



CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL

Central Coast Council
Municipal Weed Management Plan
Version II – 2018



Leycesteria formosa (Elisha's tears)



Chrysanthemoides monilifera (boneseed)

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Preamble to Version II

During the ten years between Version II and the original document substantial structural changes across State and Federal Government departments have resulted in a notable decline in resource availability including dedicated staff and particularly funding opportunities for weed control. This decline has been gradual, but the result is escalating – and the public is concerned.

Amendments to Version II reflect these changes, particularly in the first half of the document. The goals and objectives have not changed substantially – they are ambitious, but achievable provided whole-of-Council support using a steady, sustained approach that is realistic, adaptable and goal-driven. It would appear that the issue of weeds is in our hands, but importantly, regional collaboration is an essential element – an approach that appears to be solidifying in the North-West. As we act strategically – step-by step achievements will lead to an attitude that can infiltrate the public consciousness so that on-going weed control is seen as a worthy investment.

Publication Details

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Version II of this Plan provides a framework to commence a strategic weed program by establishing a number of key requirements to underpin the processes that will set the Central Coast Council up as a regional entity that is part of the bigger Cradle Coast picture.

The Central Coast Municipal Weed Management Plan identifies key management issues and addresses eight principle goals:

- . To implement a coordinated Municipal Weed Management Program involving all Council managed land.
- . To provide a basis for Municipal implementation of statutory weed management responsibilities.
- . To develop a map based database of priority weeds in the Central Coast Municipal area and commence locational data capture of weeds on private land.
- . To establish on-going resource requirements to undertake effective action on weed control.
- . To identify best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices.
- . To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds.
- . To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management.
- . To work closely with other land managers, embrace and encourage shared resource opportunities to integrate and coordinate targeted control strategies (where appropriate), weed hotspots such as new, emerging infestations and weeds of local or regional significance.
- . To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities.

Key changes to Version II include the establishment of an in-house Weeds Team to achieve a collaborative approach across Council and a stronger emphasis on liaison with other adjoining and regional land managers via the Cradle Coast Weed Advisory Group and the *Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy 2010*

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1. VISION

To implement an effective, coordinated and practical weed management program that minimises the economical, ecological and social impacts of weeds within the Central Coast Municipal area.

2. GOALS

- . To implement a coordinated Municipal Weed Management Program involving all Council managed land.
- . To provide a basis for Municipal implementation of statutory weed management responsibilities.
- . To develop a map based database of priority weeds in the Central Coast Municipal area and commence locational data capture of weeds on private land.
- . To establish on-going resource requirements to undertake effective action on weed control.
- . To identify best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices.
- . To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds.
- . To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management.
- . To work closely with other land managers, embrace and encourage shared resource opportunities to integrate and coordinate targeted control strategies (where appropriate), weed hotspots such as new, emerging infestations and weeds of local or regional significance.
- . To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities.

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 The Central Coast municipal area

The Central Coast municipal area covers an area of approximately 900 square kilometres, and is nestled between Bass Strait on the northern perimeter and Black Bluff range to the south, with the Blythe River forming the western boundary, and the Forth River on the eastern boundary. The landscape is composed of gentle shores and rolling hills which are interspersed with rugged ranges.

The total population of the Central Coast area is around 21,000, and of this total approximately 85% live on the coastal fringe. The principal towns are Ulverstone and Penguin, and between them have around 17,500 residents.

The climate is mild maritime, with an average daily maxima of 12°C in the winter, and 20°C in summer. The minimum average annual temperatures range from 6°C in winter, to 12° C in summer. Add to the climate an average annual rainfall of 900 millimetres and rich agricultural land, and the result is primary production contributes to more than 50% of business turnover. Vegetable crops, livestock production and timber harvesting are all traditional mainstay pursuits, while niche markets of essential oil crops, opium poppies, organic vegetables, flowers, fruits and various high-end-farm-to-plate themed produce continue to grow.

Downstream processing of vegetables and pyrethrum are also carried out within the municipal area.

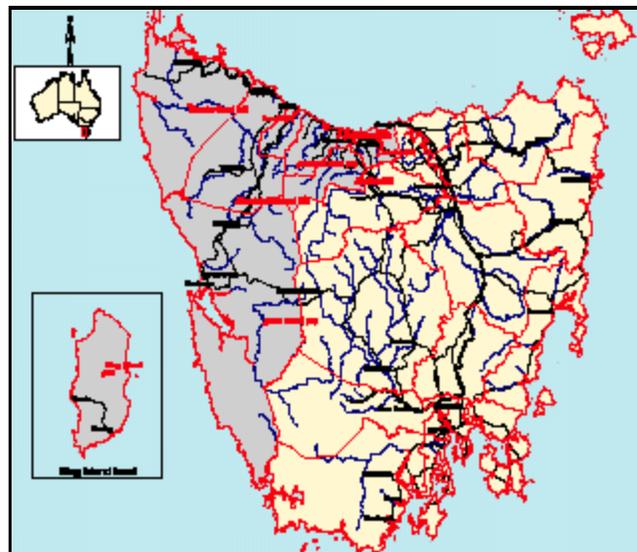


Figure 1: Indicates the National, State and Regional context – Cradle Coast Region shaded. Source Cradle Coast Authority.

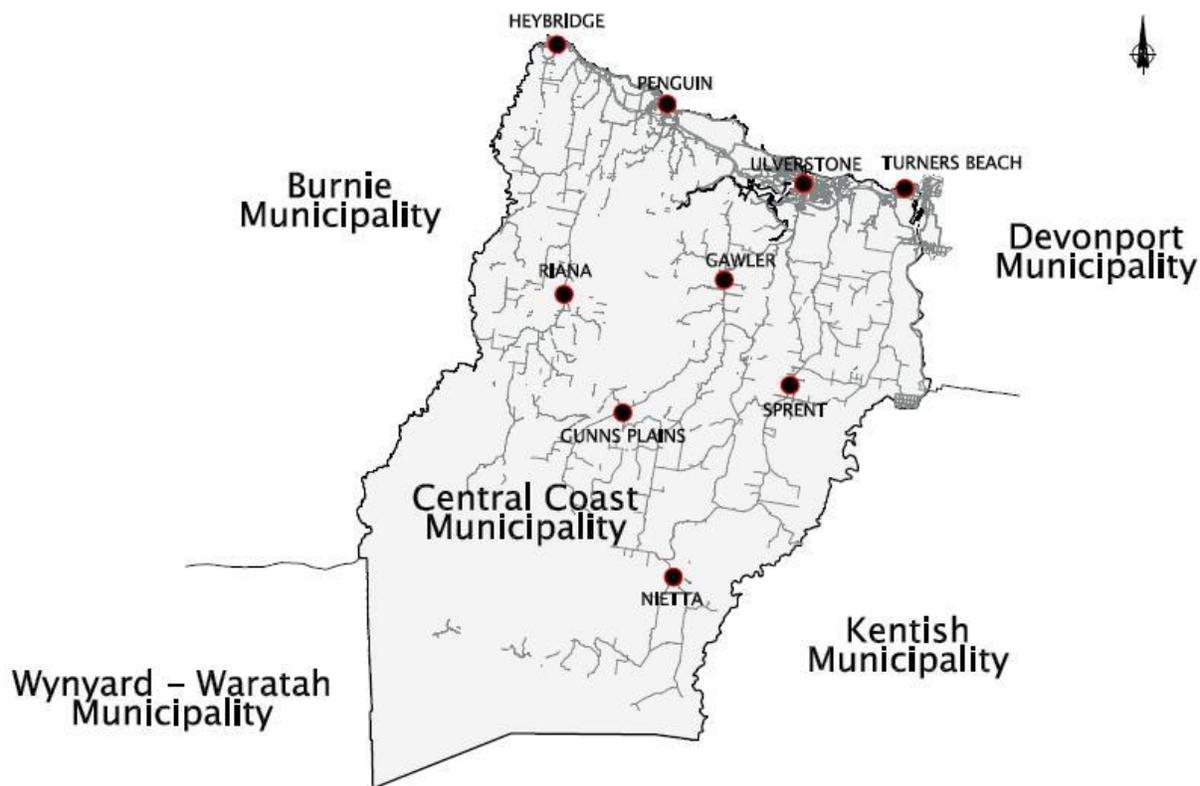


Figure 2 – Central Coast Municipality and its Neighbours.
 Source: Central Coast Council.

3.2 Central Coast Council Municipal Weed Management Plan 2007

Funding was made available through the *National Heritage Trust Weeds Program* (no longer in existence) to produce the original Central Coast Council Municipal Weed Management Plan in 2007. The document was an opportunity for the Central Coast Council to review existing weed management processes and practices, and modify these to ensure consistency of weed management between regional and municipal levels. Around the same time the Cradle Coast Regional Weed Strategy (2005) was produced, and then updated in 2010. Additional funding was made available through Cradle Coast NRM to initiate a mapping program but when the grant ended (before the data had been uploaded to the Natural Value Atlas, as intended), the internal focus switched to various, individually managed, singular on-ground efforts. In the absence of a dedicated Weeds Officer at the Central Coast Council and no one to carry the Municipal Weed Management Plan forward, the momentum was lost, coinciding with internal and external funding cuts: typical of a general, national trend away from weed issues, e.g. Cradle Coast NRM removed the Weed Officer position in 2011 and closure of the Federal Program *Defeating the Weed Menace*.

3.3 Version II Central Coast Council Municipal Weed Management Plan 2017

The aims and objectives of Version II are similar to the original Central Coast Council Municipal Weed Management Plan 2007. The plan specifically covers weed management on Council managed land; owned and leased. This includes the majority of the coastal Crown Land reserve, parks, reserves, recreation grounds, buffer zones, cemeteries, green belts, foreshore zones, road reservations and miscellaneous properties such as gravel pits and aged person facilities. There are also Council owned land parcels that are leased from the Central Coast Council for recreational purposes by clubs etc., e.g. the Cradle Coast Mountain Bike Club, the Penguin Golf Club, Turners Beach Bowls Club, OcLing Caravan Park etc. and while these lease holders are responsible for all land management issues, the Council must have processes in place to ensure that weed control is undertaken on that land. This 2017 Plan aims to include management of weeds on private land, initially by mapping weeds across the municipal area, with a long-term objective to become active in reporting and inspecting, plus advising and promoting public awareness.

The gradual withdrawal of overall financial support for weeds over the past 10 years has resulted in a drastic decline in local, State and Federal resource allocation for weed dedicated staff and abandonment of past projects and targets. The situation leaves weed control in the hands of local councils, private landowners and managers and facility managers. With a consistent, realistic, applied approach from within the Central Coast Council, objectives can be achieved, and with a proven track record successes can be built upon for the long-term. Private land issues will only be reachable when weeds on public land are under effective control.

The first, and most important objective, is to coordinate the whole of the Central Coast Council workforce in a unified weed control program that is strategic and long-term. Until the Council have an on-going program that is succeeding in effective control of targeted weeds, it cannot justify involvement with weed issues on private land.

4. BACKGROUND

The Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association state that a conservative estimate of the cost created by weeds is approximately \$58 million annually. This estimate covers lost production created by weeds and the cost of weed control within Tasmania. Nationwide the estimate for combined weed management and lost production is put at \$4 billion annually.

4.1 Definition

According to the Draft Australian Weed Strategy 2017–2027, a weed is considered pragmatically as a plant that requires some form of action to reduce its negative effects on the economy, the environment, human health and amenity.

4.2 Legislation

Plant Quarantine Act (1997)

The *Plant Quarantine Act (1997)* provides for the quarantine of plants and the control of pests and diseases. Biosecurity Tasmania regulates and prohibits the importation of pest plants, animals and diseases into Tasmania.

Weed Management Act (1999)

The *Weed Management Act 1999* was proclaimed on 1 September 2000. It is the principal legislation concerned with the management of declared weeds in Tasmania. Under the Act, the State Government may:

- . Prohibit the introduction of declared weeds into Tasmania.
- . Undertake the eradication of declared weed species.
- . Take action aimed at preventing the spread of declared weeds within Tasmania.
- . Require that action be taken against declared weed species where this is necessary to alleviate or prevent a problem.

The Act provides for the eradication and control of ‘declared weeds’. There are currently 146 weeds declared under the Act. The importation and sale of these plants is prohibited. All declared plants have a Statutory Weed Management Plan outlining the minimum management requirements of each species across all municipalities. With respect to each declared weed, municipalities are either Zone A or B. In Zone A municipalities, eradication is required, while in Zone B municipalities the goal is containment to prevent further spread.

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks Water and Environment Invasive Species Section responsible for preparation and revision of Statutory Weed Management Plans for declared weeds. The plans, and a list of Tasmanian declared weeds are found at <http://dpiuwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weeds-index/weeds-index-declared-weeds> Declared weeds known to be in the Central Coast Municipal area are listed (page 13–16) of this document).

4.3 Links to National, State, Regional and Local Weed Strategies

4.3.1 The Draft Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 to 2027

The *Draft Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 to 2027* was released for public consultation mid 2016 by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, on behalf of the Invasive Plants and Animals Committee. The document will replace the *National Weed Strategy 1997*.

The Draft Strategy has three goals:

- . Prevention, detection and early intervention
- . Minimise the impact of established Weeds
- . Enhance Australia’s capacity and commitment to weed management

And nominates seven principles to underpin weed management to guide planning, investment and actions:

- 1 Effective weed management is a responsibility shared between landholders, community, industry and government;

- 2 Evidence-based decision-making should underpin the approach to weeds;
- 3 Risk-based prevention and early intervention is generally the most cost-effective approach for managing weeds;
- 4 Prioritisation of weed management must be informed by a risk based approach, considering feasibility, likelihood of success, impact and national significance;
- 5 Coordination amongst landholders, community, industry and government is necessary to manage weeds at a landscape scale;
- 6 Sustaining capability and capacity across landholders, community, industry and government is fundamental to effective weed management, and
- 7 Individuals, organisations and industry groups that create risks that may result in a weed entering, emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia have a role in minimising the impacts and contributing to the costs of management.

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) are listed in the Strategy as priority current and future weed threats, nominated for targeted, strategic co-investment at a landscape scale. Twelve additional weeds were added to the list of 20 in 2013.

National and State Strategies for each of the WoNS have been developed. Funding, when available, is generally prioritised for these weeds.

The WoNS found in Tasmania are:

- . African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- . boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)
- . blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus species aggregate*)
- . bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- . brooms - Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*) and English broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
- . gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- . serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) and
- . willows (*Salix spp.*).

Apart from serrated tussock, the listed WONS are all found locally.

4.3.2 State Weed Plan

A Tasmanian state-wide plan, formerly the *Tasmanian Weed Management Strategy*, no longer exists – replaced by three regional strategies under the NRM regional bodies.

The Central Coast Council is within the Cradle Coast NRM catchment. The Cradle Coast NRM have not produced current, formal documentation specifically for weed management, instead adopting the *Natural Resource Management (NRM) Strategy, Cradle Coast, 2015–2020* (see below).

4.3.3 Regional Guidelines

The *Natural Resource Management (NRM) Strategy, Cradle Coast, 2015–2020* plans for the long term and sustainable management of the region's natural resources, based on achieving a balance of environmental, social and economic factors. The Strategy gives minimal, specific attention to weed management, focusing on restoration and protection of remnant natural ecosystems and referencing regional planning generally, however the Cradle Coast Weed Advisory Group produced and oversee the *Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy 2010* (see below).

4.3.4 Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy

The Cradle Coast Weed Advisory Group, made up of industry, private, public and government stakeholders from all over the NW meet quarterly to oversee the *Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy 2010*.

The *Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy* establishes a management framework (e.g. a network of weed officers, information exchange) and promotes a coordinated, cooperative approach to weed management across all land tenures for the region.

Key recommendations of the RWMS that have consequence to Municipal management are:

- . Managing regional weed targets cooperatively, partnering for cost effectiveness with an aim to establish an enthusiastic, well informed and widespread network of people involved in weed management;
- . Employment of a Municipal Weed Management Officer to become part of a supported network that is represented by all municipalities;
- . Prevent new weed infestations, rapid response to new or expanding incursions;
- . Manage and map existing weeds;
- . Development of a Municipal Weed Management Plan
- . Participation of Municipal Weed Officer in quarterly meetings with Regional Officers and Weed Officers from other municipalities to promote co-operation and coordination of weed management activities across the Region.

4.3.5 The Central Coast Council Weeds Team On–Ground Work Plan

The Central Coast Council has a newly formed Weeds Team who will meet on a regular basis to coordinate weed control in the Municipality. A Council representative from the Cradle Coast Weed Advisory Group will also attend these meetings to share information, promote regional targets, matters arising internally and externally and keep the channels open.

The very first agreed objective for the Council Weed Team is to coordinate control programs for Capeweed and Spanish heath and commence the setup of roadside markers to reduce weed spread on roadsides. Weed Mapping is another urgent goal. The Weed Team will also work together on producing a long–term work plan designed to be strategic and cost effective.

The On–Ground Work Plan will complement this document – *Central Coast Council Municipal Weed Management Plan Version II*, as a practical, working and evolving document that will be developed by the Central Coast Council Weed Team. The Team will be responsible for deciding the appropriate methodologies for the on–going control of target weeds, nominating the staff (internal or external) that will undertake the control works and scheduling the control regime. The Team will monitor and assess the progress of the control regime, troubleshoot, adjust and adapt control methods or timing and report the outcomes. Over the long–term, as target weeds become effectively controlled these weeds will be assigned to an ongoing maintenance program and different weed/s become the target/s in cycle. In addition, the Weeds Team will be involved in the development of, the trial and training of mapping technology and participate in data capture of weed types and distributions across the municipality.

With a consistent, realistic, applied approach from within the Central Coast Council, objectives can be achieved, and with a proven track record successes can be built upon for the long–term. Private land issues will only be reachable when weeds on public land are under effective control.

4.3.6 Landcare, Coastcare and Friends of Groups

The Central Coast Council supports many volunteer community groups who undertake to manage and maintain natural areas; generally, weed control and revegetation. In most cases the groups are working under the guidance of a Management Plan (see 4.3.7 below). The groups are:

- . Turners Beach Coastcare
- . Friends of the Dunes
- . Ulverstone Coastcare
- . Friends of the Leven
- . East Penguin Coastcare
- . Sulphur Creek Coastcare
- . Riverside Avenue Community Group
- . Friends of Reid Street
- . + various individuals who care for foreshore and riparian area

4.3.7 Municipal documents of relevance

Within the Central Coast Municipal area parts of the reserved land owned by Crown Land Services is leased to Central Coast Council, and under this agreement the Council accept responsibility for weeds. A number of management plans exist for key “public areas” managed by the council. In

addition, the municipality has several enthusiastic volunteer groups who carry out activities aimed at the preservation or restoration of natural values in specific areas, and in some areas the activities are also guided by management plans. The plans are listed in Appendix A.

5. WEEDS OF THE CENTRAL COAST MUNICIPAL AREA

5.1 Overview

Right across Tasmania a range of weed problems exist which result in reduced productivity of agricultural land, plus the degradation of environmental values in bushland, waterways and coastal reserves. In many instances plants from urban areas have 'escaped' and are invading bush and coastal land. This situation is also reflected in the Central Coast Municipal area.

The weeds which cause significant impact in agricultural and bushland settings in the Central Coast Municipal area include

- . gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- . Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*)
- . ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)
- . pampas grass (*Cortaderia* sp.)
- . English broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
- . holly (*Ilex aquifolium*),
- . Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
- . blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.)
- . Elisha's tears (*Leycesteria formosa*)
- . bluebell creeper (*Sollya heterophylla*)
- . capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*)

Potentially any of the following thistles may also occur in localised or widespread infestations:

- . Slender thistles (*Carduus pycnocephalus* and *C. tenuiflorus*)
- . Californian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- . Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*) and
- . Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*)

Undeclared weeds posing significant local issues include:

- . blue periwinkle (*Vinca major*)
- . cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*)
- . foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)
- . capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*)
- . Arum lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)
- . Cumbungi (*Typha latifolia*)
- . Cotoneaster sp.

Central Coast Council is responsible for approximately twenty kilometres of coastline between the Blythe River and the Forth River. Along the coast the significant weeds include:

- . sea spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*),
- . blue butterfly bush (*Psoralea pinnata*)
- . cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*)
- . marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*)
- . blue periwinkle (*Vinca major*)
- . three cornered garlic (*Allium triquetrum*)
- . bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- . African daisy (*Osteospermum fruticosum*)
- . boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides*)
- . milkwort (*Polygala myrtifolia*)
- . mirror bush (*Coprosma repens*)
- . blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
- . African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

In riparian areas the most pressing threats are:

- . crack willows (*Salix* sp.)
- . blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*)
- . *Poa aquatica* (*Glyceria maxima*)
- . arum lily
- . cumbungi (*Typha latifolia*)
- . montbretia

with the potential for New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) and Cordyline species to become problems.

5.4 Priority Weeds

WoNS

There are significant populations of boneseed, blackberry, gorse and willow within the Central Coast Municipal area. Bridal creeper is also present in localised infestations.

Declared Weeds

Each WoNS in the Central Coast Municipal area is also a declared weed.

Twenty-three other plants declared under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act (1999) have been identified within the Central Coast Municipal area, as below (in Table 1 page 13 – 16). Included in Table 1 are minimum management requirements for each weed as outlined in the current Statutory Weed Management Plans under the Act, together with specific actions to be undertaken by the Council.

As a minimum under the Legislation, Zone A weeds are to be eradicated, while Zone B weeds are to be contained. However, in some cases setting of Central Coast Council sub-municipal Zone A/Zone B boundaries may be greatly advantageous to the management of weeds in the Central Coast Municipal area. Other declared weeds for which sub-municipal boundaries may be

appropriate include: willow, English broom and Montpellier broom, and Spanish heath. As the Central Coast Municipal weed mapping program becomes more comprehensive, it is recommended that the Natural Resources/Weeds Officer, in conjunction with Council and DPIPW, move to establish and enforce other appropriate sub-municipal Zone A and Zone B boundaries.

Regionally, Locally Significant Weeds, Environmental Weeds

There are a number of weeds, some declared, others not, some deemed Environmental Weeds, which are having significant local impacts and may otherwise be ignored because they are not necessarily on the State or Federal target lists. There are also many weeds which are high profile in the minds of the public – this may be because the weed/s are affecting agricultural productivity or simply affecting lawns, e.g. capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*). Regionally, Spanish heath is not widespread, but if left unmanaged will rapidly become an insurmountable issue for North-west Tasmania.

Declared weeds and Weeds of National Significance will remain important priorities, however the Central Coast Council Weed Team will be alert to locally and regionally significant weeds that predominate the rate payers' concerns and weeds that are otherwise deemed priority due to their rapid spread and consequence for the environment generally, e.g. blue periwinkle (*Vinca major*). Regional issues identified through the Cradle Coast Weed Advisory Group will also become important priorities.

Table 1: Declared weeds of the Central Coast Municipality. WONS are listed first in bold print. Individual weeds are shaded to indicate that a DPIPWE Service Sheet is available. When this is the case, management of the particular weed should follow the recommendations of the Service Sheet.

COMMON NAME <i>BOTANICAL NAME</i>	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL ACTION
AFRICAN BOXTHORN <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Localised infestations – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries and prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
ASPARAGUS FERN <i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required.
BLACKBERRY <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <i>agg.</i>	Widespread – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries and prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information. Access funding programs if available. Identify and record sites.
BONESEED <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Localised infestations – Zone B	Implement integrated control for eradication and prevent future occurrences	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet with aim of eradication. Access funding programs if available. Identify and record sites.
BRIDAL CREEPER <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required. Identify and record sites.
CALIFORNIAN THISTLE <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Localised infestations – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.

COMMON NAME BOTANICAL NAME	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL ACTION
CAPE TULIP <i>Homeria species</i>	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required.
CARTHAMUS LANATUS Saffron thistle	Localised infestations		Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
CROW GARLIC <i>Allium vineale</i>	Not recorded in the Central Coast area	Prevention and early detection	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required. DPIPWE control guide available.
DATURA <i>Datura species</i>	Isolated occurrences	Eradicate existing infestations & prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE. Control on Council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
SLENDER THISTLE <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Widespread – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE control guide. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
SLENDER THISTLE <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Widespread – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE control guide. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
ELISHA'S TEARS <i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Localised Infestations – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.

COMMON NAME BOTANICAL NAME	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL ACTION
ENGLISH BROOM <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Localised infestation – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries and prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Identify and record sites. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
FENNEL <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Widespread – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries and prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
FLAX-LEAF BROOM (<i>Genista linifolia</i>)	Isolated occurrences – Zone A	Implement integrated control program from eradication and prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity
GORSE <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Localized infestations – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information. Access funding programs if available. Identify and record sites.
HOLLY (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Isolated occurrences Zone – B	Implement integrated control program from eradication and prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity
HOREHOUND <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Localised Infestations – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information
MONTPELLIER BROOM <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Widespread – Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet. Identify and record sites. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.

COMMON NAME BOTANICAL NAME	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL ACTION
NODDING THISTLE <i>Carduus nutans</i>	Isolated occurrences	Eradicate existing infestations and prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required. DPIPWE control guide available.
PAMPAS GRASSES <i>Cortaderia species</i>	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication	Continue to implement Council eradication program. Liaise with landowners as required. Identify and record sites.
PATERSON'S CURSE OR SALVATION JANE <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Isolated occurrences - Zone A	Eradicate existing populations & prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required. DPIPWE service sheet available.
RAGWORT <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per DPIPWE service sheet Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information. Identify and record sites.
SPANISH HEATH <i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Localised infestations - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
ST JOHN'S WORT <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required.
PARROTS FEATHER <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE Biosecurity

COMMON NAME BOTANICAL NAME	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	CENTRAL COAST COUNCIL ACTION
VIPER'S BUGLOSS <i>Echium vulgare</i>	Isolated occurrences	Eradicate existing populations & prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPW. Control on Council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
WHITE-EDGED NIGHTSHADE <i>Solanum marginatum</i>	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication	Liaise with DPIPW Biosecurity Inspector if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required.
WILLOW <i>Salix species</i>	Widespread Crack Willow - Zone B Other Taxa - Zone A	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries and prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information. Access funding programs if available. Identify and record sites.

A number of non-Australian plants (exotic) have the potential to "escape" from domestic gardens and naturalise, thereby impacting on the integrity of native bushland areas. Some of these plants are listed below (Table 2); the listed plants have been taken from various park management plans within the Central Coast municipal area. The list is a guide only and not necessarily complete, however it serves as a comprehensive guide to the plant species which are naturalizing in the Central Coast area.

Individual weeds are shaded to indicate that a DPIPW Service Sheet is available. When this is the case, management of the particular weed should follow the recommendations of the Service Sheet.



Figure 4: ABOVE: Photo shows Montbretia (environmental weed) in front of asparagus fern (a declared weed) with Radiata pine (another environmental weed). Photo taken from the roadside at Penguin. Source A. Fergusson

Figure 5: Passionfruit vine (environmental weed) smothering native vegetation in a bushland setting beside the Leven River. Source: A. Fergusson

Table 2: List of environmental weeds potentially found in the Central Coast Municipal area.

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS: CENTRAL COAST MUNICIPAL AREA	
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bears Breeches
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-Cornered Garlic
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i>	Onion Twitch
<i>Bambusa</i> sp.	Bamboo
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Orange tecoma
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome
<i>Cakile maritime</i>	Sea rocket
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Starwort
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Greater Bindweed
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Lesser Bindweed
<i>Canna</i> sp.	Canna Lily
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster varieties
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Lucerne tree
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crocasmia x crocosmifolia</i>	Montbretia
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey cypress
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Dahlia</i> sp.	Tree dahlia
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS: CENTRAL COAST MUNICIPAL AREA	
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Elymus repens</i>	Rope Twitch
<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	A Willow-herb
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper spurge
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Fumitory
<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	Fuchsia
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers (Sticky weed)
<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania
<i>Geranium mille</i>	Dove's foot cranesbill
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Poa Aquatica
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Holcus</i> sp.	Fog grass
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Flatweed
<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Jasmine
<i>Lamium scandens</i>	Aluminium plant
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Elisha's Tears
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus</i> sp.	Lotus
<i>Malus x domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Mallow
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr medic
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Spearmint
<i>Myosotis sylvertris</i>	Forget-me-not
<i>Nasturtium officinalis</i>	Water Cress
<i>Ostospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing daisy
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	Oxalis
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Opium Poppy
<i>Paraserianthes lapantha</i>	Cape Wattle
<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	Banana Passionfruit

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS: CENTRAL COAST MUNICIPAL AREA	
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Geranium
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand Flax
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Ox-tongue
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	Plantain, Ribwort
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Wireweed
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry plum
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Blue Butterfly-Bush
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Buttercup
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Briar Rose
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Docks, Sorrel
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black-berry Nightshade
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato
<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Bluebell creeper
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sowthistle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>	Wandering Jew
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cumbungi
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Mullein

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS: CENTRAL COAST MUNICIPAL AREA	
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetches
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle
<i>Watsonia species</i>	Watsonia
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum lily

Glyceria maxima (Poa aquatica) is a waterway weed which has the potential to severely degrade waterways and spreads quite rapidly. It is recommended that distribution of this weed be mapped as an urgent priority, and that it be considered for nomination for declaration under the Weed Management Act.

5.5 Summary of on-ground Weed Management Priorities

In summary, on-ground Municipal Weed Management priorities should be as follows:

- 1 Measures to prevent the introduction of new invasive weed species into the Municipal area.
- 2 Eradication of newly identified high-risk incursions (i.e. declared weeds not previously recorded in the Municipal area).
- 3 Continued control towards eradication of declared weeds known in the Municipal area in isolated or localised distribution (particularly Paterson's curse, Spanish heath, pampas grass, St John's wort, crack willows, asparagus fern and bridal creeper).
- 4 Containment, and eradication where appropriate, of other declared weeds that are widespread in the Municipal area. Design strategies according to weeds and likely effectiveness. Focus weeds include (e.g. boneseed, ragwort, gorse, brooms, Spanish heath and blackberries).
- 5 Eradication where possible and containment of locally significant, high priority non-declared environmental weeds that pose a significant threat to the integrity of coastal, riparian and bushland habitats, including those occurring in areas where active environmental care groups are effectively working on eradication (e.g. coastal weeds – Cape ivy, cotoneaster, blue periwinkle, passionfruit vine, blue butterfly bush, agapanthus and Elisha's tears).

5.6 Achieving effective control of weeds

Resources

Generally, resources to directly implement weed control are the responsibility of the land manager. However, coordination of efforts at the Regional and Municipal levels, and good sources of information on identification and treatment methods can greatly improve results of weed control actions. When the *Draft Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 to 2027* is finalised more

funding may become available, but at this stage external funding cannot be relied upon. When and if grant funding is available and obtainable it is important that any targeted control is part of a long-term and committed control regime because such funding is typically a one-off without support for follow-up and on-going requirements.

Weed management is often a long-term process and a correspondingly long-term commitment to funding is required. Failure to allocate sufficient funds for follow-up monitoring and maintenance works often leads to a waste of the initial investment. Preparation of weed management plans will assist land managers to overcome many of these issues. Amongst other things, a weed management plan assists in predicting the level of resources required over time to adequately address particular weed management issues, thereby assisting planning and budgetary processes. Alternatively, if the weed problem is greater than available resources can initially control, the preparation of a weed management plan enables funding to be used to greatest effect by prioritising available resources.

Weed identification and treatment methods

There is a range of information available to assist with identification and treatment of weeds, including:

DPIPWE Service Sheets – Web Page www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds

DPIPWE prepares and publishes a variety of service sheets detailing best practice control measures for declared and other weeds, with sheets currently available for a range of weeds. Note that one major limitation of this information is that the herbicide recommendations are not listed according to the most effective and therefore results based on these recommendations can vary greatly, e.g. if timed incorrectly, or if certain seasonal variables are not optimum etc. therefore herbicide options must be thoroughly investigated.

Guidelines for Safe and Effective Herbicide Use Near Waterways – DPIPWE

These documents provide guidelines for best practice management of waterways and wetlands in Tasmania. They incorporate legislative requirements, and provide advice on many aspects of management of waterways, including herbicide usage in or near waterways, and control of willows.

Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control – DPIPWE

The Washdown Guidelines is a useful document about machinery hygiene.

The **Tasmanian Weeds Facebook page** is an excellent networking link to other weed/land managers who share information, questions and answers about weed identification and control methods, tips and hints and is especially useful starting point when you cannot identify something – a photo post will result in many suggestions and guesses. The limits here are that there is no efficient way of searching through past conversations to find relevant information.

The Natural Values Atlas contains site records for threatened flora or fauna or geoconservation sites of significance. Note, however that data relating to north-western region of Tasmania

generally, is currently incomplete and/or limited. Where the data exists, a search of an area can be conducted before disturbance/spraying occurs to check for potential concerns or impacts on threatened plant or animal species, for example. There is also a dedicated section for weed records although it is not yet updated with Central Coast Council data www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au

Coastal Weeds of the Cradle Coast Region

This booklet describes control methods and includes colour pictures for fifty coastal and environmental weeds of the Cradle Coast Region, and is available from Cradle Coast NRM or the Central Coast Council. A useful identification tool.

A whole of Tasmanian equivalent is available at <http://dpiw.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-publications-and-resources/coastal-weeds-of-tasmania-booklet>

6. KEY ISSUES AND GOALS

The Central Coast Council is responsible for managing the following areas within the Central Coast Municipal area:

- . Parks, reserves, recreation grounds
- . Buffer zones
- . Cemeteries
- . Tree Preservation areas
- . Foreshore zones
- . Road reserves
- . Miscellaneous including leased property, gravel pits, aged persons homes etc.

A number of management plans exist for discrete areas, especially where environmental care groups are actively working and these plans prioritize weed control activities accordingly. Many of the plans require revision (Appendix A for the list of plans).

The Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy (2010–15), although in need of updating, provides a basis for the Central Coast Weeds Team to clarify and build upon the On–Ground Action Plan.

There are many challenges for weed management in the Central Coast Municipal area. The general weed management priorities and issues described above have been grouped into four key issues with eight related goals. These are summarised below.

A detailed description of strategies and actions required to achieve these goals is contained in the following table (page 23–28).

Table 3: The key issues and goals identified for the implementation of the Central Coast Municipal Weed Plan.

ISSUE	GOALS
Implementation of a Municipal Weed Control Program	6.1 To coordinate a Municipal Weed Management Program on all Council managed land.
	6.2 To provide a basis for Municipal implementation of Statutory weed management responsibilities.
	6.3 To develop a map based database of priority weeds in the Central Coast Municipal area.
Effective Weed control	6.4 To identify and promote best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices.
	6.5 To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds.
Community Engagement	6.6 To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management.
Continuing Resources	6.7 To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities.
Monitoring, Evaluation and Review	6.8 To ensure continued improvement and goal orientated success.

ISSUE: Coordinated Municipal Weed Control Program

6.1 Goal: To coordinate a Municipal Weed Management Program on all Council managed land.

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measure
Support the Central Coast Municipal Weed Management Plan Version II (2017)	Plan adopted by Council	Council	
Whole-of-Council collaboration. Open communication and participation across all levels of Council and community	A proactive approach to weeds.	Council	
Support for the Central Coast Council Weeds Team	Weeds team meetings and regular communication	Council	
Employ a dedicated Weeds Officer.	Staff member employed	Council	
On-Ground Work Plan. The Central Coast Council Weeds Team and the NRM work collaboratively to prioritize weeds, build on a list of weed control sites covering roads and reserves. Coordinate maintenance and follow-up regimes. Review, adjust and expand the plan - on-going	On-going, adaptable, reviewed, assessed and report. The team troubleshoots and amends to build on a plan that is realistic but far reaching and goal orientated	Council - Weeds Team and NRM Officer	
Participate in Regional Weed Management meetings	Attendance at quarterly regional meetings of Municipal weed officers	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team	
Develop cooperative relationship with adjoining municipalities	Attendance at quarterly regional meetings of Municipal weed officers	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team	

6.2 Goal: To provide a basis for Municipal implementation of Statutory weed management responsibilities

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measure
Meet Statutory weed management responsibilities	Declared weeds managed as per Table 1	Council - Weeds Team	
Use enforcement under <i>Weed Management Act</i> , where appropriate. Liaise with Biosecurity Inspector - Biosecurity Operations Branch	All enforcement documented	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team and DPIPWE	
Work with DPIPWE to review current zoning classifications, and designate sub-municipal zonings as appropriate	Reviews conducted, sub-municipal zonings designated	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team and DPIPWE	

6.3 Goal: To develop a map based database of priority weeds in the Central Coast Municipal area

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measure
Develop Central Coast Municipal Weed Mapping program, to show distribution of priority weeds. Develop data capture that is compatible with Natural Values Atlas (NVA)	App produced. All relevant staff trained to capture and enter data. Database updated and priority weed distribution maps produced. On-going	Council – GIS Officer, and Weeds Team	
Integrate NVA data or any existing mapping data from other sources as appropriate	Mapping data integrated. On-going	Council – GIS Officer, and Weeds Team	
Technology support	Equipment requirements and on-going training made available	Council	
Develop a management reminder system, based on known infestations, to inform land managers when and how to treat particular infestations – primary and follow-up	System in place and functioning	Council – GIS Officer, and Weeds Team	
Develop and commence data collection to map weeds on private land	System in place and functioning	Council – GIS Officer, and Weeds Team	
Develop and implement a system for community reporting of weeds within the Municipality, incorporating web based and verbal reporting	Reporting system established, new reports recorded and mapping database updated	Council – GIS Officer, and Weeds Team	

ISSUE: EFFECTIVE WEED CONTROL

6.4 Goal: To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measure
Whole-of-Council collaboration. On-ground staff reporting system and proactive stance regarding identification emerging weeds, weed movement or problem weeds in new locations	(Targeted) weed infestations reducing in area and number of locations. Reduction in weed spread.	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team	
Participate in Regional Weed Management Programs	Regional Weed Management Programs accessed within Central Coast Municipal area	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team	
Implement planning documents of Central Coast Council relating to weed management, including Reserve Management plans	Plans reviewed and implemented	Council - NRM Officer, Community care groups and Weeds Team	
Implement rapid control programs for new priority weed incursions and isolated infestations	Rapid response to incursions and isolated infestations controlled/eradicated Sites monitored	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team and DPIPWE	
Continue essential on-going eradication programs - e.g. asparagus fern, bridal creeper, boneseed, pampas grass	Coordinated, active programs in place. Goal - Incidence of these weeds becomes rare.	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team	
Continue to support community, Coastcare and Landcare/ NRM programs /field days	Continuation of community programs	Council - NRM Officer	

6.5 Goal: To identify and promote best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measure
Make available and promote the use of DPIPWE service sheets as available. Undertake regular training and update skills-base. Attend weed workshops and/or conferences	Council Staff access to DPIPWE Service Sheets and Web info via the Council intranet Hard copies available and accessible	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team	
Develop and implement a roadside marker system that identifies areas of roadside infected by weeds, and signals appropriate control and hygiene practices	Improved roadside weed management and reduced spread	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team, external contractors	
Participate in the development and implementation of Regional programs to improve weed hygiene, e.g., Regional Cleandown Plans, development of guidelines for movement of soils contaminated with weed material and effective management of roadwork materials generally (including storage and transport), best practice weed dumps, etc.	Attendance at Regional meetings of Municipal Weeds Officers Improved weed hygiene practices	NRM Officer Council. Infrastructure Services Dept.	
Review current practices, and	Current practices reviewed Implementation of ongoing	Council	

implement best practice control of priority weeds along corridors, including road, rail and waterways. Coordinate with other regional land managers	programs to contain /eradicate priority weeds along road and rail corridors, and waterways	(Neighbouring Councils, State Growth, PWS TasRail, TasWater, Forestry, Forico, etc.)	
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ISSUE: EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND OWNERSHIP

6.6 Goal: To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management programs

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measure
Ensure that relevant weed information (pamphlets, booklets, profile sheets, posters) is available to the community	Information available at Council	Council	
Support Community groups in their weed control efforts and seek extension opportunities through Cradle Coast NRM Landcare and Coastcare	Support provided to Municipal Community groups	NRM Officer	
Participate in Social Media to promote responsible weed management and develop disincentives to green waste dumping in reserves etc.	Regular Council FaceBook Posts	Council NRM Officer	
Develop and promote a 'Weed Management in Central Coast' page on the Council web site with links to other sites (i.e. DPIPWE, Cradle Coast NRM)	Web page established	Council NRM Officer	
Promote the removal of environmental weeds in gardens and planting of non-invasive species	Reduction of environmental weeds in private gardens	Community NRM Officer	

ISSUE: RESOURCES AND CONTINUITY OF THE WEED PROGRAM

6.7 Goal: To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measure
Continue to involve elected members of Council in weed management.	Quarterly progress reports from Weed Team	Council	
On-line presence and promotion of achievements. Whole-of-Council collaboration - open communication across all levels of Council and community.	Achievements recognised and rewarded Community satisfaction	Council	
Review, update and support efficacy by assessing and providing for resource requirements according to achievements. Aim for continual improvement regarding techniques and strategies - facilitate adaptability	Council and community support for an on-going and expanding weed program	Council	
Ensure on-going staffing requirements are met	Qualified people are in place	Council	
Participate in regional weed management initiatives	Involvement in regional programs	NRM Officer	
Develop applications for funding (supported by long-term, commitment resource allocations)	Relevant applications submitted	Council - NRM Officer and Weeds Team	

ISSUE: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND STRATEGY REVIEW

6.8 Goal: To ensure continued improvement and goal orientated success

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility	Performance measures
Monitoring and tracking progress towards goals and objectives to establish if methods and techniques, timing and resource expenditure are adequate and effective	Weeds Team meet regularly. Report document and assess program performance	Council – Weeds Team	
Troubleshooting and continual improvement, learning from mistakes and adding to successes	Indication regarding goal achievement in the short-term so as to inform the long-term	Council	
Mapping – show the extent before and after, seasonal and locational to weed distributions to build up a picture of past and present.	Data capture that in time can show results – good and bad regarding weed distributions	Council	
Report to Council – document progress of the <i>Central Coast Council Municipal Weed Management Plan Version II (2017)</i> implementation – Report based on performance indicators and time lines	Determination of the extent to which goals are being met, and whether any changes need to be made.	Council – Weeds Team	
Aligning the Central Coast Council Municipal Weed Management Plan Version II (2017) with the On-Ground Action Plan	On-Ground Action Plan remains a dynamic, adaptable plan. Review Strategy in 5 years or as identified by reports to Council (above)	Council – Weeds Team	

Appendix A

East Ulverstone Coastal Reserve Management Plan

Turners Beach Vegetation and Fire Management Plan

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

Sulphur Creek Coastal Reserve and Habitat Management Plan

Turners Beach Gables Management Park Plan

Riverside Avenue Management Plan

Bushways Vegetation Assessment and Work Plan for Reid Street Reserve

Central Coast Council Coastal Management Plan

West Ulverstone Penguin Habitat Plan

Threatened Species Strategy

Leven Canyon Reserve Plan

Vegetation Management Strategy