



Habitat Brisbane Simple Project Plan

*Dedicated to a better
Brisbane*

Introduction

This Habitat Brisbane simple project plan has been designed to help your Habitat Brisbane group plan their bushcare activities over the coming year.

The simplest way to complete the planning document is to get together with key members of your group (either on site or elsewhere) using a site map provided by your Habitat Brisbane Officer (HBO), prioritise the work on your site and then break this work down into monthly working bees.

This form can be completed electronically and copies sent via email to group members and your Habitat Brisbane Officer.

Tips for site planning

- ~ Apply principles of bush regeneration (i.e. assisted natural regeneration)
- ~ Consider the existing ecosystem strengths (resilience) on your site
- ~ Consider the impacts of the various weeds that are present on your site (and their ecology)
- ~ Identify the native plants on your site
- ~ Consider any wildlife that may be utilising your site, and what their habitat requirements may be
- ~ Identify any safety risks of working on the site
- ~ Roughly map key aspects of the site (weeds, significant natives, threatening processes) (using map provided by your Habitat Brisbane Officer).

See supplementary notes at the back of the form for more information about these tips.

If you would like further assistance developing your bushcare site plan, contact your Habitat Brisbane Officer.



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Group Name	Location	Date
Mount Gravatt Environment Group	Fox Gully Bushcare	14/02/2013

1 What are the overall goals/objectives of your Habitat Brisbane project (what does your group hope to achieve with this project long term)?

Fox Gully Bushcare site is in a strategic position as the boundary between private backyard gardens and Mt Gravatt Conservation Reserve. The overall objectives for this site are:

- restoring the habitat - removing rubbish and weeds, selective replanting of degraded areas and natural regeneration where possible;
- engaging neighbours and changing behaviour - reduce garden waste dumping and removal of fallen timber (firewood);
- restoration of breeding sites for hollow nesting species; and
- development of wildlife corridor to Mimosa Creek.

2 What does your group hope to achieve with your Habitat Brisbane project this year?

Final removal of Fishbone Fern and other weeds from Zones 8 and 13 - natural regeneration occurring as area cleared
Rehabilitation of erosion control measures along maintenance track.
Ongoing maintenance and weed control in other zones.

3 Are there any specific and achievable projects your group would like to undertake, if so what are they?

As above

4 What are the priority weed species on your site and how do you plan to tackle their removal?

Fishbone Fern - hand removal - composting leaves on-site (limited spore presence) and dumping of roots
Ochna - removal with Treepopper
Creeping Lantana - hand removal and composting on-site

5 Are there any other threatening processes that need to be addressed on your site? (e.g. sedimentation, nutrient inflow, erosion)

Run-off from the maintenance track - sediment in gully - currently undercontrol - needs maintenance

6 Zone Planning

In order to adequately plan your site, you need to break up your site into different work areas or 'zones'. This will help you to determine the work that needs to be undertaken, prioritise this work and schedule it for the year ahead. It is unlikely that you will work in all zones this year, however, please include all zones that you consider as part of your overall Habitat Brisbane site.

Things to consider when compartmentalising your site include topography (geographically distinct areas and creek edges), weeds present and the site resilience which may vary across your site.

Now complete the following table with information about each zone.

Remember to include:

- ~ The priority actions for each zone
- ~ Which weeds are present in each zone and how you plan to remove them

Add Row	Delete Row		
Zone number and description	Weed species present and removal methods/other work to be undertaken	Priority actions and tasks to be undertaken during year	
Zone 1	Fire break behind houses	Keep mown	
Zone 2	Natural regeneration	Monitor weed regrowth	
Zone 3	Chinese Elm, Dragon Fruit, Wandering Jew	Remove Chinese Elm, poison Dragon Fruit	
Zone 4	Wandering Jew	Kate to organise spraying Monitor regrowth of bamboo	
Zone 5	Natural regeneration	Monitor regrowth of Creeping Lantana	
Zone 6	Natural regeneration	Monitor regrowth of Creepign Lantana, Cobblers Pegs, Mother of Millions	
Zone 7	Restored October 2008	Monitor weed regrowth	
Zone 8	Fishbone Fern, Purple Succulent, Ochna	Monitor weed regrowth in restored area	
Zone 9	Fishbone Fern, Blue Billygoat Weed	No action	
Zone 10	St Paul's Wort, Cobblers Pegs, Umbrella Tree	Remove/poison umbrella trees	
Zone 11	Umbrella Trees, Indian Hawthorn	Remove/poison	
Zone 12	Guinea Grass, Purple Succulent	Remove regrowth	
Zone 13	Fishbone Fern, Creeping Lantana, Climbing Groundsel Restore silt control along maintenance track	Monitor regrowth Mulch and logs to control water runoff	
Zone 14	Restored October 2009 Singapore Daisy	Monitor regrowth	
Zone 15	Singapore Daisy, Creeping Lantana, Ochna, Mile-a-Minute	Monitor regrowth	

7 Monthly Working Bees for the year

We are now asking you to break your tasks listed above up into working bees by month for the year ahead.

You may wish to consider the following points:

- ~ Sites requiring initial weeding will require follow up (maintenance weeding)
- ~ Consider peak periods of weed growth (often weeds on site get away over Christmas. If your group needs extra assistance at this time, talk to your Habitat Brisbane Officer)
- ~ Consider time required for different tasks (weeding, mulching, planting)
- ~ Allow time for planning
- ~ Schedule moments to celebrate success
- ~ Incorporate some fun activities

Add Row		Delete Row	
Month		Tasks	Resources required
January	▼	No Bushcare - Jan or December - hot weather	
February	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Creeping Lantana	Equipment order placed - gloves/hand tools
March	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana Zone 13/8 - rehab of erosion control along maintenance track	Dump vouchers - sourced from Ward Office Mulch for erosion control - delivered to Zone 14 water reservoir.
April	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana	
May	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana	
June	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana	
July	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana	
August	▼	No BCC Bushcare - prepare for Community Gully Day	Private property wildlife corridor - B4C project
September	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana Host annual Photography Workshop	
October	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana	
November	▼	Zone 13 - removal of Fishbone Fern/Ochna/Lantana	
December	▼	No Bushcare	

** Try to follow your plan, but remember to be flexible allowing time for unexpected weed outbreaks, or time to change strategy if you are not achieving your goals.

** If you identify that Council assistance is required in your monthly plan, please remember to e-mail or phone your Habitat Brisbane Officer at least two weeks in advance of your working bee to organise this assistance.

** Remember to return your newly zoned map to your Habitat Brisbane Officer for formal mapping if it has changed since last year.

- 8 Are there any other tasks that group members would like to take on to share the load? Members may wish to take up positions such as tools officer, Council liaison, morning tea provider, marketing officer, new member inductions, letterbox drops, photo monitoring or photocopying.

- 9 What additional (i.e. apart from tools) contribution do you require from Brisbane City Council and your Habitat Brisbane Officer during this year? (e.g. training, signage, etc)

Training for alternative team leader

Thank You and Happy Bush Caring

Supplementary notes for Simple Project Plan

Bush Regeneration and Resilience

Bushland regeneration (or assisted natural regeneration) is the rehabilitation of bushland from a weed-infested or degraded plant community to one that is a healthy native plant community.

By utilising principles of assisted natural regeneration on your site, you are working with the strengths already in your bushland, saving yourself time and effort.

Resilience is the inherent ability of an ecosystem to recover from disturbance given some assistance (such as weed removal). This recovery is evidenced by native species germinating from the soil seed bank, introduced by animals or suckering from existing plants. To determine the resilience of your site, look around. Do you think some areas will be able to recover naturally if given a helping hand with weed control?

If an area is a mown parkland or highly degraded section of bushland with much of the vegetation structure missing (no large trees, shrubs, or groundcovers), then generally, the resilience is considered lower (be aware that in some mown parkland native grasses may still be present).

If you would like more information on bush regeneration or resilience, you can go to the following website:

<http://www.aabr.org.au> (click on resources, then articles).

Weeds Management

When mapping and prioritising weeds on your site, consider the fact that some weeds will have more impact on the bushland than others.

For example, vine weeds are often the greatest threat to bushland as they can destroy ecosystem structure by killing large trees.

Other weeds (such as lantana or weedy grasses) can provide shelter for small birds and food for some animals.

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For a list of common Brisbane weeds and suggested removal methods, go to the Brisbane City Council's online weed identification tool.

http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/BCC:BASE::pc=PC_2519

Considering the needs of wildlife on your site

When considering fauna using your site, consider which species currently utilise your site, which sections of the site they use (are they sheltering in or feeding on weeds or native species?) and what time of year they require this shelter.

If you are unsure which animals are using your site, you may wish to spend several early mornings and late afternoons over the course of the year at your site with a deckchair, binoculars and a thermos of tea.

Areas that fauna may be using include:

- ~ tree hollows
- ~ habitat trees
- ~ logs or piles of rubble on site
- ~ dense, shrubby weeds (lantana)
- ~ long grass
- ~ dense, riparian grasses
- ~ canopy weed trees

You may like to check out the following websites for more information;

Bird info: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/spaces/guidelines.cfm>

Wildlife info: http://www.aabr.org.au/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=57&Itemid=74

(also AABR website, under 'fauna corner')

Save

Print

Reset

