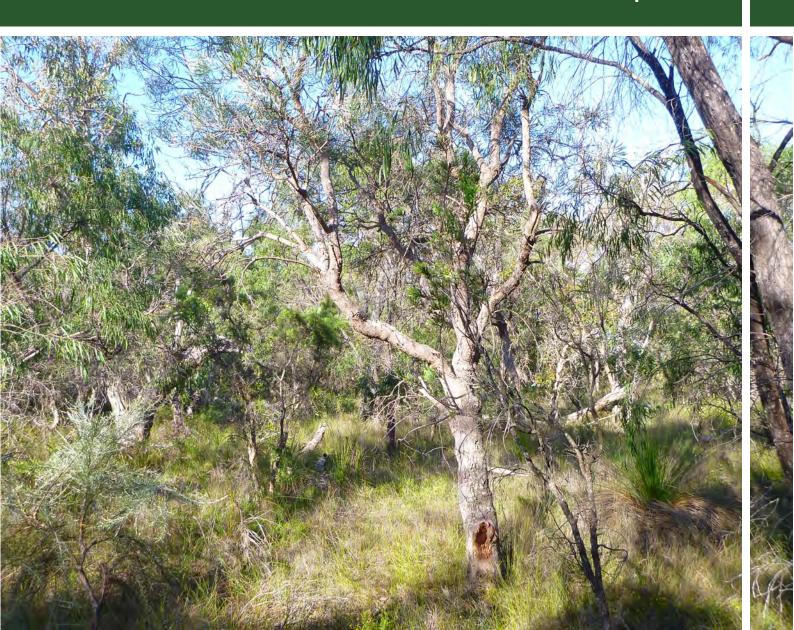


Armstrong Reserve Weed Management Plan

Prepared for Capecare 23 April 2020



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SUMMARY

PROPOSAL TITLE:	ARMSTRONG RESERVE, DUNSBOROUGH
Proponent:	Ray Village Aged Services (Inc.) trading as Capecare
Ministerial Statement No.:	1094
Purpose of the Plan:	To meet the requirements of the Armstrong Reserve Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which was prepared to satisfy Conditions 6-1 to 6-3 of Ministerial Statement 1094.
Key Environmental Factors:	Flora and Vegetation
EMP Requirements:	EMP Management Action 10: Prepare a Weed Management Plan (WMP) for the Reserve. The WMP will include conducting a weed survey to identify and map the weed species present, to prioritise the species' threat to the native vegetation of the Reserve and to determine the appropriate management measures to be implemented.
Key Environmental Values:	Native flora and vegetation protected under the Western Australian <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and/or listed as Matters of National Environmental Significance under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> . Within the Reserve, these include the Priority 1 Ecological Community 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest', and the Threatened Flora species <i>Caladenia viridescens</i> (Dunsborough Spider Orchid).

1.0 CONTEXT, SCOPE AND RATIONALE

1.1 Proposal

Ray Village Aged Services (Inc.) trading as Capecare (Capecare), propose to develop a 1.28 ha portion of Armstrong Reserve, Naturaliste Terrace, Dunsborough (the development envelope), for the purpose of an aged care facility. The aged care facility will consist of the following operational elements:

- An 80-bed residential care facility to cater for people with high physical needs in a dementia-enabling environment;
- Approximately 40 independent living apartments;
- Administration offices and community facilities (including meeting rooms for the Country Women's Association); and
- Internal road network and road access between the proposed development footprint, Naturaliste Terrace and Armstrong Place.

The development envelope, situated within the municipal boundary of the City of Busselton, is located approximately 500 m north of the business centre of the town of Dunsborough and is bounded by Armstrong Place to the south, Gifford Road to the east, Naturaliste Terrace to the west and the remaining vegetated portion of Armstrong Reserve (refer to Figure 1).

Previously comprising Lots 111, 115, 116, 117 Naturaliste Terrace and a 9994 m² portion of Lot 257 Naturaliste Terrace, in accordance with the Western Australian *Town Planning and Development Act 2005*, rezoning of the development envelope has resulted in the amalgamation of the Lots into a single Certificate of Title. Lot 600 is now the legal responsibility of Capecare and will be retained as one Title in perpetuity and is zoned 'Special Purpose – Aged Person Housing' under the City of Busselton's Local Planning Scheme No. 21. The remainder of Armstrong Reserve has been gazetted into three Lots with the City of Busselton retaining vesting of Reserve 25339 (Lots 3000 and 601) for the purpose of 'Landscape Protection' and Water Corporation retaining vesting of Reserve 40445 (Lot 258) for the purpose of 'Drainage'.

Bushland outside of the development envelope will be retained and managed in accordance with the *Armstrong Reserve Environmental Management Plan* (EMP) (EndPlan Environmental 2019). The EMP was prepared in consultation with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation's EIA Planning Branch, the City of Busselton and the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA).

This Weed Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of Management Action 10 of the EMP. As per the management action, this WMP includes results from a weed survey conducted to identify and map the weed species present, prioritises the species' threat to the native vegetation of the Reserve, and identifies the appropriate management measures to be implemented.

This WMP identifies management measures, monitoring actions, completion criteria and compliance reporting requirements that are to be implemented to ensure the long-term protection of the Priority 1 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' Priority Ecological Community (PEC), and the Threatened flora species *Caladenia viridescens* through the control and management of weeds within the Reserve.

1.2 Key Environmental Factors

The key environmental factors of the Reserve that may be affected as a result of not implementing Management Action 10 of the EMP are summarised in Table 1. Section 2 addresses the environmental factors in detail, with specific provisions identified.

TABLE 1: Environmental Factors, Impacts and Design Inclusions to Minimise Environmental Risk

Environmental Factor	Activity which would affect the key environmental factor	Site-specific environmental value, existing and/or potential uses, ecosystem health condition or sensitive component of the key environmental factor which will be affected	Summary of key design inclusions and management activities to minimise environmental risk
Flora and Vegetation	 Clearing or damage of vegetation within the Reserve. Construction earthworks and temporary drainage infrastructure of the adjacent development envelope. Spread or increased number of weeds due to disturbance activities. 	 Caladenia viridescens (Dunsborough Spider Orchid) 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' Priority Ecological Community (PEC) 	 Clearing of existing vegetation will be contained within the approved development envelope. To ensure surrounding vegetation is not disturbed, the approved development envelope will be surveyed, pegged and temporary fencing erected to clearly demarcate the limits of clearing during construction. Permanent conservation fencing to be constructed between approved development envelope and the Reserve. To ensure weeds (and Dieback) are not spread, a Clean-On-Entry/Exit (COE) point will be constructed within the development envelope with educational signage for all construction personnel. All construction drainage to be retained onsite.

1.3 Condition Requirements

This WMP has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of Management Action 10 of the EMP.

Management Action 10 states:

Prepare a Weed Management Plan (WMP) for the Reserve. The WMP will include conducting a weed survey to identify and map the weed species present, to prioritise the species' threat to the native vegetation of the Reserve and to determine the appropriate management measures to be implemented.

The EMP has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of Conditions 6-1 to 6-3 of Ministerial Statement 1094. The purpose of the EMP is to mitigate for significant residual impacts of the Proposal within the Armstrong Reserve on the 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' PEC, Threatened and significant fauna species *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* and *Ctenotus ora*, and Threatened flora species *Caladenia viridescens*.

Specifically in relation to weeds, **Condition 6-2** of Ministerial Statement 1094 states:

The Environmental Management Plan required by Condition 6-1 shall be prepared in consultation with the City of Busselton and include:

- (1) dieback management measures prepared in consultation with the DBCA;
- (2) measures to ensure Banksia logs and other woody debris from the clearing in the development envelope are relocated to within the area shown as remaining portion of Armstrong Reserve in Figure 1 to enhance fauna habitat values;
- (3) weed control measures:
- (4) measures to control vehicle and pedestrian access; and
- (5) management measures to ensure impacts from the proposal are contained within the development envelope shown in Figure 1.

In addition, **Condition 5-1** of Ministerial Statement 1094 relating to public availability of data, includes the requirement for management plans to be made publicly available for the remainder of the life of the proposal.

A copy of the approved WMP will be published on Capecare's website: http://capecare.com.au/independent-living/new-dunsborough-aged-care-village/.

1.4 Rationale and Approach

1.4.1 Surveys and Study Findings

Through the formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to determine the environmental values of Armstrong Reserve (EndPlan Environmental 2012), desktop assessments and field surveys were conducted by consultants experienced in surveying on the southern Swan Coastal Plain. To ensure that the biodiversity data collected was of an appropriate standard for use in EIA, each of the surveys was conducted in accordance with the relevant technical guidance documents (at the time of the survey) for biodiversity surveys issued by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

The field surveys and results relevant to this WMP are summarised below.

Threatened Flora

Armstrong Reserve was surveyed for conservation significant flora, specifically orchid species, by Ecoscape (Australia) Pty Ltd (Ecoscape) on the 30 October 2009, over approximately seven hours (Ecoscape 2010). The survey was conducted within the flowering period of the majority of Threatened Flora species identified from the database search results, and marginally outside the normal flowering period for the Threatened Flora species *Caladenia caesarea* subsp. *maritima* and *C. excelsa* (that finish flowering in September). No Threatened Flora species were observed during the targeted survey. *Eucalyptus rudis* subsp. *cratyantha* (Priority 4) was the only conservation significant flora taxon that was found on-site, with 23 individuals recorded from 20 locations.

In 2012, two targeted Threatened Flora surveys were undertaken by officers from the former Department of Parks and Wildlife, now the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), and Dr Paul van der Moezel from PGV Environmental. The surveys identified that up to three individuals of the Threatened Flora species *Caladenia viridescens* (Dunsborough Spider Orchid) occurred in Armstrong Reserve, one of which was likely to be impacted by the proposed development.

In October 2013, Dr van der Moezel conducted a re-survey of Armstrong Reserve to confirm the number and accurately identify the location of any Dunsborough Spider Orchids present. Four orchid plants were found in three locations, one of which was located just within the boundary of the development envelope (PGV Environmental 2014).

Priority Ecological Community (PEC)

In 2008, Mr Andrew Webb, an officer at the then Department of Environment and Conservation's (now DBCA) South West Regional Office, mapped a portion of the development envelope as a wetland describing the vegetation as consisting entirely of *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla – M. preissiana – Banksia littoralis* low forest on seasonally waterlogged soils of the Dunsborough-Eagle Bay area, which subsequently has been listed as a Priority 1 PEC (Webb 2008). The total area of the PEC occurring with Armstrong Reserve is approximately 3.21 ha while the area within the development envelope is approximately 4,352 m².

In November 2009, a Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey was conducted at Armstrong Reserve by botanists from Ecoscape (Ecoscape 2010). The survey found that Armstrong Reserve supported three distinct vegetation types correlating with landscape position. They included a low-lying dampland vegetation community *Melaleuca rhaphiophylla*, *Eucalyptus rudis* and *Agonis flexuosa* Low Open Forest or Woodland, a mid-slope vegetation community *A. flexuosa*, *Corymbia calophylla*, *E. rudis* and *Banksia littoralis* Low Open Forest to Open Woodland, and an upland vegetation community *C. calophylla*, *A. flexuosa* and mixed species Open Forest to Low Woodland. All three vegetation types contain an *A. flexuosa* (Peppermint tree) component, which is known habitat for the Threatened fauna species *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* (Western Ringtail Possum).

The 2009 survey determined that the low-lying dampland and mid-slope vegetation belonged to the Priority 1 PEC 'Corymbia calophylla, Melaleuca rhaphiophylla, Banksia littoralis, Eucalyptus rudis, Agonis flexuosa low open forest with seasonal subsoil moisture of the Dunsborough area' (referred to as 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' PEC).

Introduced Flora

A Level 2 Flora and Vegetation Survey was conducted by botanists from Ecoscape at Armstrong Reserve in November 2009 (Ecoscape 2010). The survey recorded a total of 24 introduced flora (weed) species across the three reserves sampled, with 13 weeds recorded from Armstrong Reserve. One species listed as a Weed of National Significance (WONS), *Asparagus asparagoides (Bridal Creeper), was recorded from two sites located within Peron Reserve, located approximately 1.3 km south-east of Armstrong Reserve. The condition of the vegetation at the reserves was also recorded during the 2009 survey. All quadrats within Armstrong Reserve were recorded as being in Very Good or Excellent condition (as per Keighery 1994).

In October 2019, Principal Botanist Dr Jerome Bull from Onshore Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd conducted a one-day targeted weed survey at Armstrong Reserve. This survey identified a total of 75 introduced species which were classified as 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low' management priority on the basis of being a WONS, listing as a Declared Pest under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act), and ecological impact and invasiveness ratings from the Department of Parks and Wildlife South West Region Species Prioritisation Process (DPaW 2014) (Appendix 1, Figure 2).

One introduced species recorded from a single location (Site 14, Figure 2) was listed as a WONS, *Asparagus asparagoides (Bridal Creeper), and two other weeds were listed as Declared Pests under the BAM Act (Appendix 1). These three taxa were classified as high management priority. There were 35 other weeds classified as moderate management priority, and the remaining 37 weeds were determined to be of low management priority (Appendix 1).

In addition to recording weed species within the Reserve, vegetation condition was rated and mapped (Figure 2). Vegetation within the majority of the reserve was rated as being in excellent condition (as per EPA 2016) due primarily to the dense native understorey structure and waterlogged nature of soils restricting access and hence disturbance. A reduced vegetation condition rating to very good, good or degraded was recorded along the northern boundary of Armstrong Reserve where the reserve abuts the back yards of private residential lots fronting Cygnet Cove (Figure 2). Smaller localised pockets of reduced vegetation condition were also mapped along Gifford Road, Armstrong Place and the northern boundary of the existing shire depot within the development envelope (Figure 2). The decline in vegetation condition at all mapped locations resulted from physical disturbance to the native vegetation ground cover and subsequent colonisation by introduced weed species. Fortunately, the impacted areas occur around the perimeter of the reserve fringing neighbouring development including roads or private residences, are relatively small in area and localised, and generally support scattered (or low coverage) weed populations that can be relatively easily managed.

1.4.2 Key Assumptions and Uncertainties

The findings of the flora and vegetation surveys completed within Armstrong Reserve have formed the basis for the rationale and management approach adopted for this WMP. It is assumed that the surveys undertaken have accurately identified and mapped vegetation associations, significant flora and weed species/populations within the Reserve. It is also assumed that the previous assessment of impacts on flora and vegetation associated with the formal EIA process undertaken to determine the environmental values of Armstrong Reserve are correct.

The provisions developed for this WMP identify proposed environmental targets and corresponding adaptive management actions based on the current knowledge of Armstrong Reserve.

1.4.3 Management Approach

Through the formal EIA process undertaken for Armstrong Reserve, Ministerial Statement 1094 conditioned that the bushland outside of the development envelope will be retained and managed in accordance with the EMP. The EMP has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of Conditions 6-1 to 6-3 of Ministerial Statement 1094.

The purpose of the EMP is to mitigate for significant residual impacts of the Proposal within the Armstrong Reserve on the 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' PEC, Threatened and significant fauna species *Pseudocheirus occidentalis* and *Ctenotus ora*, and Threatened Flora species *Caladenia viridescens*.

This WMP has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of Management Action 10 of the EMP. The purpose of this WMP is to ensure the long-term protection of the Priority 1 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' PEC, and the Threatened Flora species *Caladenia viridescens* through the control and management of weeds within the Reserve.

The objectives of this WMP are to:

- Identify and map the weed species present within the Reserve;
- To prioritise the weed species based on their threat to the native vegetation of the Reserve; and
- To determine the appropriate management measures to be implemented, including a weed control program targeting high priority weeds (i.e. WONS and Declared Pests) and revegetation of areas mapped as Degraded.

1.4.4 Rationale for Choice of Provisions

Weed management will aim to remove and control established weed populations to enable regeneration of native plant species, and increase the protection and resilience of the 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' PEC and Threatened Flora species within the Reserve. This will be accomplished by undertaking the following:

- Recording the location of weed species listed WONS or Declared Pests and weeds identified as high priority (i.e. rhizomatous grasses, bulbous, woody and noxious weeds);
- Recording areas of high weed infestation;
- Identifying the known locations of the Threatened Flora species *Caladenia viridescens* (Dunsborough Spider Orchid); and
- Highlighting areas that require native revegetation.

Based on the above criteria, data from the most recent targeted survey undertaken within Armstrong Reserve by Onshore Environmental in 2019 has identified targeted sites for weed management. Three weed species have been identified as high priority as they are listed as WONS or Declared Pests (Appendix 1). These weed species occur at Sites 2, 3, 4, 10 and 14 (Figure 2). In addition to Sites 2 and 3, Sites 1 and 12 have been identified as areas of high weed infestation due to the high diversity of weed species present; 27 and 14 introduced taxa respectively (Figure 2). The Threatened

Flora species *Caladenia viridescens* is known to occur from two locations within the Reserve (locations not to be made publicly available). Vegetation condition in these areas was rated as *excellent* by Onshore Environmental in late 2019 and there were no introduced species recorded in close proximity to either of the known locations. Both locations will not be impacted by proposed management actions.

In addition to the above target sites, areas to be revegetated have been identified. These areas correspond to vegetation mapped in *degraded* condition, based on the recent targeted survey undertaken within Armstrong Reserve in 2019 by Onshore Environmental. Areas occurring along the northern boundary of Armstrong Reserve, as well as pockets along Gifford Road, Armstrong Place and the northwest boundary of the development envelope were rated as being *degraded* (Figure 2).

1.4.5 Completion Criteria

Completion criteria, targets and key performance indicators have been set to meet the objectives of the WMP (Table 2).

TABLE 2: Management Objectives, Completion Criteria, and Key Performance Indicators.

Management Objective	Completion Criteria	Key Performance Indicator
To minimise the spread of weed species within Armstrong Reserve	No significant ¹ increase in weeds (weed density and/or cover depending on weed species) in Armstrong Reserve.	Weed density or weed cover (depending on weed species) in monitoring transects.
	No significant change in the distribution and extent of identified weed species in Armstrong Reserve.	Weed distribution or extent in monitoring transects.
To prevent the introduction of new weeds into Armstrong Reserve	No new weed species observed or recorded in Armstrong Reserve.	Absence of weed species other than those previously identified in Armstrong Reserve.
Control &/or eradicate both WONS and Declared Pests in Armstrong Reserve	WONS and Declared Pests are eradicated where possible, or controlled within Armstrong Reserve.	Absence or reduced distribution and extent of WONS and Declared Pests within Armstrong Reserve.
	No significant increase in the density and/or cover (depending on species) of WONS and Declared Pests within Armstrong Reserve.	Density or cover (depending on species) of weeds in monitoring transects.

1.5 Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessments (IBSA)

The Index of Biodiversity Surveys for Assessments (IBSA) data packages relating to all surveys, with the exception of the targeted weed survey, have been provided as part of the EMP for Armstrong Reserve (EndPlan Environmental 2019) and therefore will not be provided within this WMP.

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¹ Significant – for the purposes of this table, 'significant' refers to a statistical measure of significance using data obtained from the monitoring transects

The IBSA data package associated with the information contained in Section 2 for the targeted weed survey undertaken in October 2019 has been prepared by Onshore Environmental, and will be submitted through the IBSA online portal.

2.0 EMP PROVISIONS

This section presents the key environmental factor of Flora and Vegetation, with referral to baseline studies undertaken with respect to the relevant provision, the approach to be applied to managing the Reserve, and any other relevant information including assumptions and uncertainties.

The Level 2 flora and vegetation survey conducted at Armstrong Reserve in 2009, and targeted surveys conducted in October 2012 and October 2019 form the baseline for future comparison and assessment. As discussed in Section 1.4.4, specific weed species and sites have been identified for targeted management and control.

The EPA objective for Flora and Vegetation, the purpose and outcomes for this WMP, and the key environmental values, impacts and risks are identified in Table 3.

Management actions and targets, monitoring and reporting requirements for this environmental factor are identified in Table 4.

Weed control methods for individual weed species recorded at Armstrong Park are provided in Appendix 1. Control will include a preference to undertake hand weeding of individual plants or small populations where feasible. The use of herbicides will involve the selective grass herbicides Verdict® and Fusilade® which will have no impact on woody native vegetation. The grass selectives will be used broadscale inside the northern boundary of the reserve, where native understorey structure has been replaced by introduced grass species. Other herbicides that will be used on target weed species (not broadscale) include Lontrel® (for members of the Fabaceae), metsulfuron and chlorsulfuron (bulbous weed species) and glyphosate (woody weeds).

TABLE 3: Flora and Vegetation Provisions

EPA FACTOR	FLORA AND VEGETATION
EPA Objective:	To protect flora and vegetation so that biological diversity and ecological integrity are maintained.
Purpose:	To meet the requirements of the <i>Armstrong Reserve Environmental Management Plan</i> which was prepared to satisfy Conditions 6-1 to 6-3 of Ministerial Statement 1094.
Outcomes:	EMP Management Action 10: Prepare a Weed Management Plan (WMP) for the Reserve. The WMP will include conducting a weed survey to identify and map the weed species present, to prioritise the species' threat to the native vegetation of the Reserve and to determine the appropriate management measures to be implemented.
Key Environmental Values:	Native flora and vegetation are protected under the Western Australian <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and/or listed as Matters of National Environmental Significance under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> . Within Armstrong Reserve, these include the Priority 1 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' PEC, and the Threatened Flora species <i>Caladenia viridescens</i> (Dunsborough Spider Orchid).
Key Impacts and Risks:	Spread or increase of weeds within the Reserve.

TABLE 4: Weed Management Actions, Targets, Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

MANAGEMENT ACTION MONITORING REPORTING

Management Target: To maintain the diversity of the reserve's flora and vegetation (including the Priority 1 PEC), ensure that high and medium priority weeds are controlled.

Implement a Weed Control Program targeting the eradication of weeds species identified as:

- Weeds of National Significance (WONS);
- Declared Pests; or
- Weeds identified as medium priority (Appendix 1).

Management will follow species specific treatments recommended in 'Southern Weeds and their Control' (Moore and Wheeler 2002).

As False Cleaver has shown resistance to herbicides, individuals of False Cleavers (*Galium spurium*) are to be hand-pulled before seed set, and disposed of via burning all plant material.

Weed control should be undertaken by suitably qualified and licensed contractors.

Implement a Weed Monitoring Program that quantitatively records plant biodiversity parameters including species richness, plant density, and plant cover within permanent sampling quadrats.

The Weed Monitoring Program shall:

- Conduct quarterly weed monitoring to check for evidence of herbivoring and signs (scats, markings) of feral animals;
- Establish permanent quadrats in relevant areas to monitor the success of weed control measures:
- Conduct six-monthly monitoring (endemic and introduced flora species) of the quadrats for 3years following implementation of the Weed Control Program; and
- Record all weed species present and their cover, and is to include photographic evidence of the quadrat with the date and quadrat identification number clearly shown.

Six-monthly monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to the City of Busselton within six weeks of undertaking the monitoring.

The monitoring reports will be included in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) to be prepared by Capecare, submitted to the DEWR and published on the Capecare website.

MANAGEMENT ACTION	MONITORING	REPORTING
WANAGEWENT ACTION	MONITORING	REPURTING

Management Target: To maintain the diversity of the reserve's flora, ensure the protection of known <u>locations of the Dunsborough Spider Orchid</u> (*Caladenia viridescens*) from weed infestation.

There are currently no weed species identified in close proximity to the two known *Caladenia viridescens* (Dunsborough Spider Orchid) locations. Management will ensure monitoring is undertaken to ensure no new weed populations are introduced within a 30 metre buffer around known orchid locations, and appropriate management is implemented where weeds are identified. Any weed control within a 30 metre radius of known *Caladenia viridescens* locations will be undertaken by hand pulling (no herbicide use will be permitted).

The biannual Weed Monitoring Program will include a qualitative assessment of weed presence within a 30 metre radius of known *Caladenia viridescens* locations within Armstrong Reserve.

Any weed species present will have the species name, location, and cover recorded, and is to include photographic evidence of the date and quadrat identification number clearly shown.

Biannual monitoring reports will be prepared by the weed control contractor and submitted to the City of Busselton within six weeks of the completion of the monitoring.

The monitoring reports will be included in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) to be prepared by Capecare, submitted to the DEWR and published on the Capecare website.

MANAGEMENT ACTION MONITORING REPORTING

Management Target: To maintain the diversity of the reserve's flora and vegetation (including the Priority 1 PEC), undertake the revegetation of degraded areas.

Implement a Revegetation Program of areas where vegetation has been mapped in a *degraded* condition (identified in Figure 2).

The aim of the Revegetation Program is to meet the agreed Completion Criteria (as outlined in Table 2) during the 3-year management period.

The Revegetation Program shall:

- Implement a Weed Control Program aimed at eradicating or reducing the prominence of the introduced weed species component;
- Use local provenance seed stock where feasible to maintain the genetic integrity and diversity of the reserve's flora; and
- Conduct infill planting with nursery propagated seedlings and direct sowing with provenance native seed where feasible in degraded areas.

Revegetation should be undertaken by suitably qualified and licensed contractors.

Implement a Weed Monitoring Program that quantitatively records plant biodiversity parameters including species richness, plant density, and plant cover within permanent sampling quadrats.

The Weed Monitoring Program shall:

- Undertake quarterly weed monitoring to check for evidence of herbivoring and signs (scats, markings) of feral animals;
- Establish permanent quadrats in relevant areas to monitor the success of weed control measures:
- Conduct six-monthly monitoring of the quadrats for 3-years following implementation of the Weed Control Program; and
- Record all weed species present and their cover, and include photographic evidence of the quadrat with the date and quadrat identification number clearly shown.

Following completion of initial planting, the plant species and the numbers of each species planted or sown in each of the revegetation areas will be provided to the City of Busselton by the rehabilitation contractor within six weeks of the completion of revegetation.

Six-monthly monitoring reports will be prepared by the rehabilitation contractor and submitted to the City of Busselton within six weeks of the completion of the monitoring. Results are to be presented in relation to the agreed completion criteria (as outlined in Table 2).

The monitoring reports will be included in the annual Compliance Assessment Report (CAR) to be prepared by Capecare, submitted to the DEWR and published on the Capecare website.

3.0 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Weeds represent a major issue contributing to degradation of native bushland areas and require control to maintain natural areas to preserve their ecological integrity. For Armstrong Reserve, the condition of the 'Dunsborough Swamp Forest' PEC and the occurrence of the Threatened Flora species *Caladenia viridescens* (Dunsborough Spider Orchid) are specific considerations.

The weed management presented in this WMP aims to eradicate weed species identified as WONS or Declared Pests under the BAM Act, and control other weeds identified as high priority.

In the event that the Weed Monitoring Program indicates that weed occurrence has spread or new weed species have been identified, or if the Revegetation Monitoring Program indicates revegetation is not developing in line with completion criteria, contingency actions identified in Table 5 will be implemented.

TABLE 5: Triggers and Corrective Actions

TRIGGER	CORRECTIVE ACTION					
New weed species has been identified.	Identify the probable cause of the introduction of the new weed species.					
	Identify the priority status of the new weed species to inform management (i.e. is the weed a WONS, Declared Pest or other high priority weed).					
	Implement one or more corrective actions:					
	 Undertaking additional weed control as relevant for the species (i.e. spraying or hand-pulling); and/or Restrict access by pedestrians and vehicles to the area by implementing temporary fencing and/or signage. 					
	Monitor the success of the corrective action.					
Weed coverage has increased or weeds have spread to previously uninfested area, and is impacting	Identify the cause of the increase and/or spread of weed species. Implement one or more corrective actions:					
on development of the native species cover.	 Using a different chemical for eradicating the species identified; Utilising hand weeding/digging; Undertaking additional weed control as relevant for the species; and/or Restrict access by pedestrians and vehicles to the area by implementing temperature forcing and/or signage. 					
	implementing temporary fencing and/or signage. Monitor the success of the corrective action.					

TRIGGER	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Revegetation completion criteria are not met at Years 2 and 3.	Identify the cause of the completion criteria not being met (i.e. low survival rate, increased weed cover).
	Implement one or more corrective actions:
	 Undertaking additional infill planting or remedial sowing; Implementing supplementary watering, fertilising, wetting agents, mulching if required; Undertaking additional weed control as relevant for the species; and/or Restrict access by pedestrians and vehicles to the area by implementing temporary fencing and/or signage. Monitor the success of the corrective action.

4.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Condition 6-2 of Ministerial Statement 1041 states that "the Environmental Management Plan required by condition 6-1 shall be prepared in consultation with the City of Busselton." Condition 6-3 states that "the proponent shall implement the revised Environmental Management Plan in consultation with the City of Busselton for a period of three (3) years from the commencement of construction."

Throughout the preparation of the EMP, Capecare has liaised with the City of Busselton's environmental planning officers to ensure that the environmental objectives, management measures and completion criteria meet the City's environmental requirements for the management of their Reserve.

Bushland occurring outside of the development envelope within Armstrong Reserve is to be managed in accordance with the EMP; this WMP has been prepared in accordance with the EMP and will be reviewed by the City of Busselton prior to being implemented.

5.0 PROJECT TEAM

This WMP for Armstrong Reserve was developed by the following personnel:

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6.0 REFERENCES

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- EndPlan Environmental (2012) Public Environmental Review Armstrong Reserve, Dunsborough, Aged Care Facility Development, EPA Assessment No. 1808, September 2012.
- EndPlan Environmental (2019) Environmental Management Plan Armstrong Reserve, Dunsborough, Urban and Commercial Development (Ministerial Statement 1094), May 2019.
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- Webb, A. (2008) Comments on the Conservation Values of Armstrong Reserve, Dunsborough, unpublished report for the Department of Environment and Conservation, Perth, Western Australia.

FIGURE 1

Location of Armstrong Reserve

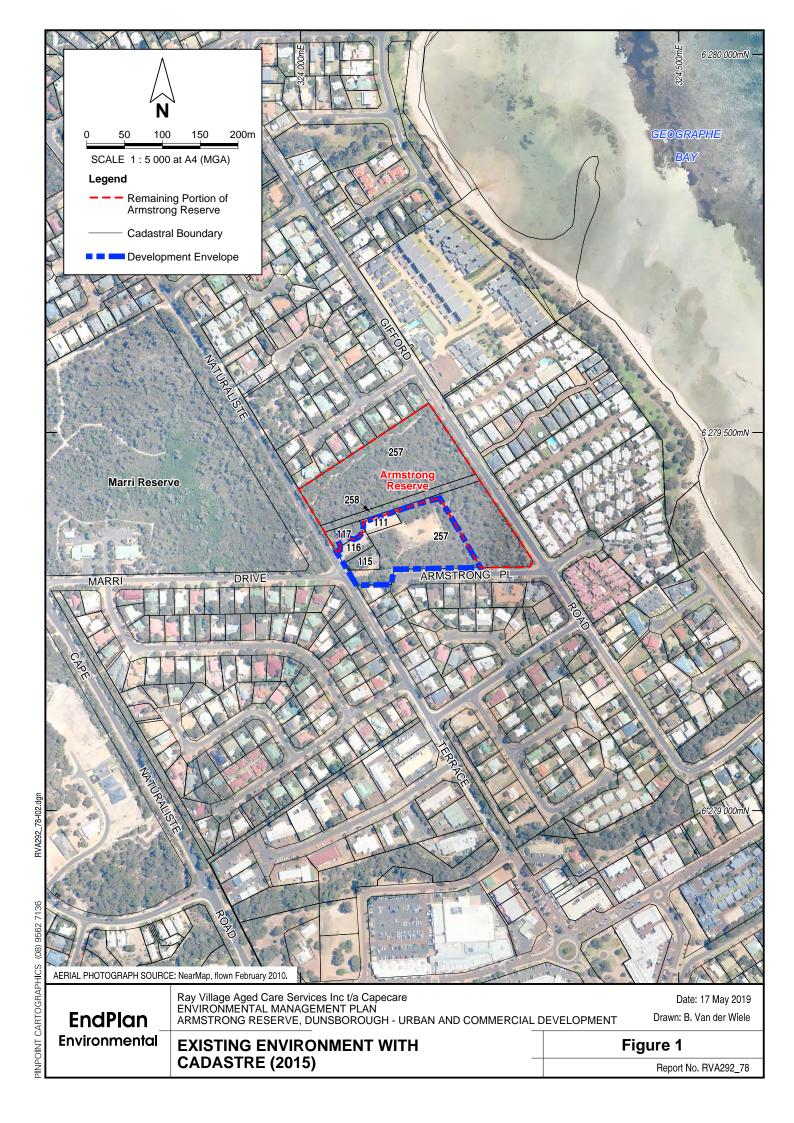


FIGURE 2

Vegetation condition, weedy sites mapped as supporting introduced species, and boundary of the Dunsborough Swamp Forest PEC within Armstrong Reserve



APPENDIX 1

Introduced Flora Species Recorded within Armstrong Reserve and Recommended Controls

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Status	Impact ¹	Invasiveness ¹	Priority	Area (Figure 2)	Recommended Treatment
Agapanthaceae	Agapanthus praecox	Agapanthus		High	Rapid	Medium	10, 20	Hand pull and remove scattered plants or spray with 10g metsulfuron plus wetting agent / 1 L water
Alliaceae	Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic		Low	Slow	Low	4	Hand pull scattered plants and crush or burn the bulds, or spray in late winter with 0.5g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent / 10 L water
Apocynaceae	Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle		High	Slow	Low	10	Mow or cut the vinein early spring, then follow-up spray of regrowth with 100 mL glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent in 10 L water
Araceae	Zantedeschia aethiopica	Arum Lily	Declared Pest	High	Moderate	High	2, 3, 10	Spray in late winter with 1.0g chlorsulfuron (750g/kg) or 1.0g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent in 10 L water
Arecaceae	Washingtonia filifera	California Fan Palm		Not Listed	Not Listed	Medium	2	Hand pull or dig out and remove entire plant
Asparagaceae	Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper	WONS, Declared Pest	High	Rapid	High	14	Encourage biocontrol agents such as the rust fungus. Alternatively, spot spray with 0.02g metsulfuron plus wetting agent in 10 L water
Asparagaceae	Chlorophytum comosum	Spider Plant		Not Listed	Not Listed	Low	10	Hand pull scattered plants or spot spray with 100 mL glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent in 10 L water
Asparagaceae	Yucca filamentosa	Adam's Needle		Medium	Slow	Medium	20	Hand pull or dig out and remove entire plant
Asteraceae	Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed		Medium	Moderate	Low	12	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 300 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective control
Asteraceae	Conyza bonariensis	Flaxleaf Fleabane		Unknown	Rapid	Medium	1	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 500 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective control
Asteraceae	Cotula turbinata	Funnel Weed		Unknown	Rapid	Low	2, 12	Manually remove isolated plants. Spray with hormone herbicides in winter before flowering
Asteraceae	Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cats-ear		Medium	Rapid	Low	1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 14	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 500 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective control
Asteraceae	Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sowthistle		Moderate	Rapid	Low	1, 13	Hand pull scattered plants, or spray in late winter with 50 mL glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent / 10 L water
Bignoniaceae	Pandorea jasminoides	Bower Vine		Not Listed	Not Listed	Low	1, 3, 14	
Bignoniaceae	Pandorea pandorana	Wonga Wonga Vive		Not Listed	Not Listed	Low	3	
Caryophyllaceae	Cerastium glomeratum	Mouse Ear Chickweed		Low	Moderate	Medium	12	Hand pull scattered plants or spot spray larger areas with 100 mL glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent in 10 L water
Caryophyllaceae	Petrorhagia dubia	Velvet Pink		Unknown	Rapid	Medium	2	Remove small and/or isolated plants manually before seed set
Caryophyllaceae	Spergula arvensis	Corn Spurry		Unknown	Unknown	Low	2, 4	Apply chlorsulfuron + 2,4-D herbicide
Cyperaceae	Cyperus tenellus	Tiny Flatsedge		Unknown	Rapid	Low	12	Glyphosate, amitrole, hormone and urea herbicides have action on this weed
Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia terracina	Geraldton Carnation Weed		High	Rapid	Medium	1, 3, 15	Spot spray large infestations with metsulfuron methyl 0.1 g/15 L or metsulfuron methyl + 1% glyphosate before flowering
Fabaceae	Acacia iteaphylla	Flinders Range Wattle		Unknown	Rapid	Medium	2, 12, 15	Seedlings: hand pull and remove individuals; Mature Woody Plants: Fell and remove entire bush/tree, paint cut stump with Garlon®600. Follow-up spray of germinants using 4 L/ha of glyphosate (450g/L) with wetting agent.
Fabaceae	Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle		Unknown	Moderate	Medium	1, 5, 16, 17	Seedlings: hand pull and remove individuals; Mature Woody Plants: Fell and remove entire bush/tree, paint cut stump with Garlon®600. Follow-up spray of germinants using 4 L/ha of glyphosate (450g/L) with wetting agent.
Fabaceae	Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle		Low	Slow	Medium	13	Seedlings: hand pull and remove individuals; Mature Woody Plants: Fell and remove entire bush/tree, paint cut stump with Garlon®600. Follow-up spray of germinants using 4 L/ha of glyphosate (450g/L) with wetting agent.
Fabaceae	Dipogon lignosus	Dolichos Pea		High	Moderate	Medium	10	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 500 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective control
Fabaceae	Lotus subbiflorus	Hairy Birdsfoot Trefoil		Unknown	Rapid	Low	1	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 500 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective control
Fabaceae	Medicago polymorpha	Burr Medic		Unknown	Moderate	Low	1, 3	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 10 mL Lontrel® plus wetting agent in 10 L water to provide reasonably selective control
Fabaceae	Medicago truncatula	Barrel Medic		Unknown	Moderate	Low	1	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 10 mL Lontrel® plus wetting agent in 10 L water to provide reasonably selective control
Fabaceae	Melilotus indicus	Melilot		Unknown	Moderate	Low	1	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 10 mL Lontrel® plus wetting agent in 10 L water to provide reasonably selective control
Fabaceae	Stylosanthes sp. indet	Stylo		Not Listed	Not Listed	Medium	3, 4	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 10 mL Lontrel® plus wetting agent in 10 L water to provide reasonably selective control
Fabaceae	Trifolium campestre	Hop Clover		Unknown	Unknown	Low	1	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 500 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective control
Fabaceae	Trifolium subterraneum	Subterranean Clover		Unknown	Unknown	Low	3, 4	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 500 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective control

	Family	Species Name	Common Name Status	Impact ¹	Invasiveness ¹	Priority	Area (Figure 2)	Recommended Treatment
Profession Act Profession Section Profession Section Sect	Fabaceae	•					1	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 500 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective
Herebox delicates in record all control in the cont	Geraniaceae	Geranium molle	Dove's Foot Cranesbill	Unknown	Unknown	Low	18	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 300 mL/ha Lontrel® plus wetting agent to provide reasonably selective
descree defection analystes with Galacina will described analyste of defection analystes with Galacina will described analyste of defection analystes of defection analystes of defection analystes of defection analysts of	Hypericaceae	Hypericum perforatum	St John's Wort	Unknown	Moderate	Medium	6	
Someward Annual Processor Symbolium resolutions (SOIL) Seed (Soil)	Iridaceae	Freesia alba x leichtlinii	Freesia	High	Rapid	Medium	14	
Service in late winter with 1.5g metalultural (200g leg plus westing agent / 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment features and considered with 1.5g metalultural (200g leg plus westing agent / 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment features and considered with 1.5g metalultural (200g leg plus westing agent / 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment features and considered with 1.5g metalultural (200g leg plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment and considered plants, or spray with 1.0g p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment and considered plants, or spray with 1.0g p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment and considered plants, or spray with 1.0g p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment and p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment and p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years of treatment p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years p2-2 5794/790/p2c) plus westing agent in 10 Lower p2-3 years p2-3 y	Iridaceae	Gladiolus undulatus	Wild Gladiolus	High	Moderate	Medium	1, 2, 7, 12, 17, 18, 21	
Motions veryfelds Watsons everyfelds Watsons everyfelds Watsons everyfelds Watsons everyfeld with some southernous everyfelds watsons a high Moderate Motions veryfelds watsons watson	Iridaceae	Romulea rosea	Guildford Grass	High	Unknown	Medium	3	
Intercase Janes de Principa (Capitale Rush Low Rapid (Low 12 Intercase Ances anchorse) Janes de Rush Low Rapid (Low 15 Rapid (Low 15) Rapid (Lo	Iridaceae	Sisyrinchium rosulatum		Not Listed	Not Listed	Low	10, 11	
Amous professions Amous profes	Iridaceae	Watsonia versfeldii	Watsonia	High	Moderate	Medium	9	Hand pull and remove scattered plants, or spray with 100g 2,2-DPA(740g/kg) plus wetting agent in 10 L water
Ances microcepholos Ances mic	Juncaceae	Juncus bufonius	Toad Rush	Low	Rapid	Low	12	
saminace Low does not control state Low Moderate Low	Juncaceae	Juncus capitatus	Capitate Rush	Low	Rapid	Low	12	
Not Listed Not	Juncaceae	Juncus microcephalus	Weedy Rush	Low	Rapid	Low	15	summer/autumn if there is surface water present throughout the rest of the year. In dry conditions apply in
Necesian Office surgones Offic	Lamiaceae	Lavandula stoechas	Italian Lavendar	Low	Moderate	Low	15	
Not Discovered South African Orchid Unknown Rapid Low 9,9 Spot spray glyphosate 1% Pulse* Just on flowering Pure function for function of Common Bartsia Unknown Rapid Low 4 Not Listed N	Myrtaceae	Callistemon citrinus		Not Listed	Not Listed	Medium	15	Hand pull and remove scattered plants
Not listed was personance of the production of t	Oleaceae	Olea europaea	Olive	High	Moderate	Medium	4	Hand pull and remove scattered plants
Nexistacese Oxalis compressa Soursob High Slow Medium 1, 2, 12, 14 Spray in late winter with 0.1g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent / 10 L water Availableace Oxalis purpurea Largeflower Wood Sorrel High Slow Medium 3 Spray in late winter with 0.1g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent / 10 L water apaveraceae furnation capreolata Whiteflower Fumitory Medium Unknown Medium 1, 3 Spray in late winter with 0.1g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent / 10 L water with oxalis pressulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent / 10 L water littosporaceae Pittosporum undulatum Sweet Pittosporum High Rapid Medium 1, 10, 118, 19, 21 Hand pull scattered plants and remove, or spot spray with 0.1g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent in 10 L water littosporum water with 0.1g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent in 10 L water littosporum undulatum Sweet Pittosporum High Rapid Medium 1, 10, 118, 19, 21 Hand pull scattered plants and remove, or spot spray with 200 mL glyphosate (450g/kg) plus wetting agent in 10 L water littosporum water littosporum Rapid Low 1, 3, 12 Hand pull scattered plants and remove, or spot spray with 200 mL glyphosate (450g/kg) plus wetting agent in 10 L water littosporum Rapid Low 2 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Briza makina Blowfly Grass Unknown Rapid Low 2, 9 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Briza minor Shivery Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 3 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Briza minor Gradeceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium 1, 3 Selective control by spraying with 10 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Brizan diandrus Gradeceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium 1, 3, 3, 12, 3, 10, 19 Selective control by spraying with 11 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Brizan fongifion Annual Vedic	Orchidaceae	Disa bracteata	South African Orchid	Unknown	Rapid	Low	3, 9	Spot spray glyphosate 1% + Pulse®. Just on flowering
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### Price of the province of t	Oxalidaceae	Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob	High	Slow	Medium	12	Spray in late winter with 0.1g metsulfuron (600g/kg) plus wetting agent / 10 L water
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Avena barbata Bearded Oat High Rapid Medium 1, 3, 9, 17 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Briza minor Shivery Grass Unknown Rapid Low 2, 9 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus diandrus Great Brome High Rapid Medium 1, 3 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus hordeaceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium 2 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus hordeaceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium 1 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Cynodon dactylon Couch High Rapid Medium 1 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Ehrharta calycina Perennial Veldt Grass Unknown Moderate Medium 17 Selective control by spraying with 11/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Erragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 11/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying with 11/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 Loware Paper 10 Loware Rapid Woderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 90 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent per 10 Loware Paper 10 Loware Rapid Woderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying with 11/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 Loware Rapid Woderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 90 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent per 10 Loware Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying with 10 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent per 10 Loware Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying with 1	Plantaginaceae	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	High	Unknown	Medium	1, 3, 12	
Blowfly Grass Unknown Rapid Low 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21 Oaceae Briza minor Shivery Grass Unknown Rapid Low 2, 9 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus diandrus Great Brome High Rapid Medium 1, 3 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus hordeaceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium 2 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Cenchrus clandestinus Kikuyu Grass High Rapid Medium 11 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Cynodon dactylon Couch High Rapid Medium 1, 2, 3, 10, 19 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Ehrharta calycina Perennial Veldt Grass Unknown Moderate Medium 17 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering winter prior to flowering oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering winter prior to flowering agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Aira caryophyllea	Silvery Hairgrass	Unknown	Rapid	Low	2	
Daceae Briza minor Shivery Grass Unknown Rapid Low 2, 9 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus diandrus Great Brome High Rapid Medium 1, 3 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus hordeaceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium 2 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Centrus clandestinus Kikuyu Grass High Rapid Medium 11 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Cynodon dactylon Couch High Rapid Medium 1, 2, 3, 10, 19 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Ehrharta calycina Perennial Veldt Grass Unknown Moderate Medium 17 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Ehrharta longiflora Annual Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 3, 9, 12, 13 Hand pull and remove scattered plants, or spray in winter with 4 L glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent per 10 L water Oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Avena barbata	Bearded Oat	High	Rapid	Medium	1, 3, 9, 17	Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Bromus diandrus Great Brome High Rapid Medium 1, 3 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Bromus hordeaceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium 2 Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Cenchrus clandestinus Kikuyu Grass High Rapid Medium 11 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Cynodon dactylon Couch High Rapid Medium 1, 2, 3, 10, 19 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Ehrharta calycina Perennial Veldt Grass Unknown Moderate Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 3, 9, 12, 13 Hand pull and remove scattered plants, or spray in winter with 4 L glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent oaceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 20 mL Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 L water oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Briza maxima	Blowfly Grass	Unknown	Rapid	Low		Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Bromus hordeaceus Soft Brome High Rapid Medium Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Cenchrus clandestinus Kikuyu Grass High Rapid Medium Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Coacea Cynodon dactylon Couch High Rapid Medium 1, 2, 3, 10, 19 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Coacea Ehrharta calycina Perennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 17 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Coacea Ehrharta longiflora Annual Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Coaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium Oaceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 20 mL Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 L Water Oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Briza minor	Shivery Grass	Unknown	Rapid	Low	2, 9	Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Cenchrus clandestinus Kikuyu Grass High Rapid Medium 11 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict*520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Cynodon dactylon Couch High Rapid Medium 1, 2, 3, 10, 19 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Coaceae Ehrharta calycina Perennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 17 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Coaceae Ehrharta longiflora Annual Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade*212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Coaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 3, 9, 12, 13 Hand pull and remove scattered plants, or spray in winter with 4 L glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent Coaceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 20 mL Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 L Water Coaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade*212 with wetting agent per 10 L Water	Poaceae	Bromus diandrus	Great Brome	High	Rapid	Medium	1, 3	Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Couch High Rapid Medium 1, 2, 3, 10, 19 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Defennial Veldt Grass Unknown Moderate Medium 17 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Defennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Defennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Defennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Defennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Defennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering Defennial Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent prior to flowering with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting	Poaceae	Bromus hordeaceus	Soft Brome	High	Rapid	Medium	2	Selective control by spraying with 100 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Description of the properties	Poaceae	Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu Grass	High	Rapid	Medium	11	Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Daceae Ehrharta longiflora Annual Veldt Grass Unknown Rapid Medium 1, 12, 13, 18 Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering oaceae Eragrostis curvula African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 3, 9, 12, 13 Hand pull and remove scattered plants, or spray in winter with 4 L glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent oaceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 20 mL Fusilade®212 with wetting agent per 10 L water Oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade®212 with wetting agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Cynodon dactylon	Couch	High	Rapid	Medium	1, 2, 3, 10, 19	Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
African Lovegrass High Rapid Medium 3, 9, 12, 13 Hand pull and remove scattered plants, or spray in winter with 4 L glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent Daceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 20 mL Fusilade®212 with wetting agent per 10 L water Daceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade®212 with wetting agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Ehrharta calycina	Perennial Veldt Grass	Unknown	Moderate	Medium	17	Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Oaceae Lagurus ovatus Hare's Tail Grass Unknown Moderate Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 20 mL Fusilade®212 with wetting agent per 10 L water Oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade®212 with wetting agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Ehrharta longiflora	Annual Veldt Grass	Unknown	Rapid	Medium	1, 12, 13, 18	Selective control by spraying with 1 L/ha Fusilade®212 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
water Oaceae Lolium rigidum Wimmera Ryegrass Moderate Rapid Low 1 Selective control by spraying in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL Fusilade®212 with wetting agent per 10 L	Poaceae	Eragrostis curvula	African Lovegrass	High	Rapid	Medium	3, 9, 12, 13	Hand pull and remove scattered plants, or spray in winter with 4 L glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent
	Poaceae	Lagurus ovatus	Hare's Tail Grass	Unknown	Moderate	Low	1	
	Poaceae	Lolium rigidum	Wimmera Ryegrass	Moderate	Rapid	Low	1	
oaceae Paspalum dilatatum Paspalum Paspalum High Rapid Medium 1, 2 Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering	Poaceae	Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum	High	Rapid	Medium	1, 2	Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Status	Impact ¹	Invasiveness ¹	Priority	Area (Figure 2)	Recommended Treatment
Poaceae	Stenotaphrum secundatum	Buffalo Grass		High	Moderate	Medium	1, 2, 13, 14, 20	Selective control by spraying with 800 mL/ha Verdict®520 with wetting agent in winter prior to flowering
Poaceae	Vulpia myuros	Rat's Tail Fescue		Unknown	Rapid	Low	3	Spray in winter prior to flowering with 5 mL glyphosate (450g/L) plus wetting agent / 10L water for reasonably selective control
Primulaceae	Lysimachia arvensis	Pimpernel		Unknown	Rapid	Low	2	
Rubiaceae	Galium murale	Small Goosegrass		Low	Unknown	Low	2	
Rubiaceae	Galium spurium	False Cleavers	Declared Pest	Not Listed	Not Listed	High	4	Spray in late winter with 1.0g chlorsulfuron (750g/kg) plus wetting agent in 10 L water
Solanaceae	Physalis peruviana	Cape Gooseberry		Low	Moderate	Low	3	
Violaceae	Viola odorata	Common Violet		Low	Slow	Low	3	

¹ Department of Parks and Wildlife 2014