to 12 months or more) and is absorbed into the plant via the root system. Herbicides that have long residual times in the soil are generally not used for bushland weed control. |
| Toxicity     | The strength of a herbicide, and hence the level of risk involved in its use.                                                                                                                                                            |
| Systemic     | The herbicide is transported around the plant to the roots, which it kills, causing the whole plant to die.                                                                                                                              |
| Non-systemic | The herbicide only kills the part of the plant that it contacts. Also known as 'Knockdown' herbicides. Useful for the control of annual weeds.                                                                                           |

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Selective         | The herbicide kills some groups of plants but has little or no effect on others. Common examples are 'broad-leaf selective' herbicides and 'grass selective' herbicides.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Non-selective     | The herbicide can kill all groups of plants.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Active Ingredient | The ingredient in the herbicide that actually kills the plant. Don't confuse this with the brand name of a herbicide. The label on every brand of herbicide will show what active ingredient(s) are present and in what concentrations.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Surfactant        | A herbicide additive like a strong detergent which assists the herbicide to stick onto the plant thereby increasing the uptake of the active ingredient by the plant. Some brands of herbicide already have a surfactant mixed in or will recommend that one be included with the herbicide for use on a particular species. This information will be shown on the label.                                                |
| Penetrant         | A herbicide additive which assists the active ingredient to move into the plant. Some brands of herbicide already have a penetrant mixed in or will recommend that one be included with the herbicide for use on a particular species. This information will be shown on the label. In most cases the use of additional penetrants is not recommended for bushland weed control and should only be used with great care. |

## 2.2 Herbicide use for Bushland Weed Control

Additional information on weed control methods can be found in the '*Weed Control Handbook for Declared Plants in South Australia*' which has been developed by Biosecurity SA. The handbook provides information on how to control South Australia's declared plants. The first section of the book provides information regarding declared plants, weed control methods and the important legal, environmental and OHW&S considerations when using herbicides for weed control. The second section is a table of recommended herbicide options, rates and application methods for South Australia's declared plants. A copy of the handbook can be found at the web address below;

[http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/187686/Full\\_Document\\_Final\\_Weeds.pdf](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/187686/Full_Document_Final_Weeds.pdf)

For further information or advice for weed or pest control methodologies, contact your local Natural Resources Management Board.

<http://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/home>