FIGURE 19 Rehabilitation Plan

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table 2: Weed Control (On-going throughout all retained native vegetation communities & rehabilitation zones) – Note: weed control works are to be implemented by a suitably qualified contractor to the satisfaction of TSC. Please note that some areas of the rehabilitation zones (callout 20 on Sheet 5) are currently occupied by pasture grasses and thus will be slashed prior to mulching and revegetation. Follow up treatment of recolinised weeds as specified in the below table. All other areas of retained native vegetation communities (callout 21 on Sheet 5) will also be monitored for environmental weed presence and treatment performed as necessary.

Species Name	Common Name	Recommended Treatment
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue Billygoat Weed	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [1:100] (or hand removal for minor infestations). Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Alternanthera pungens	Khaki Weed	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100]. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Annual Ragweed	As Annual Ragweed is resistant to glyphosate and alternate registered herbicides are not recommended for use proximate to watercourses, this species is to be removed by hand.
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or hand removal is to occur. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted. NOTE: No slashing of seeding groundsel bushes is to occur. If groundsel is seeding at any time, individual plants are to be removed via hand and bagged to prevent seed spread via wind.
Bidens pilosa	Cobblers Pegs	Spot spraying of Cobblers Pegs with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100]. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Chrysanthemoides monolifera	Bitou Bush	Saplings are to be treated via the cut stump method. This will involve cutting the trunk at ground level and immediately swabbing the stump surface with Roundup Biactive. Juveniles or dense groups are to be treated via spraying [Roundup Biactive @ 1:100]. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Cirsium vulgare *Sonchus oleraceus*	Thistles	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or hand removal. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Crotalaria incana	Rattlepod	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or hand removal. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Lantana camara	Lantana	Spot spraying of Lantana with Roundup Biactive [1:100] is recommended. Following treatment, Lantana is to be removed via hand and stored until complete browning out occurs. Note that removed biomass must be stored/hung off the ground to prevent re-shooting. Following complete death the removed debris may be burnt. Addition of surfactant PULSE (200 mL/100 L) to Roundup is recommended to improve Lantana control.
Ochna serrulata	Mickey Mouse Plant	Saplings are to be treated via the cut stump method. This will involve cutting the trunk at ground level and immediately swabbing the stump surface with Roundup Biactive. Juveniles are to be treated via spraying [Roundup Biactive @ 1:100]. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Passiflora suberosa *P. edulis*	Passionflowers	Cut-stump treatment or hand removal for juveniles. Cut stump treatment will involve cutting the stem at ground level and immediately swabbing the stump surface with Roundup Biactive (1 part roundup: 2 parts water).
Various	Pasture/exotic grasses	Grasses within the rehabilitation zones (refer Sheet 5) will be slashed prior to mulching and revegetation. Follow up treatment of recolinised grasses will be spot sprayed with Roundup Biactive [1:100]. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted. Within retained vegetation communities pasture grasses shall be removed via hand or spot sprayed with Roundup Biactive [1:100] Species noted onsite include *Pennisetum clandestinum, Andropogon virginicus, Chloris gayana, Axonopus affinis, Melinis repens, Paspalum dilatatum, Setaria sphacelata, Cynodon dactylon, Digitaria didactyla*
Protasparagus densiflorus	Asparagus Fern	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or hand removal. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Ricinus communis	Castor Oil	Saplings are to be treated via the cut stump method. This will involve cutting the trunk at ground level and immediately swabbing the root stock surface with Roundup Biactive (1 part roundup: 2 parts water). Juveniles are to be spot sprayed with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or removed via hand. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Scefflera actinophylla	Umbrella Tree	Saplings are to be treated via the cut stump method. This will involve cutting the trunk at ground level and immediately swabbing the root stock surface with Roundup Biactive (1 part roundup: 2 parts water). Juveniles are to be spot sprayed with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or removed via hand. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Senecio madagascariensis	Common Fireweed	Spot spraying of plants with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] is to occur. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Senna pendula	Easter Cassia	Cut stump treatment of mature plants is to occur which involves cutting the stem of the plant at ground level and immediately swabbing the stump surface with Roundup Biactive (1 part roundup: 2 parts water). Juvenile stems are to be spot sprayed with Roundup Biactive [at a ration of 1:100] or removed via hand. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Macroptilium atropurpureum	Siratro	Mature plants are to be treated via the cut stump method. This will involve cutting the trunk at ground level and immediately swabbing the root stock surface with Roundup Biactive (1 part roundup: 2 parts water). Juveniles are to be spot sprayed with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or removed via hand. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or hand removal. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted. Addition of surfactant PULSE (200 mL/100 L) to Roundup is recommended to improve control.
Solanum mauritianum	Wild Tobacco	Saplings are to be treated via the cut stump method. This will involve cutting the trunk at ground level and immediately swabbing the stump surface with Roundup Biactive. Juveniles are to be treated via spot spraying [Roundup Biactive @ 1:100] or hand pulling. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Solanum nigrum	Nightshade	Mature shrubs are to be treated via the cut stump method. This will involve cutting the trunk at ground level and immediately swabbing the root stock surface with Roundup Biactive (1 part roundup: 2 parts water). Juveniles are to be spot sprayed with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or removed via hand. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Soliva pterosperma	Bindy-eye	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or hand removal. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.
Sphagneticola trilobata	Singapore Daisy	Spot spraying with Roundup Biactive [at a ratio of 1:100] or hand removal. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted.

Table 2

WEED CONTROL

NOTES: where herbicide treatment is required the use of Roundup Biactive has been predominately recommended. The active ingredient of this herbicide is Glyphosate isopropylamine which has been found to be non-toxic to frog tadpoles and generally does not require the use of additional surfactants. The use of surfactant is only recommended for *Lantana camara* and *Rumex crispus*. Spot spraying is to ensure all foliage is wetted. A follow up inspection (2-3 weeks after initial treatment) is to occur with any recolonised individuals of treated weeds to be removed by hand or follow-up spraying. Where areas are spot-sprayed and/or hand weeded, weed material should be left insitu to act as natural site mulch. Weed treatment is to occur from areas that are dominated by native vegetation and extend into more weedy areas.

Recommended Application Technique For Spraying (Knapsack/Handgun Equipment)

The dilution rate is given as a ratio (i.e. 1: 100 is 1 part Roundup Biactive: 100 parts water). Adjust equipment to achieve an even spray pattern. Apply to ensure complete and uniform wetting of all foliage. For handgun equipment, a D6 spray tip (Spraying Systems Australia P/L) or equivalent, and an operating pressure of 400-700 kPa are recommended.

Site Context

Rehabilitation Plan

156 Creek Street Hastings Point

RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

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DATE: FEBRUARY 2010

DRAWN: JB

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