

Section Eight

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Declaration details of bitou bush in Australia

The importation of bitou bush (and all subspecies of *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*) into Australia is illegal, as determined by the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS). See the import conditions database (ICON) on the AQIS website for details (www.aqis.gov.au).

Management of bitou bush at a state/territory level varies across Australia. The table below outlines the agencies responsible and the relevant legislation in each jurisdiction.

State/Territory and agency	Relevant legislation	Declaration details for bitou bush	Area to which the declaration applies
Australian Capital Territory Department of Urban Services	<i>Pest Plants and Animals Act 2005</i>	Prohibited pest plant Bitou bush is a pest plant whose propagation and supply is prohibited	Whole of territory
New South Wales Department of Primary Industries	<i>Noxious Weeds Act 1993</i>	Declared noxious weed Bitou bush (or material containing bitou bush) may not be imported into New South Wales, sold, bought or otherwise distributed	Whole of state
		Class 2 Regionally prohibited weed The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant	1 LCA: Lord Howe Island
		Class 3 Regionally controlled weed The plant must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed	33 LCAs: Ashfield, Albury, Bankstown, Bega Valley, Blue Mountains, Botany Bay, Burwood, Canada Bay, Canterbury, Fairfield, Holroyd, Hornsby, Hunters Hill, Hurstville, Kogarah, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Leichhardt, Liverpool, Marrickville, Mosman, North Sydney, Parramatta, Pittwater, Randwick, Rockdale, Ryde, Strathfield, Sydney, Warringah, Waverley, Willoughby, Woollahra
		Class 4 Locally controlled weed The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority	24 LCAs: Bellingen, Cessnock, Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour, Eurobodalla, Far North Coast County Council, Gosford, Great Lakes, Greater Taree, Kempsey, Kiama, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Nambucca, Newcastle, Port Macquarie-Hastings, Port Stephens, Shellharbour, Shoalhaven, Sutherland, Wollongong, Wyong
Department of Environment and Climate Change	<i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>	Key threatening process 1999 Preparation of a threat abatement plan was required at the time of listing so as to abate, ameliorate or eliminate the adverse effects of bitou bush on threatened (or potentially threatened) species, populations or ecological communities	Whole of state

State/Territory and agency	Relevant legislation	Declaration details for bitou bush	Area to which the declaration applies
Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	Bitou bush – declared as a Class 1 pest. It may not be introduced or supplied, and is subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of bitou bush	Whole of state
Victoria Department of Primary Industries	<i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>	Declared noxious weed Bitou bush (or material containing bitou bush propagules) may not be imported into Victoria, and must not be sold, bought or otherwise distributed or moved	Whole of state
		Regionally prohibited weed Landholders and public authorities must eradicate or control these weeds on their lands	3 of 10 CMAs: North Central, North East, East Gippsland
		Regionally controlled weed Landholders are responsible to take all reasonable steps to control the growth and spread of these weeds on their land	7 of 10 CMAs: Mallee, Wimmera, Glenelg-Hopkins, Corangamite, Port Phillip, Goulbourn Broken, West Gippsland
Northern Territory Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport	<i>Weeds Management Act 2001</i>	Declared weed Class A To be eradicated Class C Not to be introduced to the Territory Bitou bush may not be bought, sold or moved within the Territory. Owners and occupiers of land are required to control bitou bush, comply with weed management plans, and notify authorities of new occurrences of bitou bush	Whole of territory
South Australia Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation	<i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i>	Class 4 Control required throughout the state (trade and movement usually restricted throughout the state)	Whole of state
Tasmania Department of Primary Industries and Water	<i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>	Declared weed Bitou bush may not be imported into Tasmania, and must not be sold or otherwise distributed	Whole of state
Western Australia Department of Agriculture and Food	<i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i>	Declared plant P1 The trade, sale or movement of plants or their seeds is prohibited within Western Australia P2 Any bitou bush found is to be eradicated	Whole of state

Safety and other legal requirements

Safety

All weed control activities involve some form of risk, so personal safety must be a top priority. Regulations regarding the safe use of herbicides and machinery must be followed and personal protective equipment such as gloves, respiratory equipment and eye and ear protection must be worn when required. Training is necessary in certain situations when using herbicides and machinery.

Legislation regarding Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) is available from the Australian Safety and Compensation Council www.ascc.gov.au. Volunteering Australia has a good OH&S management tool for organisations involving volunteers called *Running the Risk?* which can be downloaded free of charge from www.volunteeringaustralia.org. You can also talk to your local council or NRM agency for more information on safety in weed management.

Protection of native vegetation and threatened species (including licensing)

Weed control can impact on native vegetation. You may need permits if you work with threatened species or if your activities are likely to impact native vegetation. Contact the relevant native vegetation or threatened species authority in your area for details (see page 107).

 **Rare or threatened species, or vegetation of conservation significance, should be identified in your bitou bush management plan (see Section 2).**

Cultural heritage

 **Many states require that assessments be done before beginning restoration work in areas that may hold cultural significance.**

Commonwealth legislation governing indigenous and historic heritage sites includes the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*, *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. State and local government legislation may also apply. Initially, contact your local government or NRM authority; they will be able to inform you of any issues and advise you on how to proceed.

More often than not, the location of culturally significant sites are not known until work in these areas uncovers them. A valuable resource to consider before beginning any work is *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*, a document which can be downloaded from the Australian Government Heritage Council website <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc/publications/index.html>.

The Australian Heritage Database contains information on over 20,000 natural, historic and indigenous places, and searching by local government area will provide a list of heritage places in a locality. The database can be found on the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts website www.environment.gov.au/heritage. Indigenous Land Management Facilitators can help with questions about Aboriginal heritage. For a list of these Indigenous Land Management Facilitator contacts, see the Australian Government Caring for our Country website www.nrm.gov.au/contacts.

Native vegetation and threatened species contacts

Jurisdiction	Native vegetation contacts (and relevant legislation)	Threatened species contacts (and relevant legislation)
Australia	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 02 6274 1111 www.environment.gov.au <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2 6274 1111 www.environment.gov.au <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Australian Capital Territory	Department of Territory and Municipal Services 13 22 81 <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i>	Department of Territory and Municipal Services 13 22 81 <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i>
New South Wales	Department of Environment and Climate Change 131 555 www.nativevegetation.nsw.gov.au <i>Native Vegetation Act 2003</i>	Department of Environment and Climate Change 131 555 www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i>
Queensland	Department of Natural Resources and Water 13 13 04 www.nrw.qld.gov.au <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i>	Environmental Protection Agency 1300 130 372 www.epa.qld.gov.au <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
Victoria	Department of Environment and Sustainability 136 186 www.dse.vic.gov.au <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994</i>	Department of Environment and Sustainability 136 186 www.dse.vic.gov.au <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i>
Northern Territory	Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport 08 8999 5511 <i>Planning Act 2008</i> <i>Pastoral Land Act 2007</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport 08 8999 5511 <i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2007</i>
South Australia	Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation 08 8463 6800 www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au/native/ <i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i>	Department for Environment and Heritage 08 8222 9311 www.deh.sa.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened.html <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>
Tasmania	Department of Primary Industries and Water 03 6233 3295 or 1300 368 550 www.dpiw.tas.gov.au <i>Forest Practices Act 1985</i> <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>	Department of Primary Industries and Water 03 6233 8759 or 1300 368 550 www.dpiw.tas.gov.au <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>
Western Australia	Department of Environment and Conservation 1800 061 025 www.dec.wa.gov.au <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>	Department of Environment and Conservation 08 9334 0333 www.dec.wa.gov.au <i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>

Useful weed contacts and resources

This table includes additional contacts to those in the table on page 107.

Organisation	Web address or contact details	Information available
National		
Weeds Australia – bitou bush and boneseed – other Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	www.weeds.org.au – www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/bitoubush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Funding • Weed ID • Contacts and web links
Cooperative Research Centre for Australian Weed Management	www.weedsrcr.org.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed management guides • Research information
Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts – weeds – indigenous heritage protection	www.weeds.gov.au – www.environment.gov.au – www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Funding opportunities • Heritage protection • Weed identification
Australian Heritage Commission – indigenous heritage protection	www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage protection
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – NRM funding	www.daff.gov.au – www.daff.gov.au/nrm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web links • Funding • NRM programs
Australian Government Caring for our Country	www.nrm.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding opportunities • Contacts and web links
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service	www.aqis.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import conditions database (ICON)
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority – search for herbicides – search for permits	www.apvma.gov.au – services.apvma.gov.au/PubcrisWebClient – www.apvma.gov.au/permits/permits.shtml	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current herbicide registrations and permits • Safe herbicide use
Australian Safety and Compensation Council	www.nohsc.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OH&S legislation
ChemCert Australia	www.chemcert.com.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical use training
drumMUSTER	www.drummuster.com.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and recycling of chemical containers
Volunteering Australia	www.volunteeringaustralia.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk management tool
Landcare Australia	www.landcareonline.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Landcare site • Web links
Coastcare	www.coastcare.com.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Coastcare site • Contacts and web links

Organisation	Web address or contact details	Information available
National continued/...		
Weedbusters Australia	www.weedbusterweek.info.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community weed awareness
Weed Warriors	www.weedwarriors.net.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community biological control
Australian Association of Bush Regenerators	www.aabr.org.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush regeneration
Queensland		
Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries	www.dpi.qld.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Declared plant lists • Control methods
Landcare Queensland	www.landcare.org.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding opportunities • Resources
Regional Natural Resource Management (SEQ Catchments, Burnett Mary Regional Group)	www.regionalnrm.qld.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional natural resource management bodies
AgForce Queensland	www.agforceqld.org.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical use training
New South Wales		
Department of Primary Industries – weed management – noxious weed declarations	www.dpi.nsw.gov.au – www.agric.nsw.gov.au/reader/weeds – www.agric.nsw.gov.au/noxweed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Noxious weeds list • Funding opportunities • Education/awareness
Department of Environment and Climate Change	www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pestsweeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Weed management • Web links • Pesticide legislation • Pesticide use
SMARTtrain	www.smarttrain-publications.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical use training
Catchment Management Authorities	www.cma.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW CMAs • Regional community support officers • Regional weed plans
Local Government Portal	www.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web links • Contacts
Landcare NSW	www.landcarensw.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landcare group resources • CMA contacts

SECTION 8: Further information

Organisation	Web address or contact details	Information available
New South Wales continued/. . .		
Far North Coast Weeds Advisory Committee (Nambucca Shire north to Queensland border)	www.northcoastweeds.org.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed declarations • Strategies, management and control plans • Web links
Community Environment Network (Lake Macquarie, Wyong, Gosford)	www.cccen.org.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and events information • Web links
Manning Coastcare (Greater Taree City Council area)	www.manningcoastcare.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer work • Community nursery
Lake Macquarie Landcare	www.lakemacquarielandcare.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group contacts
Hastings Landcare	Ph: 02 6586 4465	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group contacts • Liaison officer for funding
Wycare (Wyong Shire Landcare network)	www.wycare.com.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacts • Annual Landcare forum
Trees in Newcastle	www.treesinnewcastle.org.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native plant nursery • Revegetation and restoration information
South Coast Bitou bush and Boneseed Taskforce	www.southerncouncils.nsw.gov.au – Click on > Programs > Noxious Weeds (IDNWA) > South Coast Bitou Bush Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management • Reports • Strategies • Contact information
Victoria		
Department of Primary Industries – weeds – agricultural chemical use	www.dpi.vic.gov.au – Click on > Agriculture and Food > Crops, pastures and weeds > Weeds – Click on > Agriculture and Food > General farming > Chemical use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation • Noxious weeds list • Chemical use • Biological control information • Information on weeds on public land
Department of Sustainability and Environment – CMAs	www.dse.vic.gov.au – Click on > Land management > Catchments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victorian CMAs
AgTrain	www.dpi.vic.gov.au/agtrain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical use training
Landcare Victoria	www.landcarevic.net.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landcare group resources • Contacts • Insurance

Information for community volunteers

Incorporation, insurance and liability

It is recommended that all volunteer groups be incorporated. In most cases, the liability of any legal actions brought against an incorporated group are limited to only the group's assets. Without incorporation, individuals and their assets are liable. Groups must also be incorporated to directly receive any government grants or funding, otherwise they must use an incorporated sponsor to manage the funding money on their behalf.

All volunteer groups should have insurance that covers them for public liability and personal accidents. Groups should also consider associations liability insurance (provides protection for officers of the group from legal actions). Insurance policies for Landcare, Bushcare and Coastcare groups can be obtained for around \$300. Good general information on incorporation and insurance is available from the Tasmanian Landcare Association's website www.taslandcare.org.au.

An alternative to obtaining incorporation and insurance is for your group to join a large organisation that acts as an 'umbrella body'. Organisations such as regional Landcare groups may encompass member groups within their corporation and provide insurance.

Groups working on council or state land (e.g. national parks and reserves or land managed by CMAs, or NRM boards) may also be covered for insurance – contact the relevant authority for details.

Funding for weed management

There are many funding opportunities for weed management, which are often part of a broader natural resource management program, such as the restoration of native vegetation. Grants are available from federal and state governments, CMAs and NRM boards, councils, and private entities. The Australian Government Weeds in Australia website www.weeds.gov.au contains information on funding

opportunities or see the Weeds Australia website www.weeds.org.au.

When applying for funding, involve the land manager of your site and seek help from your council and CMA or NRM board in the early stages of planning. For state-wide or national projects involving bitou bush or other Weeds of National Significance (WoNS), you can enlist the help and support of the relevant WoNS coordinator – see www.weeds.org.au/natsig.htm for contact details. Having a well prepared management plan (see Section 2) will help you to fill out funding applications.

Attracting new community volunteers

A large amount of bitou bush control along the coast is performed by community groups. Expanding your community group is advantageous for group longevity and to perpetuate the good work invested. The Tasmanian Landcare Association has initiated a program that links volunteers to working groups via 'a dating agency for sustainability' known as Extrahands – see www.taslandcare.org.au for more information.

Awareness raising is one good way of attracting new community volunteers. Your community group may choose to report good news in the local paper or radio, or present an information display at a local field day, as shown in the photograph below. Events that foster community participation and



Bitou bush display at Florafest community event, Lake Macquarie, New South Wales

Kim Hignell, City of Lake Macquarie Council

demonstrate the significance and benefits of your group's work tend to encourage involvement from additional community members. Regular electronic newsletters are also valuable in sharing progress and keeping people involved. This can also make it easy to report on your results through the bitou bush network (see page vii).

Community groups that continually gather new members may couple a social focus along with the environmental focus. Examples of actively growing community groups are presented in two case studies on Manning Coastcare and Tathra Landcare in Section 7. Often the impetus for growth is stimulated by an individual, or small groups of individuals, who are committed to drive the direction of the whole community group.

Education and awareness materials

Education and awareness materials for bitou bush are available free from the National Bitou Bush and Boneseed Coordinator. Available for distribution are: national bitou bush flyers; *Native Plant Species at Risk from Bitou Bush Invasion – a Field Guide for New South Wales*; bookmarks of high priority species at risk from bitou bush in New South Wales; the *NSW Bitou Bush Threat Abatement Plan* (Bitou TAP); and *Best practice guidelines for aerial spraying of bitou bush in New South Wales*. Available for loan for field days and educational displays are: a national bitou bush banner (around 2 m tall); a Bitou TAP banner for New South Wales; and a Bitou TAP tools banner.

For contact details for the national coordinator, and to download this manual, flyers, and weed management guides, see the Weeds Australia website www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/bitoubush.



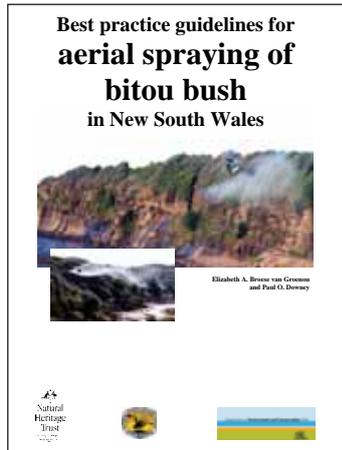
National bitou bush banner



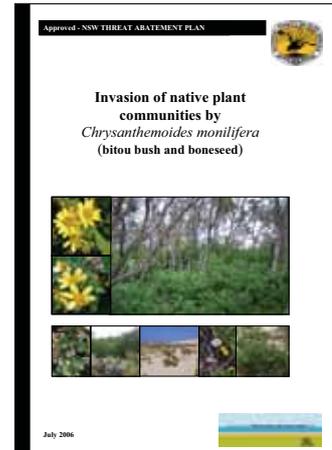
National bitou bush flyer



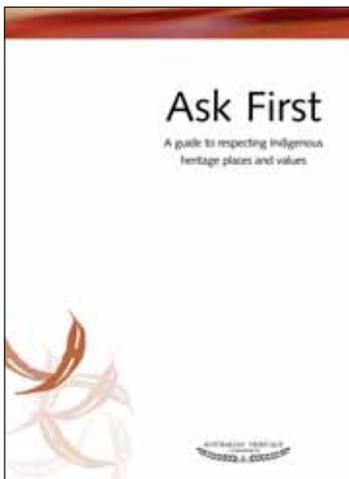
Weeds CRC bitou bush management guide



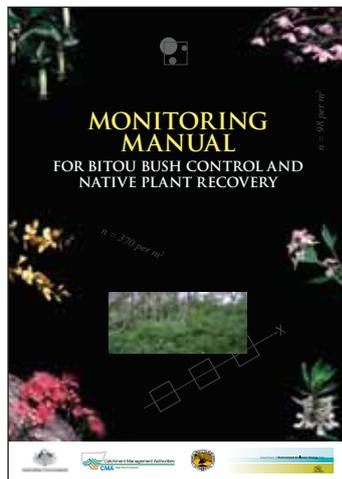
Aerial spraying guidelines



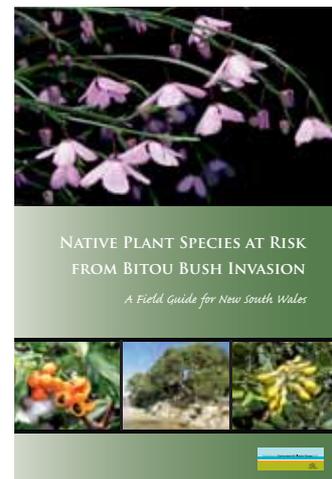
NSW Threat Abatement Plan



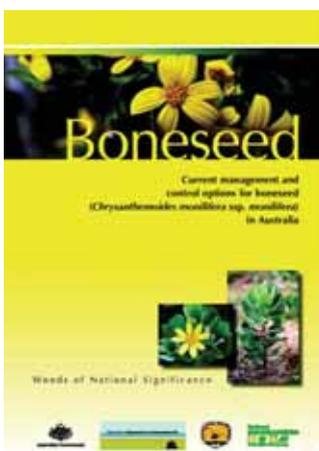
Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values



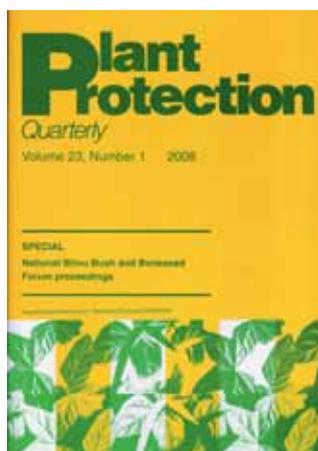
Monitoring guidelines



Field guide to the native plants at risk in New South Wales



Boneseed management manual



National Bitou Bush and Boneseed Forum proceedings



Priority native species bookmarks

Glossary

Achene	A dry one-seeded fruit that does not open at maturity to release the seed
Allelopathy	The inhibition of growth of a plant due to biomolecules released by another plant
Corm	A swollen stem-base containing food material and bearing buds; an organ of vegetative reproduction
Core infestation	A situation where a weed has a well-established self-regenerating population, the risk of further establishment is high, and wide-scale eradication is neither practical nor possible
Disc floret	A small flower formed in the centre of an Asteraceae inflorescence, with small equal sized lobes (which form the 'petal' structures)
Floret	A small flower, one of a dense cluster that makes up a compound inflorescence
Hydrolyzer	A soil wetting agent used to overcome water resistance of the soil and allow water to penetrate into the pore spaces between soil particles
Inflorescence	The flower-bearing structure of a plant – the bitou bush 'flower' is actually an inflorescence made up of multiple flowers (disc and ray florets)
Outlier infestation	An isolated infestation or clump of a weed, separate from the core infestation
Propagules	A structure with the capacity to give rise to a new plant (e.g. a seed)
Ray floret	A small flower formed at the outer edge of an Asteraceae inflorescence, with one large strap-shaped lobe (which forms the 'petal' structure)
Seed bank	Dormant, viable seeds of a species (refers specifically to seeds in the soil, or 'soil seed bank')
Strandline plant	Plants that grow on the beach strand, i.e. the sandy shoreline area between the land and the ocean, including intertidal zone and dunes
Succession	More-or-less predictable and orderly changes in the composition or structure of an ecological community over time
Swale	A long, narrow, usually shallow trough between ridges of sand (e.g. on a beach, running parallel to the coastline)
Threatened species	Any plant or animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future if the factors affecting its vulnerability do not become reversed

Acronyms

APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
DECC	Department of Environment and Climate Change (NSW)
GIS	Geographical information system
LCA	Local control area or local control authority
NBBBMG	National Bitou Bush and Boneseed Management Group
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (part of DECC)
NRM	Natural resource management
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TAP	Threat Abatement Plan
WoNS	Weed(s) of National Significance

Abbreviations

cm	Centimetre
et al.	Latin <i>et alii</i> , meaning 'and others'
g	Gram
ha	Hectare
L	Litre
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
sp.	Species (singular)
spp.	Species (plural)
ssp.	Subspecies
syn.	Synonym

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Appendix

Site-plan template

This is a suggested template that can be used to prepare a site management plan at any site. If you are managing your site specifically for biodiversity conservation there is an example site management plan specifically for biodiversity conservation at: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/bitoutap/siteplans.htm

A. Site assessment details

Site name		
Local Government Area or National Park name (if applicable)		
Site location details:	Coordinates (i.e. one of these three)	Where reading was taken from? (e.g. centre point of site)
Latitude / longitude		
AMG (Australian Map Grid)		
GDA (Geodetic Datum of Australia)		
Landowner		
Site manager(s)		
Phone number		
Mobile		
Email		
Plan prepared by (name/ organisation)		
Address		
Phone number		
Mobile		
Email		

B. Goals and actions

Define goal	Specific action	Priority (i.e. high, medium or low)

C. Consult others and establish network

Identify and consult with community groups or agencies with respect to work currently occurring in the area (e.g. at nearby sites) on weed control programs, threatened species or other sites of significance, including the likely interactions of each group/agency at your site.

Name of person contacted	Organisation	Current work of interest	Outcomes of consultation e.g. partnerships

D. Relevant strategies

List all existing weed strategies relevant to the site, and state whether the strategies are addressed in this plan. Also check the objectives of each relevant strategy to ensure that all actions are accounted for. **Note:** if your site contains species listed in the NSW Bitou TAP, you should prepare a site management plan in accordance with the TAP.

List all relevant weed strategies (e.g. State weed strategy, regional weed strategy, regional bitou bush strategy, etc.)	Action required	Action addressed in this plan?

E. Site history

Record history of the site regarding management projects (e.g. weed control, restoration), disturbance and natural changes (e.g. fire) over the last five years, if possible. Include the year each activity took place and the stakeholders and costs involved. Also include information on any other weed control undertaken at the site.

Year	Control measure undertaken or natural occurrence (e.g. fire)	List problems addressed by this control measure (e.g. protecting threatened species, erosion control)	Stakeholders (community group and contractor)	Cost (\$ and in-kind)

F. Site attributes

Map – add a map on a separate sheet, including features listed below:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Bitou bush density	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ecological communities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other weeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural heritage
<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural features	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map legend
<input type="checkbox"/>	Built amenities	<input type="checkbox"/>	North orientation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Threatened species	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scale bar or other

Attributes that affect control

List the site attributes that may influence delivery of your control program and how they affect control (e.g. physical – terrain, erosion potential; biological – threatened species, habitat type, other weeds; cultural heritage). If your site contains native species, populations or ecological communities listed in the NSW Bitou TAP, see <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pestsweeds/BitouPageg.htm> for a site specific management plan template to use instead.

Attributes that affect control (e.g. terrain, threatened species, cultural heritage sites)	Effect

G. Control methods

- **Identify the stages (initial or follow-up) of bitou bush control required** and the proposed timetable for each stage e.g. over a five year period, based on your goals.
- **Identify the most appropriate management technique required** for the level of bitou bush present and the stage of control identified above, see Section 4 of the management manual. Note: aerial spraying must be consistent with the best practice guidelines (Broese van Groenou and Downey 2006).
- **Outline the follow-up control required in each stage** to prevent re-invasion/re-infestation of the site after initial control.

Year	Stages of control	Area/location to be treated (also mark on map in Part F)	Initial control technique to be used (e.g. cut-and-paint, ground spraying, etc.)	Follow-up control technique to be used (e.g. for recruitment and resprouting plants)	Estimated cost (\$) (for initial and follow-up control)	
					Initial	Follow-up

Identify any likely non-target effects of the control program outlined in previous table.

Non-target effects of control	Specifics (i.e. the species affected)

H. Restoration

- **Define the conditions you would like to restore at your site**, where restoration refers to returning existing habitats to an approximation of their natural condition.
- **Assess natural resilience** *check this box when assessment is performed.*
- **Identify the restoration methods required to re-establish the pre-defined conditions above** and the proposed timetable for each method e.g. over a five year period, based on your goals. See Section 5 of this manual.
- **Outline the maintenance required and the estimated costs.**

Year	Area/location to be restored (also mark on map in Part F)	Restoration method to be used (e.g. planting, natural regeneration, dune reconstruction)	Maintenance required (e.g. watering plants, maintenance of fencing)	Estimated cost (\$) (for restoration and maintenance)	
				Restoration	Maintenance

I. Monitoring

Outline any monitoring programs being undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of bitou bush control or the response of native species to bitou bush control.

Monitoring method undertaken (e.g. photopoints, quadrats)	Measures collected (i.e. what is being measured or recorded, e.g. seedling counts)	Interval of collection (frequency at which data is collected)	Where the data is stored and who collected the data

Who do you report your results to?

Name	Organisation	Contact phone number or email address	Date to report results